THE WEATHER

The indications are that there will be fair weather tonight and Tuesday. There probably will be light westerly winds.

THE LOWELL SUN

5 O'CLOCK

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BACK BAY MURDER

Man Milliner Slain by Artillery Man

BOSTON, Oct. 17—Larkin Wyman Hall, aged 35 years, proprietor of a millinery establishment at 47 Winter stret, was killed at his Back Bay lodgings, No. 2 St. Botolph street, some time Saturday night. The death was not discovered until late yesterday when a friend of the dead man called by appointment.

Last night the police arrested Fred Watson and Eugene Sennott, both privates in the 77th company of the Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Warren. The men are held on the charge of murder and Watson, the police say, has admitted the killing, but claims that he did it in self-defence. Watson's story of the tragedy is the only one that the police have, as Sennott is said to have been stupefied by liquor at the time and wholly unconscious of what was happening.

According to Watson's story he had become acquainted with Hall a little more than a week ago. On Thursday he received a letter from Hall, requesting the meeting in Boston on Saturday night, and containing the further request that Watson bring one of his friends with him. Watson wrote to Hall that he would keep the engagement and accordingly Saturday night he came up from Fort Warren, which is situated on George's Island, in the harbor, and Sennott accompanied him. They met Hall in the Park street subway station, and the trio proceeded to a restaurant in the West End, where they had supper. They spent two or three hours in drinking and then Hall invited the soldiers to spend the night at his apartments. When they arrived at Hall's rooms in a lodging house at No. 2 St. Botolph street, Hall produced more liquor for his guests. Soon after Sennott fell asleep on the bed.

Among the decorations in Hall's room was a Japanese sword, with a curved blade. Soon after Sennott fell asleep, Watson claims that he and Hall became engaged in an altercation, and that the latter seized the sword and attacked him. Watson says that Hall chased him around the room nearly a quarter of an hour trying to strike him with the sword. Finally Hall forced Watson into a corner and made another thrust at him with the weapon. Watson again parried the blow and the point of the sword, which was still in Hall's hand, penetrated his neck and severed the jugular vein. Hall fell to the floor and expired almost immediately.

Watson says that when he realized what had occurred he aroused Sennott and the two men left the house, proceeding to the foot of State street, where they boarded the launch for Fort Warren, leaving the city at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

Although Hall was killed about midnight, the tragedy did not become known until yesterday afternoon when a friend of the dead man entered his apartments and found the lifeless body on the floor.

Hall has been engaged in business in this city for about 15 years. He was a native of Rockland, Me., unmarried, and was highly respected in his native city, where he leaves a father and a brother.

FOUND THE BODY.

A Mr. Giles, who was at one time a male nurse and who is said more recently to have been a street car employe, is, up to this time, a mysterious factor in the case. He is the man who discovered the crime. At a late hour last night, the police had not been able to find him and get from him a statement of what he saw when he first entered Hall's room at noon Sunday, and where he has kept himself since. Giles was said at a late hour last evening to be in the employ of the Boston Elevated Railroad as special agent or detective attached to the claims department. Although a persistent effort was made to find him he was not located.

But Dr. Prosper Bender of Exeter Chambers, who was called to the house to attend Hall by Giles, had a talk with Giles during which he told Dr. Bender quite enough of his connection with Hall to relieve him in a degree of suspicion.

Giles went to the St. Botolph street house at noon yesterday, having had a previous appointment with Hall to dine with him. Mrs. Sibley, the landlady, let him in, and he went directly to Hall's room. He was there but a moment when he rushed downstairs and out of the house. It was but a little after noon when he rushed to the office of Dr. Prosper Bender, in Exeter Chambers on Exeter street, but a short distance from the St. Botolph street house, and there called the physician. Dr. Bender's story of the affair from this on is very lucid. He said:

"Shortly after 12 o'clock a nurse by the name of Giles, who had once attended a patient for me some years ago, rushed into my office and requested me to come and see a man who was either dying or dead. He told me he had previous appointment with the man Hall to dine together at noon. He said that if the man were not dead he was dying for he could not discover a pulsation and the body was cold and apparently bloodless.

Giles said that when he opened the door and went into the room he saw the body lying on the floor in a pool of blood, clothed in nothing but a guernsey. He said he felt of the body and discovered it pulseless and thought the man was either dead or dying. He went up stairs into a small room on the third floor front. As I opened the door the bed was right angles to me with the head to the left. It was a small room about 10 by 12 feet. The bureau was up against the wall directly at the foot of the bed. There was a very small space between the foot of the bed and the bureau.

SKETCHES AT SUPERIOR COURT IN THE CASE OF McKIERNAN vs. BOSTON AND NORTHERN STREET RAILWAY.

SUPERIOR COURT

Case of McKiernan Vs. B. & N. Ry. Resumed

At the opening of court this morning the evidence in the case of McKiernan vs. Boston and Northern Street Railway was resumed.

Mr. Frank M. Spicer was called to the stand. Questioned by Lawyer Hogan, witness testified: "I am superintendent of wire construction in the employ of the Boston and Northern Street Railway Co. On the date of the accident I was at Salem and James Farrell was in charge. The trolley wire in question, which broke, carried a current of 550 volts."

Mr. Hogan asked witness several questions in regard to whether or not a person on a car coming in contact with a live trolley wire would receive a shock which would render him unconscious, or what effect it would have on a person. Lawyer Hurlburt objected to all of those questions. The court ruled them out and exceptions were saved for Mr. Hogan.

There was no cross-examination.

Hans Dege testified: "I reside at 10 Parkview avenue and am employed in the dyehouse of the Massachusetts Cotton mills, and have been there six years. I was on the Andover street car on one morning of the summer of 1902 when an accident occurred. I do not remember the date in the month, but I knew that it was in summer. I got on the car at the corner of Andover street and Wentworth avenue. The trolley wire broke in Nesmith street. There were a series of sparks. I saw the motorman and another man jump off the car and then I jumped. I landed on my feet. I should say that the car was going at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour at the time of the accident. There were six or eight flashes from the wire. I have had no conversation with McKiernan in regard to the accident."

Cross-examined witness said he had a conversation with some person over the telephone yesterday, and to the best of his recollection he said that he told the person who was talking with him yesterday that Mr. McKiernan did not appear to be hurt.

Owen A. Hennigan, coachman for Walter L. Parker, testified to passing through Nesmith street on the morning of the accident. He related what he saw which was substantially the same as testified to by previous witnesses. Witness testified to notifying a police officer of the accident.

Mrs. Lizzie McKiernan, the wife of the plaintiff, testified to her husband's good health prior to the accident. She then related his homecoming on the evening of the day on which the accident occurred. Witness then told of his condition, what she did for him and of his sufferings, stating that he complained mostly of his back. Witness said that her husband had not had a good night's rest since the accident and that he got up a number of times every night, that he was restless and frequently complained of severe pains.

Mrs. Catherine O'Brien, a sister to the previous witness, testified to going to her brother-in-law's house after the accident. She also testified to his appearance from a physical standpoint.

LATEST

FOUR PERISHED

Fatal Tenement House Fire in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Four lives were lost, nearly a score of persons were injured and the lives of more than a hundred were endangered in an early tenement house fire in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn today.

With one exception, all the dead are children, and of eight who were so badly hurt that they were removed to a hospital, the oldest is a 14-year-old girl. Incendiaries are thought to have been responsible for the fatal fire, and this theory is strengthened by the fact that while the firemen were at work on the blaze alarms were turned in for two other fires in the immediate neighborhood.

The dead are:

BELLA GLASS, aged 29 years.

HENRY GLASS, 2 years.

IDA SALTONSKY, 6 years.

BENJAMIN WARKOLSKY, 11 years.

The seriously injured:
Harry Glass, 6 years.
Gussie Warkolsky, 14 years.
Abraham Warkolsky, 9 years.
Minnie Warkolsky, 10 years.
Annie Warkolsky, 6 years.
Charles Warkolsky, 3 years.
Max Rabinowitz, 6 years.
Sarah Rabinowitz, 4 years.

Four families, comprising 120 persons, were asleep in the five story double tenement house when the flames were discovered. When the alarm was sounded through the house, the men and women, some of the latter with babies in their arms, others with children clinging to the night-clothes of their mothers, ran to the hallways. There they were met with great clouds of choking smoke while the flames were rapidly closing in about them. Some of the tenants took to the fire escapes.

Others fled to the roof before the onrushing flames, and stood there screaming for help.

Before the firemen arrived, police reserves had rescued many persons from the blazing building. When the firemen came human lines were formed on the fire escapes and the screaming women and children were lowered to the pavement. The flames burst from windows all about them, and the clothes of many of them were burned from their bodies.

Their hair was singed and their bodies burned.

At the same time firemen with scaling ladders had reached the roof and were carrying down to safety the frenzied women and children who had been driven from the blazing building.

Many persons, unable to reach either roof or fire escape, were taken from windows through which the flames already were beginning to pour. While the fire was at its height the five Warolsky children were found huddled in a blazing room by a fireman.

Their night clothes were burning, their hair burned from their heads and their bodies blistered.

They were carried to the street and taken to a hospital in a serious condition.

Their rescuer suffered severely from the smoke and intense heat. A few minutes later, three more children, all of them unconscious, were found in the upper part of the building and carried out by the firemen.

As the rescuers rushed to the street, three other firemen, each bearing the dead body of a child, came down the fire escape from the fifth floor.

The body of Mrs. Glass was recovered soon afterwards.

While the fire was at its height, fires were discovered in a hardware store in Graham avenue and in a Grand street tailor shop, within a few blocks of the tenement house fire. These were quickly subdued without serious loss.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

Man Knocked Down and Robbed in Moody Street

John T. Moran, a clean, clever, good-looking young man, was arraigned before Judge Hadley in police court today, charged with drunkenness and larceny from the person. The charge meant highway robbery.

Gardner W. Pearson appeared for the defendant and Deputy Welch for the commonwealth.

It was alleged that Moran met Israel Desmers at the corner of Moody and Worthen streets one week ago last Saturday, in the evening, knocked him down and took $5.75 from him. Desmers told the court that he had the money in his hand counting it. He was about to pay his board, he said. He alleged that Moran struck him, knocked him down, snatched his money, and ran away.

Patrick Glen, a newsboy, said he saw the defendant strike the complainant and knock him down. He said that Moran struck "the old man" three times, and that two other fellows assisted Moran in getting away. He did not see the defendant take the complainant's money. He heard a woman say that it was a shame to abuse and rob an old man.

Moran was arrested by Officer Hugh Maguire from a saloon in Worthen street. The officer said he arrested him because he was drunk. The officer had been made aware of the assault and alleged robbery. He asked Moran if he took the money and Moran denied it. When searched at the police station $2.25 was found on his person.

No defense was offered, and Mr. Pearson introduced the plea of insanity and asked that his client be placed on probation.

Judge Hadley could not consider probation, however, for a man who knocked down and robbed people in broad daylight, and he sentenced Moran to the Massachusetts reformatory.

Moran appealed and was ordered in $600 for his appearance before the superior court.

"Hand Made."

POET 10c CIGAR NOTHING BETTER

"Union Made."

TWO CARPENTERS wanted at once. Apply at 34 Berkeley Ave.

PILLSBURY'S BEST

TOOK HIGHEST PRIZES FOR FLOUR AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Special to The Sun.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Pillsbury's Best Flour takes everything that is high in the way of prizes at the St. Louis fair. Pillsbury's best takes the grand prize for the best flour, the grand prize for the finest exhibit and the grand prize for the best bread.

COMMON COUNCIL

WILL MEET IN REGULAR SESSION TOMORROW.

The common council will meet tomorrow evening at City hall at 8 o'clock. Considerable minor business will come before the body, while if the members desire, they may ballot for a superintendent of streets or a member of the water board.

The water board will meet tomorrow evening at 8.

OVERCOME BY GAS.

Thomas Connors, employed by the Lowell Gas Light Co., while at work with a gang of men repairing a pipe in Middlesex street, near the corner of Smith avenue, this morning, was overcome by gas. The ambulance was summoned and he was removed to his home, 653 Broadway, corner of Phillips street.

BROTHERLY LOVE

Forgive That You May be Forgiven

At the Immaculate Conception church yesterday, Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O. M. I., preached a beautiful sermon on the subject of "Love of our Enemies," taking as his text the words from the gospel of St. Matthew: "I say to you, love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you."

In the course of his remarks Fr. Lawrence said: "The gracious Author of our being looks down upon the human race as one great family, of which He is the head. Each individual of the family owes to his fellow creature the love of a brother because he must consider him as the child of God to whom all are taught to look as their common Father. Thus linked together by the strong and endearing ties of brotherly love, no strife, no discord, no hatred shall disunite them, but the different members of the social body should concur to promote the happiness of the whole. This is the order which the kind Father of the human race has been pleased to establish; every deviation from it is a crime which He will visit with His severest displeasure. If we injure the man whom we are bound to love, great is the account we shall render to Him for the offence.

But even the injury we inflict cannot yet rob us of the privilege of a brother nor will our heavenly Father allow the injured individual to violate in turn that law of charity which has been broken toward him. He must extinguish every rising sentiment of revenge, offer up the anguish of irritated feeling as a tribute to the supreme love of God. The enemy of his peace, the usurper of his property, the assaulter of his life, the calumniator of his character, the betrayer of his honor, he must still consider for the love of God as the beloved brother for whom he is to wish every kind of happiness that he would desire for himself. Far from returning evil for evil, he must repel evil with good, he must in short live up to the words of the savior: "Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you."

"This duty is founded on the great law of charity which obliged us to cherish feelings of affection for every member of the human race, even for our bitterest and most implacable enemies. Wherever throughout the wide world there exists a soul stamped with the image of its Creator, there is a neighbor, there a brother, to whom we are bound to wish every good which a well regulated love would prompt us to wish for ourselves. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," words which admit of no limitation, but extend their benign influence to every member of that family whose father is God. They should be engraven on every heart. No subterfuge, no sophistry, can ever elude their force. The Divine lips which uttered them explained immediately afterwards their extent in the admirable parable of the Good Samaritan, wherein we are taught that no distance of habitation, no difference of religious creed, no pretext of national or racial antipathy can bereave a fellow creature of his title to the affection which is due a brother.

Our Blessed Lord insisted with all His Majesty on this holy law of love. He severely reprimanded the Jews for [illegible] or having corrupted it. "You have heard that it had been said, thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy. But I say to you, love your enemies. Thus our bitterest enemy is brought within the operation of the law of brotherly love.

"I know that such pure virtues at [illegible] view must appear very difficult to [illegible] and weak human nature. But to [the Chri]stian who really loves God, who [takes] pleasure in conquering himself [that h]e may be entitled to the friendship of his Creator, the struggle will be by no means so severe. It re[quires] a sacrifice of feeling, but can [any] sacrifice be thought too great when [God] commands and our own salvation [is at] stake? Can any price be too expensive to obtain of Him that mercy which we need so much?

That forgiveness is a duty we learn from our Blessed Lord's reply to St. Peter. 'Lord, how often shall my brother offend me and I forgive him? Shall I forgive him seven times.' Mark well the answer of our blessed Lord: 'I say not to thee till seven times but till 70 times seven times.' Hence the gospel of today to illustrate this holy truth.

The parable of the two servants was cited to show the necessity of forgiving others, ending the with these terrible words. "So shall my heavenly Father do to you if you forgive not from your hearts every one his brother." Let us apply this parable to ourselves. Which of us is not a debtor to Almighty God, oppressed, weighed down by sin? What would become of us should God threaten, according to the rigor of His justice?"

To help the human heart in the fulfilment of this blessed command of love we have before us the example of the life of our Savior and His crucifixion. He there prays for his executioners in tender compassion: "Father forgive them for they know not what they are doing." Unlike the blood of Abel which cried for vengeance the blood of Jesus cried for mercy, forgiveness, for love. To encourage us still more to become like Him, He gives us this blessed promise: "Forgive and you shall be forgiven." There is a kind of contract between Him and me. "If you forgive, I promise you, I pledge you my divine word that I will show you mercy, I will receive you into my Father's kingdom." He has said it and He cannot break his word. "Forgive and you shall be forgiven."

If it be certain that God thus blesses [illegible] for those who forgive their [illegible] it is equally certain that God will not forgive us nor listen to our [illegible] or accept our gifts, if we do not forgive. "Leave there thy offering [before] the altar and go first to be reconciled to thy brother and then [coming] thou shalt offer thy gift." If you will not forgive neither will my [illegible] Father forgive your sins. [illegible] without mercy to him who [illegible] mercy."

[illegible] this holy law of neighbor [illegible] let us take refuge in [illegible] before the image of the [illegible] Savior and remembering His [illegible] recall again his words: [illegible] you love your enemies, do [illegible] that hate you and pray [illegible] persecute and calumniate [illegible]

[illegible] Benjamin Desroches, O. M. [illegible] of St. Andrew's, North Billerica, returned from Canada, [illegible] went specially to attend the [rel]igious fetes given last week [illegible] of the Cap de la Magdeleine, which is under the supervision [of the Obl]ate fathers. The celebration [illegible] superb scale, 17 bishops having [come] from all points of the Dominion as well as many other church dignitaries from the United States and to attend it.

A class pin set in pearls and [illegible] between Harrison and Pleasant [illegible] Sunday afternoon. Return to 7 [illegible] Call at 61 Durant st.

Come now, own up, tell the honest truth

You don't like those gray hairs, do you? And your husband certainly doesn't like them. Then why not buy a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor? It restores color to gray hair every time. Cures dandruff also. Sold for over sixty years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

FOR SHOPLIFTING

Fred Porter Sent to House of Correction

THE POLICE RELEASED HIS BROTHER RICHARD

Fred Served in the English Army

Frederick Porter pleaded guilty in police court today to the larceny of shoes, stockings and other things from the Bon Marche and various articles from the Knox Five and Ten Cent store. Porter was arrested by Officer D. C. Donovan last Saturday evening.

The only excuse he had to offer was that he was drunk and didn't know what he was doing. He came to Lowell from England about three months ago, and his father and mother arrived in Lowell about three weeks ago. He said it was the first time in his life that he had ever been charged with larceny. He is 31 years old. His brother Richard was also arrested Saturday evening, but after the question of the thefts had been gone into by the police, Richard was allowed to go. Frederick Porter served in the English army in India. He was without counsel. Judge Hadley sentenced him to the house of correction for a term of six months, three months on each complaint.

THE DRUNKEN OFFENDERS.

Jeremiah Murphy had a suspended sentence hanging over his head. The suspension of the sentence was revoked and he was sentenced to three months in jail. Margaret Merrill appealed from a jail sentence of four months. Thomas J. Henderson appealed from a three months' sentence to the same institution. Martin Naughton, jail, four months; Thomas Hurt, a parole man, was ordered in $200 for his appearance before the court tomorrow morning. It was Henry A. Giles' fourth offence, but owing to the good words that were said to him by responsible parties he was a given a chance to go back to England, he having expressed a desire to do so. Helen T. Burke, John Nolan, and George Label were fined $6; Frank Clark, Albert Joyal, James Mitchell, James H. Buckley and Patrick Maroon were taxed $5 each. The $2 victims were John A. Cronin, Henry Howard, and John E. McGillis. There were six releases including three women.

CHIMNEY FIRE.

The alarm from box 2[illegible] at 12.30 this afternoon was for a chimney fire in the Harris block in Perkins street. The damage was slight.

LOST—A black and white Newfoundland and St. Bernard dog. Answers to name of Captain. Return to 38 Merrill st.

DEATHS

SULLIVAN—James Sullivan, an old resident of this city, and a much esteemed member of the Immaculate Conception church, died yesterday at his home, No. 508 East Merrimack street. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Catherine Donaldson, Mrs. Della Haggerty and Mrs. Nora Corson and one son, Timothy Sullivan of Boston.

PETERSON—Gustave Peterson, aged 30 years, died yesterday at St. John's hospital. The body was taken by Undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons to the home of Mrs. Bridget McGovern, 62 Lagrange street.

DERY—Jean Baptiste Dery died yesterday morning at his home, 158 Salem street, after an illness of two weeks. He was 64 years of age. He leaves a wife, a son, and four daughters, all of Lowell.

LAWLISS—Margaret, aged one year, seven months and three days, child of Augustine and Catherine Lawliss, died yesterday at the home of her parents, 1 Dudley court.

KEEGAN—Frank, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Keegan, died yesterday at the home of his parents, 58 Aiken avenue.

FUNERALS

ADAMS—The funeral of Mrs. Abbie E. Adams took place Saturday afternoon from the home, 17 Harvard street, Rev. J. M. Craig, pastor of the First Presbyterian church was the officiating clergyman. There was singing by Mrs. E. F. Gordon. The bearers were Messrs. John Hobbs, A. A. Davis, Charles Choate, George Adams. Burial was in the Edson cemetery under the direction of Undertakers C. M. Young & Co.

MARR—The funeral of Bertha M. Marr, took place yesterday afternoon from the home of her parents, 39 Third street. The body was sent to New Brunswick for burial, under the direction of Undertakers C. M. Young & Co.

GOLD MEDAL

GETS FIRST AWARD AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

(Special to The Sun.)

ST. LOUIS, [illegible] Gold Medal flour made by [illegible] Crosby Co., has once more [illegible] the field to its name as the world's fair judges today gave it highest award and grand prize.

One Week Only!

$2.00 worth of Trading Stamps with a 10c bottle of Sewing Machine Oil.

Wheeler & Wilson

30 JOHN STREET

CRUSHING DEFEAT

Kuropatkin's Advance Probably Resulted in Complete Disaster

Unable to withstand the tremendous assault of the Japanese, Kuropatkin has been forced back to a position north of the Shakhe river, after a battle of the most desperate and sanguinary character. Absolutely no official news of today's fighting has been given out at St. Petersburg but the correspondent there of The Associated Press, after reporting unofficial but circumstantial reports said to originate in high places, says that the public is convinced that Kuropatkin's advance had ended in complete disaster with such frightful losses that they will stagger Russia even after Liao Yang. Oyama reporting to Tokio says that the fighting continues but that the Russians are retiring and the correspondent adds "Kuropatkin evidently is crushingly defeated."

The Japanese commander estimates the Russian losses at 30,000.

SHAHOPU OCCUPIED BY THE JAPANESE

LONDON, Oct. 16—A dispatch to a news agency from Tokio dated today says that as the result of Friday's sanguinary fighting, the centre column of the Japanese left arms succeeded in partly occupying Shahopu. The Russian main body fell back on the mountainous districts east of the railway.

The Russians around Sendhu have fled in a northeasterly direction.

The Japanese last night, the dispatch adds, engaged three Russian reserve divisions under the personal command of General Kuropatkin. The fighting in this quarter was resumed this morning. Vital importance is attached at Tokio to the engagement at this point.

RUSSIAN STAFF DIRECTED BATTLE

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 15.—According to special despatches received here, General Kuropatkin had a narrow escape during the fierce fighting of Wednesday night and Thursday for the possession of Temple Hill and the Double Horned mountain, east of the railroad. With his staff, he was personally directing the fight at this point. Orderlies were constantly galloping up with reports from other parts of the field and carrying dispatches to and from the telephone and telegraph stations, which were working behind the hills. This evidently attracted the attention of the Japanese who cleverly unmasked some batteries, the shells from which burst all round the distinguished group, compelling General Kuropatkin to shift his position hastily and seek shelter.

It is understood that General Kuropatkin before the battle commenced again, designated Lieut. General Sakharoff and then Lieut.-General Bilderling to succeed him in the command in the event of his being disabled.

JAPANESE KILLED WHILE THEY SLEPT

MUKDEN, Oct. 16.—One of the bloodiest episodes of the desperate fighting between the Shakhe river and Yentie during the last three days occurred at the village of Endorlula west of the railroad and on the neighboring heights west of the railroad. The Japanese had been driven out of those positions with terrible losses but October 13th they concentrated with such a murderous artillery fire on the village that it became necessary for the Russians to withdraw, the railroad, however, being held. The same evening the Russian commander gave imperative orders to re-occupy Endorlula. The Zarask regiment, without firing a single shot marched under cover of darkness and bayonetted several battalions of the Japanese army, many of whom died as they slept. A few Japanese escaped and sought refuge in stacks of Chinese corn, but the Russians, carried away by the frenzy of revenge, rushed on the survivors and literally tore up their bodies with bayonets. The Russians then rolled themselves in the Japanese blankets.

But the next morning the Japanese again shelled out the regiment, while their artillery came on at a run and secured the position east of the railroad. Again Gen. Kuropatkin ordered the Russians to re-take the position, but the efforts of his troops were in vain. The Russians could not reach the Japanese trenches so withering was the Japanese fire and only a few returned where comrades had charged. The companies in some cases were commanded by sergeants after all the officers had fallen.

One officer, his face streaming with blood, limped up to a general, who was furious.

"Where is your company?" asked the general. "I am all that is left of it," replied the officer. "It was like a slaughter house."

The artillery fight Wednesday was the fiercest of the war. The Japanese handled their guns superbly and chose splendid positions. Their guns seemed to have every range measured. They would concentrate the fire of 200 guns first on one place and then on another. Some of the Russian regiments were literally shot to pieces. The bombardment reached a climax at 5 o'clock in the afternoon when the Japanese tried to envelop and break through the Russian left wing.

GENERAL OKU REPORTS HIS LOSSES

TOKIO, Oct. 16.—Noon—General Oku reports four officers killed [illegible] wounded and [illegible] missing for the engagements of October 10, 11 and 12.

RUSSIANS LOST IN COUNTER ATTACK

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE SECOND JAPANESE ARMY, Oct. 13, 5 p. m. Via Fusan, Korea, Oct. 15—Fuller division reports give increased importance to the victory achieved yesterday by the left army. Twenty-four Russian guns were captured when the retreat began, together with many rifles. The Russians lost heavily in counter attacks, the Japanese loss being much smaller. The advance continued all day, the Russians retreating before it.

RUSSIAN FORCE HAS FALLEN BACK

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 15, 1.18 p. m.—Unofficial reports from the battlefield are more encouraging this morning. There has been no rout but there is no question that the Russians have fallen back 20 miles.

According to private advices dated Mukden at 6.30 last night, General Kuropatkin checked the Japanese advance yesterday at the Shakhe river. He crossed the river and is holding a line along the north bank, extending from west of the railroad eastward to Bentsiapudze.

RUSSIAN LOSS ESTIMATED AT 30,000

TOKIO, Oct. 15—7 p. m.—Field Marshal Oyama estimates the Russian casualties at 30,000. The fighting continues, but the Russians are retiring.

RUSSIA STAGGERED BY THE LOSSES

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 15—5.22 p. m.—The silence of the Russian authorities at this critical hour is heart breaking for the public.

Not a single official word has been given out to relieve the suspense and anxiety for over 24 hours and the public is convinced that it can only mean that Gen. Kuropatkin's world proclaimed advance has ended in complete disaster with such frightful losses that they will stagger Russia even more than since the battle of Liao Yang.

Most circumstantial stories, attributed to court circles, are told of the failure of the Russian left, from where Kuropatkin aimed his chief blow. The [illegible] commander is stated to have had [illegible] and a half army corps there with [illegible] and a half corps in reserve [illegible] are said to have been beaten [illegible] thrown into a state of confusion [illegible] on a rout, it being now only [illegible] of the magnitude of the defeat. According to stories Kuropatkin [illegible] fighting on his front, having [illegible] three corps with one general in [illegible] along the whole center and right.

The Japanese turning movement westward, which the general staff had repeatedly declined to consider dangerous is also said to be developing force and strength enough to threaten the Russian communications in the rear.

It is impossible to trace these stories to a good source.

The general staff pronounces them to be wild, attributing them to the general feeling of panic. Yet the members of the staff reluctantly admit that they can offer no official news to contradict them.

The officials of the war office themselves seem to share in the general pessimism. The emperor, they say, has Kuropatkin's reports, but has not yet transmitted them.

The only thing the general staff is able to offer is the information contained in The Associated Press St. Petersburg dispatch of this morning, announcing that unofficial reports from the battlefield were more encouraging and that there had been no rout but that there was no question that the Russians had fallen back 20 miles. But the public, taught by long experience the meaning of official silence, refuses to interpret it now as being anything but disaster.

The failure of the Russian newspaper correspondents at the front to send the results of yesterday's fighting is also taken to be confirmatory of the worst, as it was noticed invariably in the past that when a reverse overtakes the army the censor immediately shuts down, limiting the correspondence to incidents from which no idea is obtainable of the large scale of the results.

10 MORE GUNS SEIZED BY JAPS

TOKIO, Oct. 16—Noon—General Oku captured 10 additional guns yesterday. Heavy fighting continues.

WIFE KILLED

HER HUSBAND IS NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 15.—P. M. Seamnon and wife of Minneapolis, fell from the third story window of the Germania Life building to the stone sidewalk, yesterday afternoon. The woman was killed and Seamnon is not expected to live. Both struck on their heads.

Seamnon is the inventor of a fire escape, and it was during a test of the apparatus that the accident occurred. He had swung himself down from the eighth floor of the building to the third, where his wife was waiting him in a window. The rope sustaining them was light, and when the woman's weight was added to that of her husband, the stone window ledge above cut the strands of the rope, letting both fall.

HOMICIDE CHARGE

EIGHT YEAR OLD LAD MUST ANSWER TO IT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Only eight years old and small for his age, Monico Steinwich, of No. 1100 Madison street, Hoboken, is held on a charge of having set fire to the clothing of Willie Schleicher, five years old, who lived in the same house with him, and holding him until he was so badly burned that he died a few days later. The boy protests his innocence, but was held by Recorder Stanton in Hoboken for examination yesterday.

On the evening of September 30 Willie Schleicher built a fire in a can attached to a wire, which he swung about his head. His mother, fearing he might set fire to his sister's clothing, ordered him to throw it away. Monico heard Mrs. Schleicher's order to her son, and when Mrs. Schleicher went into the house he demanded the can from Willie. Willie refused, saying that he had been told to throw it away. Monico is said to have demanded it a second time, threatening to set fire to Willie's clothes if he did not get it.

Willie again refused, and Monico is alleged to have caught hold of him and held the blazing can of fire against his blouse, setting fire to it. Willie started to run home, but Monico is charged with having prevented him.

Willie's agonizing cries brought Mrs. Schleicher from the house, and when she reached the street she says that Monico was still holding her son. When she reached his side and succeeded in tearing the blazing clothing from his body Willie was terribly burned about the head, shoulders and body. The boy died on October 2.

SHE IS CHAMPION

MISS BISHOP WON FROM MRS SANFORD.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Miss Georgianna Bishop of the Brooklawn Country club won the woman's national golf championship today by defeating Mrs. E. F. Sanford, of the Essex Country club by five up and three to play.

CREECH IS DEAD

Man He Fired at Will Live

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 15—John W. Creech, of Watervliet today shot Martin Lavendusky of this city and then turned his pistol on himself. Lavendusky was not seriously wounded but Creech was dead before he struck the pavement. The shooting took place on Franklin Square in the busiest part of the city and was witnessed by hundreds of persons.

MORTALITY OF LOWELL

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1904.

Population, 104,402. Total deaths, 31; Deaths under five, 17; Infectious Diseases, 2; Acute Lung Diseases, 5; Diphtheria, 2.

Death rate: 16.93 against 16.43 and 11.45 for previous two weeks.

Infectious diseases reported: Typhoid fever, 1; diphtheria, 14.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

POLISH CHURCH

FIRST COMMUNION WILL BE GIVEN NEXT SUNDAY.

First communion will be given for the first time at the Polish Catholic church in High street, tomorrow when seven children will receive the sacrament.

One week from Sunday a statue of the Blessed Virgin will be blessed and placed on one of the side altars. The ceremony will take place during high mass. The services at the church of the Holy Trinity, as it is called, are well attended and the pastor, Rev. Fr. Alexander Agonowski is much pleased. Masses are held at 8 and 11 on Sunday, the 11 o'clock being a high mass with a sermon and vespers are sung at 4 in the afternoon. A large oil painting will be placed over the main altar in the near future. The parish at present contains a sodality, St. Michael's society for men with 80 members. A sodality for women will soon be formed.

DELEGATES NAMED

TO REPRESENT EMPEROR AT UNVEILING OF STATUE.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Emperor William has delegated Lieut. Gen. Von Lowenfeld of his majesty's military staff, and Imperial Adjutant General Von Schmettow to represent him at the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington, November 14. Both delegates named are descendants of officers of Frederick the Great. They will arrive in New York on the steamer Hamburg about November 13.

Economy

Is a strong point with Hood's Sarsaparilla. A bottle lasts longer and does more good than any other. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said 100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

From Saturday's Late Edition

TOOK THE EXAM

Operatives Don't Want to Attend School

The office of the truant commissioners at City hall was crowded this afternoon with boys and girls, young men and young women who work in the mills, seeking to be examined as to their ability to read and write.

Truant Officers Kelly, Sturtevant and Thornton were kept busy during the afternoon examining the visitors and to each who passed satisfactorily a card was presented exempting the bearer from attendance at the coming sessions of the evening schools.

Commissioner Thornton has been through the mills for the past two weeks calling the attention of the overseers to the law which forbids them hiring minors who cannot show certificates of exemption.

Hence the crowd being examined by the truant commissioners this afternoon and nearly all of them received their cards.

And it was to procure these cards that the crowd came to City hall for without them they must go to evening school in order that they may continue at their work. The law states that all minors not able to read and write must attend evening school, and before being exempted from attending they must pass an examination in reading and writing before the superintendent of schools or his duly authorized agent.

A LONG WALK

YOUTHS SAID THEY TRAMPED FROM LOWELL TO NASHUA.

The Nashua Press last night printed the following:

A straight story of their travels related by William Hughes and Fred Jones of Boston cleared them from a serious charge in police court this afternoon and what might have been a case of breaking and entering freight cars and a trip to Manchester to jail ended very happily for the boys.

About 10 o'clock last night a freight car was found open at the Junction upper yard and the railroad men began looking for the ones they supposed had entered the cars. Two fairly good looking fellows were found wandering about the yards and they were suspected of being culprits. A railroad man, Farrar, locked them in a freight car and sent for the police. Officer Cleary appeared on the scene and took the men into custody.

In police court the young men appeared to fine advantage and told a straight story of their travels. They said they came from Boston to Lowell on the electrics and then walked to Nashua on their way to Woodsville and had just arrived at the Junction when found. As there was no direct evidence to convict them and they told a straightforward story the two were released.

GREAT PAVEMENT

WOODEN BLOCKS STAND A SEVERE TEST.

City Engineer Bowers has received a block of the wooden pavement which has done service in Tremont street, near Park street, Boston for four years, the blocks were laid four years ago, and were taken up recently for the purpose of seeing how they stood the wear. The blocks were four inches deep when laid and after four years service in one of the busiest streets in Boston have failed to wear down an eighth of an inch. This test proves the blocks to be one of the most durable forms of pavement in existence.

The paving blocks are prepared from long leafed yellow hard pine, treated with rosin and formaldehyde. All life is baked out of the wood before its treatment with the chemicals and hence it does not decay.

DIPHTHERIA CASES

THIRTY WERE REPORTED THIS MONTH.

There have been 30 cases of diphtheria this month and 14 during the week. The death record printed elsewhere shows the number of deaths from this cause.

NO COMPLAINTS

MADE TO POLICE RELATIVE TO ALLEGED CROQUET THIEF.

When asked today relative to the alleged larceny of croquet paraphernalia from the Gibson Street Croquet club, Supt. Moffatt said he had not heard anything about it except what he had read in a morning paper. He said he had not received any complaints relative to it and he added that the Lowell police are not "feasting their eyes around in an effort to discover the foul perpetrator of this latest dastardly outrage," as was stated in the story which appeared in the morning paper.

SLIGHT FIRE

IN THE HOME OF LAWRENCE CUMMINGS.

A lively [illegible] broke out at the house of Lawrence Cummings, the local correspondent of the Boston Globe, in Huntington street this morning. Mrs. Cummings [illegible] threw it as she thought, [illegible] the window, but evidently [illegible] came in contact with some [illegible] in a hallway as in a very [illegible] she noticed that the [illegible] hallway was ablaze. She [illegible] succeeded in extinguishing the blaze with the assistance of the [illegible] but not before the clothing [illegible] and the woodwork [illegible] burned.

These [illegible] Co. hold the insurance on the [illegible]

STOP LOTTERIES

POSTMASTER THOMPSON RECEIVES NOTICE FROM WASHINGTON.

While it [illegible] believed that a great many [illegible] French-Americans who came [illegible] Canada, and who still read the [illegible] papers, published in the Dominion, have transacted much business with the Loan and Savings company of Montreal, P. Q., still undoubtedly [illegible] remittances have been made from this city.

It will be interesting news for those who may have patronized the concern, to know that Postmaster Thompson has been ordered not to certify any postal money order drawn to the order of the company and to inform the remitter that payment thereof has been forbidden, and that the amount will be returned upon presentation of a duplicate money order applied for and obtained under the rules of the department.

The order came about through evidence furnished the acting postmaster-general that made it appear that the concern is engaged in conducting an enterprise for the distribution of money prizes by lot or chance through the mails, in violation of an act of congress.

Postmaster Thompson, as well as other postmasters throughout the entire country, has therefore been instructed to return all letters and advices, whether registered or not, and other mail matter which arrives at the Lowell postoffice directed to the company, to the postmasters at the offices at which they were originally mailed, to be delivered to the senders thereof, with the word "Fraudulent" written or stamped upon the outside of such letters or matter, provided, however, that where there is nothing to indicate who are the senders of letters not registered, or other matter, letters directed to the company will be sent to the dead letter office with the word "Fraudulent" plainly written or stamped thereon.

FUNERALS

WRIGHT—The funeral services of the late Atwill F. Wright were held yesterday afternoon at the residence of his son, Walter, at 27 Osgood street, and many friends and relatives were present. Among those present were a delegation from the Masonic fraternity, Messrs. J. C. Blood, Crawford Burnham, O. A. Brigham and William E. Livingston, and a delegation from the Merrimack River Savings bank trustees, of which deceased was a member, Messrs. J. C. Johnson, P. P. Perham, Michael Corbett and B. F. Sargent. Mr. W. H. Ward had charge of the arrangements and the bearers were three sons and a nephew. The Rev. J. M. Greene, D. D., was the officiating clergyman. Undertaker Ela was in charge and the burial was in the Lowell cemetery.

JEFFREY—The funeral of Albert Jeffery took place yesterday from his home, 16 Seventh street, and a funeral mass was celebrated at St. Louis' church by Rev. Fr. Jacques. The bearers were Philip Trembly, Joseph Lessage, Frank Ouellette, B. J. Mullin, Daniel Dumont, and Nicholas Lepresque. Burial was in St. Patrick's cemetery, where Rev. Fr. Jacques officiated at the grave. Undertaker C. H. Molloy had charge.

TRUEWORTHY—Myra B. Trueworthy died yesterday, October 14, at the residence of her mother, Emily G. Trueworthy, 257 Appleton street, aged 22 years. Funeral service Sunday afternoon 2.30 o'clock. Friends invited.

BRIDGES—William Bridges, aged four years and eight months, child of Patrick and Winifred, died this morning at the home of his parents, 49 Concord street. The funeral took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock and the interment was in the Catholic cemetery, under the direction of Funeral Director Charles H. Molloy.

DEATHS

SHAW—Died today, Lander Shaw, aged 68 years, at his home, 101 Hall street. He is survived by a wife, one son, one daughter. He was a member of Veritas lodge, I. O. O. F. and Post 42, G. A. R.

BOWLING NEWS

The United States Bunting bowling team defeated Grant's Bakers by a score of 1265 to 1240 on the alleys last night. The feature of the game was the rolling of McAdams and McGrail of the winning team. The score:

U. S. BUNTING.

	1	2	3	T'tl
McAdams	88	90	86	264
McGrail	105	84	83	272
Marsden	81	81	83	245
Tate	69	77	79	225
Rigley	90	87	79	256
Totals	433	419	410	1265

GRANT'S BAKERS.

	1	2	3	T'tl
Ross Grant	80	82	88	250
J. Grant	91	84	80	255
W. Grant	73	87	86	246
J. Hubin	83	73	86	242
. Grant	79	86	82	247
Totals	406	412	422	1240

LOWELL COUNCIL WON.

Lowell Council defeated Highland Council of the Royal Arcanum on the alleys last night, the former team winning by a margin of 38 pins. Richardson of the winning team and Stevens of the losing team were tied for highest honors, but Stevens had the best single string. The score:

LOWELL NO. 8, R. A.

	1	2	3	T'tl
McNamee	76	78	81	235
Edwards	100	88	85	273
Hodgman	77	83	87	247
Shepard	89	93	88	270
Richardson	86	103	96	285
Totals	428	445	437	1310

HIGHLAND NO. 970, R. A.

	1	2	3	T'tl
Mansur	73	81	71	225
Lavallee	68	72	93	231
Fowler	85	84	101	270
Abbott	79	91	79	249
Stevens	89	105	91	285
Totals	397	431	441	1272

THE PENNY ARCADE.

The new exhibition, corner of Central and William street, will be open to the public today and will furnish more fun and amusement for a penny than you ever got before. This is the same show that amused thousands of people at Canobie lake this summer, and will have all the attractions in the new quarters, with several new features added. The show caters to ladies and children and everything will be right up to date. Do not fail to visit this new place of amusement. Admission free and a penny in the slot will turn on the fun. Everybody is welcome.

A Love Letter.

Would not interest you if you're looking for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns or Piles. Otto Dodd, of Ponder, Mo. writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. It's the best Salve on earth. 25c at F. H. Goodale's drug store, 217 Central st.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

$600 VERDICT

Case of Importance to Auto Drivers

BALLSTON, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Injuries resulting from disregard of the laws governing the speed of automobiles shall be sufficient ground for the recovery of damages, according to a verdict which has been returned by a jury in the supreme court. The case in court was that of Charles Clement, a farmer, against Milton C. Hastings, a chauffeur for Edward Murphy, jr.

Clement alleged that Hastings collided with his team and that the automobile was being driven at a reckless rate of speed and expressed that he be awarded damages for the injuries sustained as a result of the collision. In charging the jury, Justice Spencer said that if Hastings was driving the machine at a rate of speed demonstrating reckless disregard of its proper use and was wantonly indifferent to the consequences that might happen to others, the act constituted a wilful assault on Clements and his property and entitled him to damages. The jury returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff damages in the sum of $600.

DOUGLAS' TRIP

Candidate Will Make Auto Tour

An automobile tour through Plymouth county is being arranged for the democratic candidate for governor, the Hon. William L. Douglas. The trip will probably begin the latter part of next week, and the candidate will undertake to visit every town in the country, with possibly an excursion into Bristol. There is to be no speechmaking—in fact, it is not the intention that the candidate shall make any more speeches during the campaign, except it be a very brief one at the Boston ratification meeting. But the tour will be undertaken for the purpose of acquainting the people with the personality of the candidate, and a hand-shaking reception will be held in each town. Mr. Douglas' friends are confident that he will carry Brockton, which gave Gov. Bates a plurality of 1600 last year, and they have strong hopes that he will carry Plymouth county, hitherto a republican stronghold.

The executive committee of the democratic club of Massachusetts is planning to give dinners in different sections of the state, under the direct management of local members of the club, with the end of awakening enthusiasm for the national, state and local tickets, and of giving what aid it can to democrats who are seldom able to attend any of the club meetings in Boston.

Every member is being urged to attend as many of the dinners as he is able. Members of democratic city and town committees and other democrats, living in the county in which a dinner is held, whether members of the club or not, will be invited and urged to attend. The members are requested to co-operate with their local committees in making these dinners a success. It is especially desired by the club that every town shall be represented by the officers of its town committee, and by its entire committee if possible, and by all other democratic workers who can possibly attend. All local democratic candidates will be invited.

The first of these dinners will be held at Pittsfield, at the Wendell Hotel, Oct. 20, at 1.30 p.m. The Hon. Arthur Lyman, president of the club, will preside, and addresses will be made by the Hon. John C. Crosby and others. Notice of the succeeding dinners will be given as soon as arranged.

SOUVENIR STAMPS

WILL NOT BE SOLD AFTER DECEMBER 1.

The sauve young man who occasionally writes his best girl a letter, sticking a Louisiana Purchase commemorative stamp upon the dainty little envelope, thinking that the epistle is thereby made the more attractive, will regret to learn that Postmaster Thompson has received instructions from the postoffice department to be careful not to make requisition for more of this particular variety of stamps than can be sold by December 1st, as it is especially desired to have no unsold surplus on hand after they are withdrawn from sale.

In accordance with the announcement made in April, just previous to the time that the stamps were placed on sale in the different postoffices throughout the country, the little stickers, issued to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, will be withdrawn from sale on December 1st. The sale thus far has exceeded all expectations, the local officials finding it necessary again and again to send in a requisition for more of these stamps.

To prevent Uncle Sam from having an unusually large number of Louisiana stamps on hand after the sale has been called off, Postmaster Thompson, with the other postmasters of the country, must, in ordering more Louisiana stamps, state that the amount ordered will be sold within the time limit. Postmasters whose present supply of commemorative stamps will last longer than the first of December, at the usual rate of sale, have been directed to immediately place them on sale instead of the regular issue, selling the latter only when specially desired by customers. In issuing an order covering the subject, the third assistant postmaster-general suggests that the same should not be construed as instructions to force the sale of commemorative stamps to purchasers who desire the regular issue.

You can't expect to weave white satin with blackened hands, any more than you can expect good results from papers with a bogus circulation.

SOCIETY WEDDING

At St. Anne's Church This Noon

A fashionable wedding in high society took place this noon in St. Anne's church when Miss Elizabeth Farrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Farrington, was united in marriage with Mr. Isaac Harter, Jr., a prominent young manufacturer of Mansfield, O. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. St. John Chambre, rector of St. Anne's, assisted by Rev. Mr. Jenkins, curate at half after twelve in the presence of a large and fashionable congregation. As the bridal party entered the church Organist Baldwin rendered the wedding chorus from Lohengrin. The bride was given away by her father. She was gowned in white chiffon with point d'applique trimmings. Her bridesmaids were Misses Elizabeth Ludlam, Belle Shedd and Ruth Burke, all of this city, and the maid of honor was Miss Pauline Farrington, sister of the bride. The maids were all gowned in pink chiffon with Gainesborough hats of shredded taffeta.

The best man was Mr. Francis Cadwallder of Philadelphia. The ushers were Messrs. Huntington Harter of Mansfield, O., brother of the groom, Theodore Farrington of Lowell, brother of the bride, Felix and Ernest Dupont of Wilmington, Del., and Edward Putnam and Derby Farrington of New York. As the bridal party left the church the organ pealed forth the joyous strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march. The bridal party walked under a long canopy from the church doors to their carriages and proceeded to the home of the bride, 241 Nesmith street, where a wedding collation was served and a reception held. The happy couple were the recipients of a wealth of beautiful gifts. The bride's gifts to her maids were turquoise bracelets while the gifts to the ushers were opal pins. Mr. and Mrs. Harter left this afternoon on their honeymoon after which they will reside in Mansfield, O., where the groom is engaged in business.

DEWHIRST GUILTY

Lawrence Man Convicted on 28 Counts

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 15—George Dewhirst, of Lawrence, former manager of the Arlington co-operative association, of that city, was found guilty on charges of making false entries in the account of the association by jury in the district court here today.

The case has been on trial since last Friday.

An indictment in 38 counts had been returned against Dewhirst involving about $2400. He was found guilty on 28 counts, not guilty on 9, and 1 was not prosecuted. Exceptions have been filed.

Judge Stevens deferred sentence, saying that he would probably pronounce the penalty in December.

Shareholders of the co-operative association were the complainants against Dewhirst.

WAS A FATALIST

DR. BELT CLAIMED LOVE OF WHISKEY WAS DUE TO NURSE.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 15.—Dr. E. J. Belt, who shot Dr. Benjamin Jackson Strong, attempted to murder his fiancee and committed suicide, while under the influence of liquor, believed that passion for drink that ruined his life was imbibed with the milk of the nurse who fed him while his mother was ill.

"She was a drunkard, saturated with whiskey, and I acquired the love of it with her milk," he said.

The brilliant young doctor was a fatalist, and believed that in babyhood he acquired a tendency which was as sure in its effect as predestination.

These facts were revealed today by Dr. Jackson, who has recovered from his wounds sufficiently to be able to talk of the shooting for the first time. Dr. Jackson said that Belt frequently asserted to him that he was a victim of the circumstances of his babyhood.

"Rum and women ruined Dr. Belt," said Dr. Jackson, a statement which confirms the belief of the authorities, that influences not at present apparent entered into the tragedy. The day before the shooting and suicide Dr. Belt said to Dr. Jackson: "I am going to get drunker than h—." He added that he had had a fight with his girl and with a former sweetheart.

"If Dr. Belt had told me he had also been inoculated with homicidal tendencies I would believe him, in the light of what I know now," said Dr. Jackson. "He warned at least three persons that he intended to kill them. Dr. Belt and I belonged to the same lodge of the Knights of Pythias. When he turned his revolver on me I attempted to stay his hand by means of a Pythian signal, which calmed him about as much as a bandana handkerchief would a mad bull."

WOMAN SENTENCED

FOR ASSAULT ON A SICKLY CHILD.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 15—In the district court yesterday, Adele Ros of Kingston was sentenced to eight months in the house of correction for assaulting her step-daughter. The girl is about 16 years old and sickly, and it was shown in evidence that her life had been insured by her parents.

In passing sentence, Judge Osborne said he had a strong suspicion that the parents had planned to profit by the child's death, and that the abuse was administered with a reckless disregard of the consequences. Witnesses had testified that the girl had been badly beaten for a trivial cause.

SPECIAL All this Week **Table Tumblers 19c Doz**

REGULAR PRICE 30c DOZEN.

One Doz. Given Away with 1 lb. of Our *60c Tea*

DOUBLE STAMPS ALL THIS MONTH

227 Central St. O'Brien Bros TEA DEALERS 227 Central St.

SERIOUS CHARGE

A Republican Accused of Colonization

WARRANT FOR POSTMASTER'S SUN

Men Under Arrest Accused Republican Leaders

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Warrants were issued today by Justice Wyatt of the court of special sessions against Richard Van Cott and Bankson McAvoy, cashier in the general postoffice and a republican worker in the fifth assembly district on charges of colonization of illegal voters on the fifth district. The information upon which the warrants was issued was given by witnesses arrested by deputy of state superintendent of election Morgan. Van Cott is a son of Cornelius Van Cott, postmaster of this city, and is a republican candidate for the assembly. The warrants charge that 200 men were brought into the city from other states and distributed among the various boarding houses in the fifth assembly district with the intention of having them fraudulently registered.

DRIVEN ASHORE

UNKNOWN FISHING SCHOONER IN DANGER.

CHATHAM, Mass., Oct. 15.—In the heavy northerly gale which raged about here today an unknown fishing schooner was driven ashore on Common Flat in Chatham Bay. Both the Monomoy and the Chatham station life saving crews went to the assistance of the vessel, which on account of the severity of the gale and high seas, seemed to be in considerable danger.

CREW ESCAPED

BRITISH SCHOONER WENT ASHORE AT MAGNOLIA.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 15.—Driven too far to the westward of her regular course while trying to enter this port for a harbor, on account of the northerly gale and the heavy seas, the three-masted schooner Annie M. Allen of Boston early today ran ashore at a point between Norman's Woe Reef and Magnolia point. The vessel probably will be a total loss. Captain Wm. Ricker and crew of six men reached shore safely in their own boats, after a hard struggle.

The schooner was bound from Hillsboro, N. B., for Newark, N. J., with a cargo of 600 tons of plaster. She left Portland yesterday and Captain Ricker, thinking he was to the westward of the breakwater, tried to make this harbor during the night. The wind had driven the vessel too far to the westward, however, and she grounded about one o'clock this morning. When daylight came the crew of the Dollivers Neck Life Saving station, sighted the vessel in distress and went to her assistance, but before they reached the scene the captain and crew had succeeded in getting ashore by their own efforts. The schooner is full of water and as she lies on a rocky bottom and is pounding badly, it is believed she will be broken to pieces.

The Annie M. Allen, registered 450 tons gross, 428 tons net, was 139 feet long, 32 feet in width and 14 feet deep.

She was built at Kennebunk, Maine, in 1878, and was owned by Leonard A. Hewson of Quincy and Captain Ricker. Both vessel and cargo were well insured.

LOST $700

BECAUSE HE DID NOT ATTEND MRS. FISH'S SALE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Because Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and the Rev. Carrol Perry, of St. Phillip's Episcopal church, Garrison, have had a dispute, that church is $700 poorer than it would have been, while the poor of Garrison look forward to a happy winter, as payment of their doctors' bills has been promised.

Breezy gossip over Mrs. Fish's clash with the rector is stirring the hills bordering on the Hudson. The trouble grew out of the famous fair which Mrs. Fish gave last Saturday on the lawn of her Highlands villa, Greencliff. Society of Newport and New York gathered, and the country folk of all the towns for miles around helped buy and sell the things that Mrs. Fish wished to dispose of, or Harry Lehr desired to auction off.

More than $2100 was realized. The plans for distribution of this sum met an obstacle.

On the Saturday before the fair Mrs. Fish had written to the pastors of the three churches in Garrison, requesting them to announce that she would give a party at her home and inviting members of the congregations. She stated that the proceeds would be turned over to the churches.

The Methodist and Catholic pastors complied with her request, and were at the fair, but the Episcopal pastor, Mr. Perry, did not make any announcement from the pulpit nor did he attend. On the Tuesday following Mrs. Fish arrived in Garrison and learned of Mr. Perry's action.

She was one of the founders of St. Phillip's church, and always attended regularity. She at once sent a messenger to Mr. Perry, asking why he had ignored her fair.

Mr. Perry replied that the Episcopal church rules forbade his receiving any money won at games of chance or in lottery. His reply at once was made public property in Garrison, and all Mrs. Fish's friends in St. Phillip's church were called to her and the matter was placed before them. They were of the wealthy set in Garrison, and, the villagers say, sided with Mrs. Fish.

REPUTED ROBBERY A FAKE.

DUBOIS, Pa., Oct. 15—The report that Robert Holter, a paymaster for contractor E. C. Lauer, was shot from ambush and robbed of $13.00 by highwaymen proves to be a story started by boys, and is not true.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 15—The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht club has accepted the challenge of the Manchester, Mass., Yacht club for the Seawanhaka cup, for next summer.

The republican banner across Merrimack street was made at the studio of Spencer, the Middle street sign painter.

SUES A WIDOW

MAN CLAIMS $26,000 BECAUSE HE WAS DISPOSSESSED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Professor H. J. Boos, of No. 148 West Forty-sixth street, an instructor in the De Witt Clinton High school, has brought suit in the supreme court against Mrs. Martha B. Mosher, a wealthy real estate owner of Harlem, who lives at No. 1793 Seventh avenue, for $26,000 damages, charging that she deprived him of the comforts of home by causing his furniture to be moved from the apartment which he rented from her and having it set on the sidewalk while he and his wife were in Europe.

On July 4 Professor Boos and his wife sailed for Europe. Before going, the professor claims, he paid two months' rent in advance. When they returned two months later they went direct to their apartment, at No. 369 West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, but found that it was occupied by strangers. He learned that he had been legally dispossessed a week before, and that his furniture had been set out on the sidewalk. He then brought suit through Attorney George Robinson, of No. 99 Nassau street.

228 YEARS AGO

THE CAPTAIN MICHAEL PIERCE FIGHT TOOK PLACE.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 15.—"The Captain Michael Pierce fight" of 228 years ago between early settlers of this vicinity and Narragansett Indians was recalled today, when exercises commemorative of the event were held at the High street Congregational church in this city.

Thomas W. Bicknell of Providence, presided and addresses were made by Mayors James H. Higgins of Pawtucket and Albert H. Humes of Central Falls.

Edwin C. Pierce of Cranston, a descendant of the captain who commanded the little party of settlers in their fight, delivered an oration, and Hezekiah Butterworth of Boston read a historical poem. Action was taken toward placing a marker on the battlefield. The fight was one of the most bloody in the early history of the colony and 49 white men were killed, together with a number of the Aborgines.

FOUGHT A DRAW

MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPION IN FAST BOUT.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 15.—Jim Burrows, middleweight champion of Nova Scotia, and Jerry McCarty, who claims the championship of Washington, have fought 20 rounds to a draw here. Both men were on their feet and fighting well in the last round. Burrows fought on the aggressive throughout while McCarty seldom changed from defensive.

REPORT OF DEATHS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1904.

Sept.
29—Armand Martel 3 mos., gastro enteritis.

Oct.
6—Stuart W. Scott 11 mos., enteritis.
7—Charles M. Clark 73, senile gangrene.
Agnes Bradley 28, tuberculosis.
Mary C. McNally 4 mos., gastro enteritis.
8—Ephriam F. Wiggins 71, apoplexy.
Michael O'Neil 11, tuberculosis.
John Burne 21, nephritis.
Madeline Lake 11, pulm. tuberculosis.
Earl H. Kerr 11 mos., cap. bronchitis.
John J. McPartland, 4 mos., tuberculosis.
9—John J. Heslin 4, diphtheria.
William J. Bourke 1, chol. inft.
Joseph V. Morin 1 mo., debility.
Arthur Lefebvre 20, pneumonia.
10—Charles O. Corless 59, cirrhosis of liver.
Mary Bowles 47, fib tumor.
Alphida Chalon 8 mos., gastro enteritis.
Arthur L'Hereux 3 mos., gastro enteritis.
11—Alfred Jeffery 47, cirrhosis of liver.
Margaret Davey 40, pneumonia.
Constantine Souza 24, cer. abscess.
Allen D. Martin 6, meningitis.
Joseph J. A. Bellerose 1, meningitis.
Mary E. Sloan 8 mos., meningitis.
12—John Connell 62 pneumonia
Thomas C. Boyle 3 mos., debility.
Felix Young 2 days, prem. birth.
13—Arthur Allard 19, consumption.
George F. Lovett 5 mos., enteritis
Mary Flynn 58, cer. concussion.
Eugene Duvallie 1 mo., debility.
14—Bridget Lennon 69, pneumonia.
15—William Bridges 4, diphtheria.

GIRARD P. DADMAN, City Clerk.

THREE FIRES

MYSTERIOUS BLAZE IN STORE IN LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, Oct. 15.—A mysterious fire occurred in a women's tailoring shop, 87 Lawrence street, conducted by a man named Kolsky, last evening. About 5.30 an oil lamp dropped to the floor and set fire to the premises. The department extinguished the blaze. Soon afterward Policemen McCarthy and Woodcock had their attention attracted to the place by another fire and they say that they extinguished it. They had gone only a short distance away when another alarm was sounded. The small stock in the shop was badly damaged.

ALL VACCINATED

CASE OF SMALLPOX IN STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—One case of smallpox has caused the vaccination of 1700 employes at the stock yards and 1300 more are to be treated.

The vaccinations are only a precautionary measure and not because there is any serious danger of a spread of the disease. Those vaccinated were all employes of one company.

Four physicians went through the packing plant. The wholesale vaccination was caused by the fact that a smallpox patient had been taken to an isolation hospital from a slavonian settlement, in which thousands of stock yards workers reside.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Leaders in the structural Building Trades Alliance will lay their plan of compulsory arbitration before the national organizations of building contractors.

President Frank Buchanan of the Alliance has presented the proposal to the contractors, who have agreed to take up the matter with the building contractors' council.

Secretary Edward W. Craig, of the Building Contractors' council, said:

"The plan seems a good one, but we should hesitate to enter into agreements unless everyone of the 16 basic building trades was party to the agreement."

$10,000 REWARD

For Capture of His Son's Slayer

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Henry Dexter of New York, whose son was murdered in the Adirondacks a year ago, yesterday offered a reward of $10,000 to anyone who will produce evidence enough to convict. In his statement he says:

"All the circumstances point very strongly toward a certain citizen of the Adirondacks. He was seen crouching behind a stone wall with his rifle, at a place it was quite generally known my son would pass that day on his way to take title to a certain piece of land which this man was eager to secure. Several persons had heard this man make threats that he would kill my son, who was buying all the land he could in order to preserve the forests, and thereby protect the water supply, while this man and his class wanted to despoil the forests for gain. This man was anxious to purchase the land that my son had an option on, so as not to have his lumbering operations interfered with.

"The county has shown little or no interest in bringing the murderer to justice. My son was shot by a citizen of the Adirondacks, and the other citizens seem to approve of his deed, as they have done nothing to force the officials to act."

Mr. Dexter has received a letter from Att'y A. L. Blake, who did considerable business for his son, and he says: "I have left Nicholville, near Lake Dexter, for Nassens. I think a change will make me feel more easy. During the investigation of your son's murder I awoke one morning to find a big red splash of blood high up on my door. The warning was too clear to be mistaken, and although I always go armed, I cannot shake off a creepy sensation."

HEAVY DEALINGS

MASTERLY OPERATORS IN THE MARKET TODAY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Transactions in nearly a million shares of stocks for the two hours of the Saturday short session marked the progress of the revived excitement in speculation today. It was the general belief amongst the board room frequenters that the direction of the market had been assumed by a combination of masterly operators, who have led great movements of the past, notably the market management of the United States steel flotation and the campaign which culminated in the passing of control of the Louisville and Nashville. Louisville and Nashville scored by half point jumps to 137 and then dropped back as violently to 135½ after closing last night at 135⅝. Upwards of one-third of the day's total dealings were concentrated in Southern Pacific the U. S. steel stocks and Pennsylvania profit taking sales appeared in a flood from time to time and caused prices to waver.

TRAINS COLLIDED

BRAKEMAN KILLED AND ENGINEER INJURED.

SYDNEY, C. B., Oct. 15.—Two freight trains on the Inter-Colonial railway collided head-on at McKinnon's harbor, about 40 miles southwest of Sydney today. John McNeal, a brakeman, was killed, and Daniel C. McDonald, an engineer, was seriously injured. Both trains were thrown from the rails and were badly damaged. The tracks will be blocked all day. The collision was due to the transmission of incorrect orders.

TOTAL WRECK

SCHOONER WENT ASHORE ON LITTLE BEACH ISLAND.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Oct. 15.—The two masted schooner Billow, bound from Lockport, L. I., for Portland, is ashore on Little Beach Island, off Biddeford Pool and is a total wreck. Captain K. A. Nash and his crew were saved by the Biddeford Pool life-saving crew.

The schooner encountered a stiff gale during the night and sprung a leak.

As the vessel carried a cargo of sand, the captain was afraid that she would sink and he run along close to the shore.

Suddenly the schooner brought head on Lime beach island and was badly pounded by the waves. The crew were taken off by the life-savers who had been watching the craft before she struck. The vessel's bottom is gone and if possible she will be dismantled.

The Billow hailed from Harrington, Maine, and was an old boat of 65 tons.

NEWSBOY NAMED

AS CANDIDATE AGAINST A MILLIONAIRE.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 11—Hoboken republicans have nominated a newsboy for the assembly against a millionaire, Archibald Alexander, the democratic nominee. The newsboy, Dennis Sullivan, is out at 4 a. m. every day to get his papers. He intends to be a lawyer. He is 21 years old.

HORRIBLY BURNED

TWO MEN ARE IN SERIOUS CONDITION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15.—Two men, Patrick Murphy, aged 35 years, of this city, and Robert Campbell, aged 28, of East Providence, employes of the Narragansett Electric Lighting company, were terribly burned about the face, hands and upper part of the body through an explosion supposed to have been caused by a short circuit in the company's mains in a manhole at the corner of Eddy and Westminster streets here today. After the explosion flames shot many feet into the air.

When rescued from the hole the men's faces were black and their clothing was aflame. Both were taken to the hospital and it was said there that their condition was serious. Murphy is married; Campbell single.

COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Cotton futures opened easy. Oct., 9.55; Nov., 9.89; Jan., 10.00; Feb. offered 10.01; March, 10.07; April, —; May, 10.15; June, July, 10.15 bid.

From Late Edition Saturday

MAHAN'S DENIAL

Says He Did Square Thing by Widow

SHE CAME HERE OF HER OWN FREE WILL

She is Not Sure That Her Husband is Dead

The beautiful widow who came here from Glen Falls, N. Y., to marry Michael Mahan of Tyler St., the contract having been made through a matrimonial agency, is not sticking to her original stories relative to the way she has been treated by Mr. Mahan and from a statement made in her presence by Mr. Mahan, which she allowed was true, it would seem that Mr. Mahan was fair and square in his dealing with her.

Mr. Mahan says that he answered the advertisement in a spirit of fun and he, of course, regrets exceedingly the serious termination of what was, in the beginning a joke. In the presence of witnesses the widow has admitted that she is not positive that her first husband is dead, and, in view of that fact, it certainly would seem unreasonable to expect Mr. Mahan to marry her. The contract, he alleges, did not call for a marriage ceremony unless everything was agreeable to both parties.

Mr. Mahan says he never asked the widow for money and in the presence of witnesses, she admitted that that was so. He says that she came to Lowell of her own free will and that she called upon him immediately upon her arrival here. "I told her then," he said, "that I wrote to her for the fun of it."

A morning paper published Mr. Mahan's exceptions to the widow's story as it appeared in The Sun and Mr. Mahan wanted it understood that he does not owe the widow $30.

In the interview that The Sun reporter had with Mrs. Vandell, and she told the same story to the police, the following statement relative to the $30 was made by her: "My experience has cost me $30, and I want the man who calls himself Michael Mahan to pay that amount." There were other statements made by the widow that The Sun did not publish. Mr. Mahan, however, claims that he offered to pay the widow's expenses back to Glen Falls.

It may be possible that if Mr. Mahan could get a clear title to the woman he would marry her in a jiffy. The fact remains, however, that Mrs. Vandell cannot give anything but hearsay proof that her husband is dead.

Mr. Mahan very naturally is not inclined to marry another man's wife, nor does he think that such a thing is necessary where women "heart whole and fancy free" are as numerous as in Lowell. The question some of the Lowell girls are asking is why Mr. Mahan considered it necessary to go so far away as Glen Falls in search of a wife. They aver that he must be very bashful.

The Sun reporter has already heard from several ladies who intend to communicate with Mr. Mahan with the intention of taking the widow's place in his affections. At a time when work is scarce and wages low they think it too bad to have a respectable gentleman like Mr. Mahan going all over creation in search of a wife while there are so many ladies here in Lowell ready to accept his attentions, ready to give him heart and hand, and ready to prove that no other man living or dead has any claim upon them.

Verily, although far away birds have fair feathers, we think Mr. Mahan can do as well in the home matrimonial market and perhaps a little better than he could by going farther afield.

28 NAMES

TAKEN BY REGISTRARS THIS AFTERNOON.

This was the busiest afternoon that the registrars of voters have had thus far and the corridors were filled with candidates and registration workers. Twenty-eight names were put on during the afternoon session.

MATRIMONIAL

Miss Annie May Robinson of Wellesley, 1906, daughter of Samuel J. Robinson of Reading, was married Wednesday evening, 12th, at her home, to Frank F. Patterson of Billerica, son of the late Samuel Patterson of Newton Highlands. Rev. W. C. Myers, pastor of the Reading Baptist church performed the ceremony. The bride was gowned in crepe de chine, wore a veil and carried lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Josephine A. Upham [illegible] as maid of honor in yellow [illegible]. The best man was Edward [illegible] Palmer of Haverhill. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson will reside in Billerica.

McCARTNEY—COURSER.

Mr. John McCartney, electrician of Appleton mills, and Miss Mabel [illegible] Courser of Burden, N. B., were united in marriage Wednesday evening by Rev. Asa Reed Dilts at [illegible] 23 South Loring street. [illegible] was charmingly attired in [illegible] with lace trimmings. Mr. and Mrs. McCartney will reside at [illegible] street. Mr. McCartney came from Fredericton, N. B., about [illegible] to take his present position.

McPHAIL—ROGERSON.

At the home of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. M. Craig, Mr. Paul McPhail and Miss Mary I. Rogerson were married on Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Frederick A. McKinley was [illegible] and Miss Ethel I. Casey [illegible].

A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald McFadgen, 53 [illegible] street.

RECENT FIRES.

The dwelling house of Charles Mc[illegible] located on the Tyngsboro road in Chelmsford was totally destroyed by fire on last Monday night under circumstances that make it somewhat of a mystery as to its origin. It is claimed to be valued at $1500 and was insured through the agency of Thomas C. Lee & Co.

The fire occurred early Tuesday morning and under suspicious circumstances, inasmuch as the fire marshal was sent for and he spent considerable time in looking into the case and is now trying to locate several parties upon whom suspicion has rested.

A slight blaze in the dwelling of John P. Curley, Varney street done a little damage to some clothing. Insured with Thos. C. Lee & Co.

The building of Michael Heller at Lincoln street where a slight fire occurred was insured with Thomas C. Lee & Co.

GIRL IS DEMENTED.

Josephine Ritchie, whom the police believe to be slightly demented, wandered into a house in Wilder street this afternoon and later was taken to the police station. She tells a very rambling story. One minute she will claim that her home is in Manchester, N. H., and the next moment she will hail from Fitchburg or Boston. She will be detained at the police station until the police find out where she belongs. She told Deputy Welsh that she slept in the woods last night.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.

"The Louisiana Purchase World's Fair" will be entertainingly described in an illustrated lecture by Rev. George F. Kenngott in the First Trinitarian Congregational church, Dutton street, on Thursday, Oct. 20, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Men's League. This lecture was given last summer at the New England Chautauqua assembly at South Framingham. Mr. Kenngott visited the World's Fair in the summer in connection with the World's Fair Christian Endeavor convention, and procured a large number of beautiful pictures, several of them hand-painted, made by the official photographer, and several snap-shots of the Filipinos in native costume and other interesting sights. By way of contrast some pictures of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 will be shown.

REPUBLICAN EDITORS MEET.

BOSTON, Oct. 15—The Massachusetts republican editorial association held its annual dinner at Young's Hotel this afternoon. President A. E. Winship presided. The guests were Congressman Sereno E. Payne of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee of the national house, Governor John L. Bates and Lieut. Governor Guild Jr.

Congressman Payne discussed the speech made by Richard Olney at New York last night.

Governor Bates devoted the greater part of his speech to a defence of his action in vetoing the "overtime bill" so-called which had been made the basis of a systematic attack upon him by labor organizations.

BELLS TOLLING

PEOPLE MOURN THE DEATH OF KING GEORGE.

DRESDEN, Saxony, Oct. 15—Prince John George and the princess Mathilda were at the bedside of King George when he expired at Pillnitz, early this morning. The new king, Frederick Augustus, eldest son of the deceased monarch, received the ministers and officers of the Royal household later in the day and fixed the period of mourning at 21 weeks. His majesty was also occupied with many details of taking over the government and consulting in regard to the funeral arrangements and the mourning. The shutters are up at all the shop windows, flags are at half mast and the bells are tolling.

BADLY BATTERED

BODY WAS FOUND NEAR CAPE PORPOISE.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., Oct. 15—A body of a man battered beyond recognition was brought here today from State Island, near Capt Porpoise, where it was found late yesterday afternoon by Wallace Brooks, a fisherman.

The only clothing was a shoe and a stocking on one foot. The body had been in the water more than a week. It was considered possible the body might be that of Major Edward J. Day, an Old Orchard confectioner who with his son was drowned from a 16-foot dory during the gale Thursday evening, September 29. Their boat was found at Jordan's Beach on the southerly side of Cape Elizabeth a week ago.

A reward of $50 was offered by Mrs. Day for the recovery of either body.

MOOSE PLENTIFUL.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 15—Open season on moose in Maine began this morning and will continue until December 1st.

The reports which have been brought from the woods during the summer and fall indicate that moose are more plentiful than for a long time, and it is expected the number killed this season will surpass all records for many years.

The figures for the first two weeks of the deer hunting season show a slight falling off in the shipments in comparison with those of the season of 1903, when 392 deer were brought down in the first two weeks as against 368 deer for the same length of time this fall. The hunters are going into the woods in large numbers and an increase in the game shipments is expected in the next few weeks.

104 YEARS OLD

DEER ISLE, Me., Oct. 15—Mrs. Salome Sellers, who is said to be the oldest woman in Maine, celebrated her 104th birthday today. Following a custom inaugurated when she became a centenarian members of the Martha Washington society and Woman's Christian Temperance Union called upon Mrs. Sellers in a body. A picnic dinner was a feature of the day's exercises.

"HELLO" GIRLS STRIKE.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 15.—About [illegible] telephone girls have gone on strike in the general offices of the Pacific States telephone company, here, completely tying up the telephone system of the city.

THE SUN
Is on Sale
At both Newstands
In the Union Station
BOSTON

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

It's Time to Get Your Wright's

—Time to get the underwear that not only insures bodily warmth during the winter months, but is also protection against the ill effects of sudden changes of temperature. No other one item of your winter apparel is so important as that goes next the skin. Wear what else you will, but be sure your underwear is *right*—be sure it is the genuine *Fleece of Comfort*—

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR

Fleece lined garments made by a process that gives a fabric of perfect heat retaining, absorbent and ventilating properties. Ordinary underwear is tightly woven and the fleece comes out in the wash. Wright's Health garments have both body and fleece composed entirely of tiny woolen *loops* to retain their shape as long as the garment last. That is the difference between Wright's and ordinary underwear. Small difference in the price. The whole story is told in our booklet "Dressing for Health," sent free to any address.

Wright's Health Underwear is sold by dealers.

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO., 75 Franklin St., New York.

GILBRIDE'S BUSY CORNER

Gilbride's
MERRIMACK & PALMER STREETS

We Give Merchants' Legal Stamps—The Best Stamps

Guessing Contest

Every person making a purchase of 50 cents or more in our store from Oct. 17 to Oct. 31st will be given a chance to guess the correct number of premiums that will be on display at the rooms of the Merchants' Legal Stamp Company on the morning of the first day of November, 1904. First prize, Solid Oak Side Board; second prize, Mahogany Chiffonier, third prize, Quartered Oak Hall Rack. Premiums on exhibition in our Palmer Street window. Guess as many times as you make purchases.

Domestic Dept.

BASEMENT

An Extraordinary Offer in Sheets and Pillow Cases — Hotel Keepers, Boarding House Keepers and Prudent Shoppers, Attention—

MONDAY MORNING we place on sale 100 dozen Seamless Sheets, bleached, 2¼ yards wide, 2½ yards long, 3 and 1 inch hems, made from standard sheeting which retails at 25c a yard. We offer them all ready to wear.

49c each

100 dozen Pillow Cases, made of Standard "Langdon" and "Anchor" Cottons, size 42 and 45 by 36. The cotton alone in these widths sells at 15c and 19c per yard. Here they are made and neatly finished at

12 1-2c

We are headquarters for all grades ready-made Sheets and Pillow Cases, Tubings and Sheeting—bleached and unbleached, prices and quality in every instance will compare favorably with those of any first-class New England concern.

Table Oil Cloths

50 pieces 5-4 Table Oil Cloth, plain white and some colors, regular standard kind at the exceptionally low price,

15c yard

Gilbride's Department Store

Merrimack and Palmer Streets

Why is it to Your Advantage to Give us Your Patronage When in Need of Fuel?

We have a special size of No. 2 nut unusually large, order that ton of us and let us prove it.

STANLEY COAL AND WOOD CO.
223 Moody St., 12 Thorndike St., 53 Meadowcroft St.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

you can get more advertising and a wider distribution through the city and suburbs in The Sun than you can get for three dollars in all the other papers in Lowell. Why? Because The Sun has a larger circulation than all the other daily papers combined. It is

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

ALL DISCHARGED

President Acts in the Slocum Disaster

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Investigation of the General Slocum disaster by the national commission, created for the purpose, has been completed, and the report of the commission was made public yesterday. In connection with the majority findings of the commission, presented in the report, President Roosevelt, to whom the report was submitted, has written a letter to Secretary Victor H. Metcalf, of the department of commerce and labor, briefly summarizing the report and directing him to carry into effect the recommendations of the commission. He also directs that Robert S. Rodie, supervising inspector of second district, steamboat inspection service, and James A. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett, local inspectors in charge of the port of New York, be discharged from the service, the commission holding them directly responsible for the laxity in the steamboat inspection, to which the Slocum disaster was directly attributable.

President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Metcalf follows:

White House, Washington,
October 12, 1904.

My Dear Sir:—I have received the report of the "commission of the United States on the investigation of the General Slocum disaster," and the report of the department of justice of October [illegible] recapitulating what has been done by the department of justice in connection with the criminal proceedings taken against various individuals because of their connection with the disaster. I send you herewith both reports. Punitive action by the government can, of course, only take two forms: One, that of legal proceedings against those either within or without the service, and two, removal from office of those within the service. It appears that the department of justice has already secured indictments against the master and captain of the Slocum and against the managing directors of the Knickerbocker Steamboat company, to which company the Slocum belonged, for misconduct, negligence and inattention to duty by the captain, and for aiding and abetting therein by the managing directors. Furthermore, the department of justice has secured indictments against Henry Lundberg and John W. Fleming, the assistant inspectors of the steamboat inspection service, who actually inspected the Slocum, for fraud, misconduct, and inattention to duty. Lundberg had been appointed merely on probation in the service, and has been dropped. There can, of course, be no further action taken about Fleming until his trial has been finished; although it does not follow that an acquittal would prevent the department from discharging him from the service. In addition, the department of justice has secured the indictment of the manager and three employes of the Nonpareil Cork Works, of Camden, N. J., for putting upon the market compressed cork blocks for use in making life preservers, each of which blocks contained in its center a piece of bar-iron weighing several ounces. This last offense was of so heinous a character that it is difficult to comment on it with proper self-restraint. It appears that the national legislature has never enacted a law providing in set terms for the punishment of this particular species of infamy, doubtless because it never entered the head of any man that so gross an infamy could be perpetrated. I suggest that you report this whole matter to congress, transmitting these two reports, and at that time calling special attention to the need of imposing an adequate penalty for the making or selling of defective life saving appliances.

So much for what the department of justice has done in reference to the disaster. But in addition to the men put on trial by the department of justice, action should be taken against those employes whose responsibility for the state of things producing the accident has been brought out in the report of the commission. According to this report it appears that in addition to the two assistant inspectors who are now on trial, the supervising inspector of the second district, Mr. Rodie, and the two local inspectors of the port of New York, Messrs. Dumont and Barrett, should all three be removed for laxity and neglect in performing their duties. As regards the conduct of Mr. Rodie, Mr. Uhler dissents from the conclusions of the four other commissioners. I agree with the conclusions of the other four. Laxity and neglect where the consequences may be so terrible as they have proved to be in this case, cannot be passed over even where there has been good conduct in other respects on the part of the man implicated. Accordingly the three officials named will be removed from the service. Moreover you will please direct their successors in office at once to conduct a thorough examination of the entire inspection force of the port of New York, with the object of weeding out all the men whom such examination shall show to be unfitted to perform the very arduous and responsible duties of their positions. The supervising inspector-general has at present no headquarters force of special agents, so that it is undoubtedly very difficult for him to exercise any adequate and direct supervision over the various local divisions of the inspection service. In each division he must rely chiefly on the fidelity and energy of the local heads; and if these fail to perform their duty they must be held accountable. He must, however, exercise as thorough a supervision as the means at his disposal allow. In order that I may be informed as to the exact condition of the service in all its parts, I direct you to order a searching investigation, in continuance of the investigation of the commission, into the conduct of the central office and of every outside subdivision of the service save that in New York.

You shall also make such changes in the regulations as are recommended by the commission, and you will therefore call a special meeting of the board of supervising inspectors for this purpose. You will also lay before the congress a request that the law be changed in the various particulars recommended by the commission. I wish particular emphasis laid upon the proposal of the commission that there be created by law a special body thoroughly to investigate the laws which are supposed to provide for the safety of passengers on steamboats, especially on excursion boats, where the prime causes of danger are the overcrowding and the flimsy and highly inflammable character of the superstructures.

Very truly yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The report of the commission is elaborate and exhaustive, consisting of a pamphlet of 62 printed pages, containing about 32,000 words. It is divided into five chapters in which are considered the appointment and proceedings of the commission, the disaster; departmental action as to the steamboat inspection service previous to the Slocum disaster; the steamboat inspection service, and the recommendations of the commission. As an appendix, to the report a statement is made by the department of justice of the criminal proceedings connected with the Slocum disaster, and the life-preserver cases.

In the account of the disaster, it is shown that the Slocum was owned by the Knickerbocker Steamboat company, a New York corporation, which also owned the steamer Grand Republic. The company has paid no dividends during the last six years. The Slocum was inspected last by Henry Lundberg and John W. Fleming, May 5, 1904, and the current certificate of inspection at the time of the disaster was issued on May 6th by James A. Dumont, inspector of hulls, and Thomas H. Barrett, inspector of boilers, the board of local inspectors at the port of New York. An elaborate description of the Slocum is given in the course of which it is stated: "All the upper works of this vessel were constructed of light wood and had been painted and burnished many times and were, therefore, in a highly inflammable condition. In the construction of the vessel there were no safeguards against fire other than compliance with the regulations as regards the proximity of woodwork to boilers. The vessel had no fireproof hatches or bulkheads and was built entirely of wood."

"The General Slocum was a vessel built to carry a large number of excursionists (2500 allowed by law), and in her design there was apparently no consideration whatever given to the question of inflammability. In such a vessel, a fire, once having obtained fair headway, could not be controlled, and the vessel would be quickly consumed, as exemplified in the case of the General Slocum."

The report pays a tribute to Assistant Engineer Brandow, and also the chief engineer, Conklin, who remained at their posts. The report says: "Evidently Brandow did his full duty efficiently and courageously. He was at his post until the vessel was beached, for the engines were kept in motion until a few seconds before striking North Brother Island.

"After a careful consideration of the entire testimony as to the time of the discovery of the fire, the commission is of the opinion that the men in the pilot house had knowledge of the fire before the steamer passed the eastern end of Ward's Island. The commission therefore believes that the master [illegible] of the fire in time to have beached the vessel either in Little Hell Gate to the westward of the Sunken Meadows, or in the Bronx Kills to the eastward of the Sunken Meadows, and to have thereby gained the great and essential advantage of placing the vessel with her stern to the wind so that the flames would be driven forward and away from the passengers, instead of taking a course that inevitably drove the flames [illegible] aft, toward the passengers, and delayed the beaching of the vessel for several minutes longer than was necessary."

The commission declares that Pilot Van Wart showed bad judgment and lack of skill in beaching the vessel at a considerable angle with the shore [illegible] leaving in deep water all but the bow of the ship, which was in flames and affording the passengers who could not swim little opportunity to save their lives. The commission believes that the vessel might have been beached so as to enable passengers to leap overboard and wade ashore.

The commission sharply criticizes the condition of the fire fighting apparatus on the vessel, saying that the whole fire hose equipment was bad, except possibly one hundred feet of new hose which was not used at all. The evidence shows that no water had ever been put through the fire hose on the Slocum. "There is a strong probability that the fire would have been controlled had the fire hose been of the required statutory 'strength.' No fire drill or boat drills had ever been held on the vessel this year.

"The commission says that the mate, Flanagan, in distinct violation of the law, and contrary to the requirements of the vessel's certificate, was not a licensed officer. "The inefficiency and poor quality of the deck crew of this vessel, doubtless typical of the majority of the crews of excursion steamers, is one of the essential facts that caused the loss of so many lives."

After considering the composition of the excursion party the commission says, "A very important conclusion from this set of facts is that the law and regulations must recognize the fact that an excursion party must be taken care of, and cannot take care of itself."

The report shows that the operations of the steamboat inspection service at New York were unsatisfactory, inefficient and negligent in many respects. The commission says that the evidence shows that the local inspectors were interpreting their duties in a manner not justified by the statutes. The requirements as to the testing of fire hose on passenger steamers were wholly disregarded.

The commission presents many recommendations, all of them based on their examination into the Slocum disaster. These recommendations are principally of a technical character relating to the law and regulations governing the steamboat inspection service, laws regulating the construction of passenger steamers, etc.

These recommendations will be transmitted to congress at its approaching session and legislation will be asked along the lines of the report and recommendations of the commission.

BISHOP STANG

On the Sanctity of the Marriage Tie

NEW BEDFORD, Oct. 17.—The following is from the text of the address of the Rt. Rev. William Stang, D.D., at St. James' Church here yesterday on the sacrament of holy matrimony and the necessity of preparing for it in a truly Christian manner:

During the past week the Boston papers have informed us of the dramatic [illegible] a denomination which claims to be a branch of the true Church and which even tries to arrogate to itself the title "Catholic") to [illegible] its forbidding ministers to remarry divorced persons.

The question is as old as the Angelican church itself, it is the cause of its very origin. The pope would not allow Henry VIII to divorce himself from his lawful wife, whereupon Henry divorced himself from the church of God. But no severed church outside the true church, will be able to resist the current of the iniquity which, with its mighty torrent, [illegible] sweeps to destruction the sanctity of our homes and children. The Catholic church is alone able to defend the sanctity of the marriage tie, and to save the foundation of society by protecting the Christian family and the Christian home.

There is another more practical question, which these reverend lords might well take up and answer with profit: Why do Protestant ministers of the gospel marry Roman Catholics who, forgetful of the dictates of conscience and holy law, rush to them and seek their service for the commencement of an unhallowed union? Do these ministers ignore the fact that such unfortunate Catholics thereby commit a horrible sacrilege and cut themselves off from the church of Christ? Are they not aware that if such unfortunate wretched people wish to return to the bosom of the church, they must express a sincere regret for having sought the assistance of a minister to defy God and his holy church? Surely it is not money that tempts such ministers to throw the mask of religion over an act for which any respectable Catholic must blush. Did ever a Catholic priest in this or any other country offer his religious services for the marriage of Protestants? All the gold of Ophir would not move a Catholic priest to marry non-Catholics.

The ministers of non-Catholic denominations will have to answer to the divine judge of men for many of the loose ideas and customs now prevalent among men concerning the holy bond of matrimony.

TRIED SUICIDE

Man and Woman Attempted Drowning

RESCUED BY POLICE AND DRAWTENDERS

Woman is Probably Religiousy Insane

BOSTON, Oct. 17—Drawtenders Patrick McAvena and Miles Koen of the north draw of the Chelsea bridge, Charlestown, and Patrolman Walter M. Berry, assisted by D. Fisher of Maverick street, Chelsea, yesterday prevented two persons from drowning themselves off the Chelsea bridge, Charlestown.

The attempts at life destruction were made by a man and woman each named O'Brien, and occurred within an hour of each other, at points about 50 yards apart on the same bridge.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Miss Mary O'Brien, a finely dressed and beautiful young woman about 20 years old, created a scene on a Chelsea car by assaulting some male passengers and smashing the windows soon after the car passed through Chelsea square on its way to Boston. As the car slowed up at the north draw bridge the woman jumped off, exclaiming that she wanted to get away from men who were attempting to do her harm.

"I am tired of this wicked world. I won't live in it any longer," she cried, and walked alongside the railing of the bridge, glancing anxiously over the rail and about her as if watching for an opportune moment to accomplish her purpose.

D. Fisher, living at 42 Maverick st., Chelsea, who was a passenger on the car, fearing that she intended to commit suicide followed the woman over the bridge, until he met Patrolman Berry, to whom he spoke of the woman's threat and peculiar actions. Berry followed closely behind Miss O'Brien and asked her why she did not walk on the side walk on the opposite side of the bridge. Instead of replying she made a rush for the railing and attempted to throw herself from the bridge into the river some 20 feet below. Officer Berry made a dash for the woman and succeeded in grasping her arm and waist as she flung herself partly over the rail. He was assisted in taking her across the road to the sidewalk by Mr. Fisher. While he was talking to her she again tried to throw herself overboard by stepping on the lower brace, catching hold of the top of the railing and swinging forward. She was again grabbed this time the combined efforts of Patrolman Berry and Mr. Fisher being needed to prevent her from going into the water.

PROBABLY RELIGIOUSLY INSANE.

The woman was taken to the Charlestown police station in the patrol wagon and was later removed to the house of detention. On the way to the latter she prayed fervently.

The police believe she is religiously insane. It was learned that she was employed as a domestic in Brookline. Saturday she visited the Gray Nuns home in Union Park st., and yesterday she went to a friend's home in Revere and was on her way to Boston on a Chelsea car when seized with the delusion that nearly resulted in her self-destruction.

Forty-five minutes later Timothy O'Brien of 66 School st., Charlestown, walked across the Chelsea bridge and when he reached the north draw he took off his coat, hat and vest and leaped over the rail into the river. The swift flowing current carried him out into the broad expanse of water leading to the harbor.

Patrick McAvena and Miles Koen, the drawtenders on duty, saw the man floundering in the water and they sprang into the rowboat which is tied near the towhouse. They were soon beside the struggling form and as Koen turned the boat around, McAvena made a grab for the man as he rose to the surface for the last time. The water was rough and choppy, but the drawtenders succeeded in pulling O'Brien into the stern. When the men reached the drawhouse, Patrolman Berry, who played an important part in the arrest of Miss O'Brien, while Koen telephoned for the ambulance and on its arrival O'Brien was taken to the City hospital [illegible].

AFFECTED BY FAMILY TROUBLES.

It was [illegible] that O'Brien's mind is unbalanced [illegible] of family troubles. [illegible] having left his two weeks [illegible] having come to Somerville [illegible] Since then he has been [illegible] a son and daughter [illegible] employed by Bryant & Kent [illegible] until recently. Saturday [illegible] O'Brien visited the [illegible] on [illegible] st., where [illegible] and valuables, and [illegible] to drown himself. [illegible] followed him from the [illegible] to evade [illegible].

PERSONALS

Miss [illegible] street [illegible] M. Mahon of Watson [illegible] the next two weeks with [illegible] Norwich, Conn.

Mr. [illegible] street [illegible] of Eighteenth [illegible] from a two weeks' trip to [illegible] Chicago.

Miss [illegible] street [illegible] of Merrimack [illegible] from a two months' trip to [illegible]

Dr. [illegible] W. Steele of Barre, Vt., are [illegible] and Mrs. Waller of 56 Bra[illegible]

Lydia [illegible] Chapter, D. A. R., was entertained [illegible] Saturday afternoon at the home [illegible] Regent, Mrs. E. J. Neale, [illegible] street.

Dr. and [illegible] W. Steele of Barre, gone on [illegible] Montreal and St. Louis.

Miss [illegible] has returned from a trip [illegible], during which she visited [illegible] and friends in Montreal, Ottawa, St. Lambert and [illegible]

Double Dark Blue Stamps Given on all Purchases Friday and Saturday

JOHN F. SAUNDERS

159 Gorham Street, Cor. Summer

AND SPECIAL ON FOLLOWING:

On All Kinds of Stamps

180 with 1 lb 50c Baking Powder.
150 with 1 lb 70c Tea.
100 with 1 lb 60c Tea.
70 with 1 lb 50c Tea.
10 with 1 lb 15c Butterine.
10 with 1 pkg 10c Mince.
10 with 1 pkg Pancake Flour.
8 with 1 pkg. 14c Force.
8 with 1 pkg 10c Presto.
20 with 1 lb 25c Coffee.
15 with 1 lb 20c Coffee.
10 with 1 bottle 10c Blue.
10 with 1 can 12c Peas.
10 with 1 can 12c Tomatoes
10 with 1 pkg 10c Corn Starch.
20 with 1 pkg 14c Natka Oats.
20 with 1 pkg Malted Oats.

BEST BUTTERINE

10c to 15c Lb.

5 lb Boxes of Best Creamery Butter $1.15

BEEF IS CHEAPER

Best Ham	12c Lb
Best Smoked Shoulders	10c lb
Good Eggs	22c Doz.
Best Eastern Green Mountain Potatoes 17c Pk., 65c Bushel	
16 lbs. of Sweet Potatoes	25c
Best Round Steak 12½ to 15c Lb	
Best Rump and Sirloin	15c to 18c Lb
Corn Beef	5c to 7c Lb
New Cabbage	1c Lb
Bread Flour	85c Bag
Best Bread Flour	6.75 Bbl
Challenge Milk 3 cans	25c
Best Seeded Raisins	5c Pkg

SPECIAL ON CORN BEEF—3 for 1 of any kind of Stamps on the best 6c and 7c Corn Beef

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Women to sew at home, $9 per week. Materials sent everywhere free, steady work, plain sewing only. Send addressed envelope for full particulars. S. C. T., Du Pont, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Ladies wanted everywhere copying letters at home, evenings or spare time and return to us. No mailing or canvassing. $9 weekly earned, materials free. Enclose self-addressed envelope for particulars. Guarantee Co., No. 8121 Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Young men everywhere, copy letters at home evenings, $9.50 week. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Manager Dept. S121, Box 1111, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A man used to wood business. Apply 19 Congress st.

WANTED—Table girl. 242 Moody st.

WANTED—A good man on farm, by month or year, will furnish house, if desired. Apply Middlesex Market, 258 Middlesex st.

WANTED—To hire two good pool tables. Address A. M., Sun office.

WANTED—Foreman for spool and reel factory, good position for right man, must be competent to take full charge. Address Jenny Bobbin, Sun Office.

WANTED—Lady cashier, state experience, best of references required. Address J. D., Sun Office.

LADIES: Earn $20 per hundred writing short letters. Send stamped envelope for particulars. Ideal Mfg. Co., Cassopolis, Mich.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To the next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of Ellen Fife of Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, an insane person.

Whereas Christina Fife, the guardian of said insane person has presented her petition for authority to mortgage certain real estate therein specified of her said ward to raise the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, for payment of debts and the ward's maintenance.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in The Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of October, in the year one thousand and nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To the next of kin and all other persons interested in Mary M. Flinn, of Lowell in said County of Middlesex, minor.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court by Nathan D. Pratt, of Lowell in the County of Middlesex, praying for the appointment of himself, or some other suitable person, as guardian, of said minor.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the eighteenth day of October A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why a guardian should not be appointed as aforesaid.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, to the next of kin of said minor, and others interested, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in The Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifth day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

To the Honorable the Justices of the Superior Court, next to be holden at Cambridge within and for the County of Middlesex:

Respectfully represents William D. Thorne, of Lowell in said County, that a ceremony of marriage was performed between the libellant and Mary A. Thorne, whose residence to your petitioner is unknown, at the City of Fall River, County of Bristol in said Commonwealth on the sixth day of April, 1901, but he denies that he was on said day or at any time legally married to the libellee, but says that, at the time said marriage was performed the said libellee had a husband living named Harry Dickinson, who resided at the time of said ceremony in the Philippine Islands, but whose residence is now unknown to the libellant, and which said marriage was in force on and after the day of his alleged marriage to the libellee.

Wherefore the petitioner prays that by decree of this Honorable Court, the said marriage may be pronounced to be, and to have been, at and from the time of its celebration null and void, and that such further relief may be granted to your libellant in the premises as to right and law may pertain.

Dated at Lowell this ninth day of September, 1904. WM. D. THORNE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Middlesex, ss. Superior Court, Sept. 15th, A. D. 1904.

Upon the libel aforesaid, it is ordered that the libellant notify the libellee to appear before our Justices of said Court, at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Monday of November next, by causing an attested copy of said libel and of the order thereon, to be published in The Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, in the County of Middlesex, once a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said last mentioned day, and that an attested copy of said libel and order thereon be sent by registered letter to the last known residence of the libellee, that she may then and there show cause, if any she have, why the prayer in said libel set forth should not be granted. THEO. C. HURD, Clerk.

A true copy of the libel and of the order thereon.

Attest. THEO. C. HURD, Clerk.

CAMPAIGN
TORCHES
WITH WICK
12 Cents Each

C. B. Coburn Co.
63 MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES

SPECIAL NOTICE—All members of Fraternal Insurance orders, Pilgrims, A. O. U. W., Legion of Honor, Golden Cross, Royal Arcanum or others who are anxious to safeguard their investments or dissatisfied will please send their name, age and address to P. O. Box 1073, Lowell.

IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE to buy our new crop Teas and fresh roasted Coffees, they are up-to-date. Double stamps every day this week. Dickson's Tea Store, 68 Merrimack st.

PIMPLES—We diagnose each case of pimples, blackheads, ringworms and send treatment accordingly. Charges $1. Write for Symptom Blank. W. R. Morgan, Ph. C., Citizens Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE SUN IN BOSTON—The Sun is on sale every day at both news-stands of the Union Station in Boston. Don't forget this when taking your train for Lowell.

TO LET

TO LET—Small tenement of 4 good rooms, 355 Lincoln st., near Gorham.

TO LET—Large house, modern improvements, suitable for boarders or lodgers; rent low. Henry Miller & Son, Wyman's Exchange.

TO LET—Rooms furnished for light housekeeping. 19 Dutton st.

TO LET—Tenement to let 209 Ludlam st. 5 rooms, bath room, pantry, large yard. Rent $10 a month. Inquire at 207 Ludlam or 414 Broadway.

TO LET—On Mt. Washington st. six room tenement, G. D. Kimball, 64 Central street.

TO LET—On Baldwin st. five room tenement $5 a month. G. D. Kimball, 64 Central st.

TO LET—On Arlington st. nine room house. G. D. Kimball, 64 Central st.

TO LET—Sunny tenement of five rooms at Dracut Navy Yard. Seventy-five cents per week. Apply at 246 Varnum Ave.

TO LET—An apartment of five rooms with bath and set tubs. 38 Branch st.

TO LET—The elegant residence of the late Amos W. Dows, 58 Highland st., facing the South Common, house has recently been refitted with large steam plant, new furnace and plumbing. Just the place for roomers and boarders. Inquire of A. W. Dows & Co.

TO LET—Lodging and boarding house on South st. between Appleton and Middlesex. Inquire of owner Bernard McKiernan, 157 Appleton st.

TO LET—Dining room and kitchen in large lodging house centrally located, good stand for boarders, rent reasonable. Address Boarders, Sun Office.

TENEMENTS—Warm and sunny. Now is the time to get suited in a warm pleasant tenement for the winter. We have a few vacant at present of from three to six rooms that have been put in extra thorough repair to make them comfortable for the winter. The prices range from $5.50 to $12 per month and you can have your choice of location, Belvidere, Centralville, Middlesex st. or the Highlands. Come quick if you want one. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central st.

TO LET—First class tenement, 9 rooms, hot and cold water, set tubs, sunniest corner lot location in Belvidere. Apply 206 Pleasant st., cor. Rogers.

TO LET—House and barn, $10 a month. Inquire 573 Rogers st.

TO LET—Modern tenement of 7 rooms. Hot and cold water. Apply at 25 Varney st.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TO PROPERTY OWNERS and others, painter and paper hanger wants jobs steady and reliable man, reasonable terms. Apply J. N., Sun Office.

WANTED—General housework in small family, good cook, best of local references, resident of Lowell for 45 years. Address H. J., Sun Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Swedish girl to do general housework. Inquire Miss Carlson, 306 Moore st.

SITUATION WANTED—By middle aged lady to do light housework in small family. Inquire 167 East Merrimack st.

SITUATION WANTED By an experienced young lady as waitress. Inquire at Sun Office.

SITUATION WANTED—Middle aged lady would like 1 or 2 small children to mind by the day. Apply 43 Jewett st., Centralville.

WANTED—A position as housekeeper in small family by a thoroughly reliable woman. Good references. Address M. C., Sun Office.

WANTED—Nursing by a maternity hospital graduate, highest references. Inquire 97 Jewett st.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—A class pin set in pearls and turquoise between Harrison and Pleasant sts. on Sunday afternoon. Return to 7 Harrison st. and receive reward.

FOUND—A sum of money, the owner can have by inquiring of Neal Kelley, 15 Lagrange st.

LOST—Open face watch between Smith, Liberty, Barclay and Sheldon sts. Reward at 63 Liberty st.

LOST—About $25 worth of stamps in an envelope. Return to Sun Office.

LOST—An all lace handkerchief on Abbott or Central sts., Tuesday afternoon. Return to 21 Abbott st. and be rewarded.

LOST—A roll of bills from French st. to Boott gate, finder leave at 63 French st. and receive reward.

LOST—Gold locket, chain and small ring, between Blossom st. and Chelmsford Centre. Reward at 101 Blossom st.

WANTED

I WANT to buy a cottage of seven rooms in good neighborhood. Address T. H. J., Sun Office.

WANTED—Position, good references, understand horses, cows, furnace boiler. Address B. C., Sun Office.

WANTED—Small cottage, half house or small tenement near post office, clean and comfortable, give particulars B. B., Sun Office.

BOARDERS AND ROOMERS—Wanted at Quincy House, 53 Lee street. Special rates to transients. Hot and cold baths, electric light, clean rooms, everything up to date.

CASH PAID for second-hand furniture, also sold and exchanged. Bornstein & Quinn, 119-120 Gorham street.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

FOR SALE

LADIES NOTICE—5 dozen needles, assorted, for 25c, and a beautiful picture free, 16x20 in colors. Send order to A. N. A., Sun Office.

FOR SALE—Handsome young canary singers, warranted. Price $2 each at 57 Tyler st.

FOR SALE—Furnace, with hot water combination. Call at 61 Durant st.

FOR SALE—A horse power. Apply 13 Congress st.

FOR SALE—Millinery store in centre of city, death of owner cause of sale. Apply to J. J. O'Connor, atty.-at law, rooms 27-28 Central Block, Lowell, Mass.

FOR SALE—Tenement house, good repair, quiet location, well rented at $40 per month, near post office. Address J. C., Sun Office.

FOR SALE—Auction sale at No. 2 Coolidge st. cor. Cheever st., Little Canada, Wednesday, Oct. 19th, 1904 at 10 o'clock a. m. A fine line of lodging house furniture, one large range, and good copper upright boiler, 30 gal. capacity in good condition. Per order, Mrs. Arsele Jodoin.

FOR SALE—A good all around horse. Inquire at 78 Inland st.

FOR SALE—4 ton of hay, in lots to suit. Apply 14 18th st.

FOR SALE—Quarter acre lots in centre of city of Fort Meade, Polk County, Florida, only 200 feet from two hotels, three churches, banks and stores, electrics next to them, and R. R. depot only 2 minutes walk. Lots worth $200 for $75. $25 down, and 10 dollars per month, take a tent with you or portable cottage, and hunt and fish all winter at an expense of one dollar a week, and not freeze in New England. Address Box 335, Lowell, Mass.

FOR SALE—Furnishings of small flat just the place for couple wishing to begin small, cheap for cash. Apply C., Sun Office.

A BARGAIN—In Lynn, Mass., a lodging house, first class location, clear income $50 per month. For sale or exchange for tenement house. 451 Essex st., Lynn, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

MADAM LENORE, clairvoyant, card reader and is also gifted with drawing power. Burbank Bldg. 36 Prescott st., second flight, Room 19.

TRADING STAMPS—Special this week only, fill your books this week 130 stamps, any kind with one pound of our best 60c Tea, 50 with our 35c coffee, 30 with our 30c coffee, 20 with our 25c coffee. The Elwood Tea Co., Davis Square, Junction of Gorham and Thorndike.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE. 379 Bridge st. Ladies when you need a machine buy the light-running White, the ball-bearing White, the incomparable White, the White Machine is king. Sold by George White & Son, second-hand machines from $3 upwards.

WE HAVE ALL the Fall Blocks of Hats and are prepared to supply the gentlemen of this city. Stiff hats cleaned free at Delorme's, 261 Middlesex st. The practical hatter.

BENT'S NO 2 for excessive sweating feet; harmless, 25c at Falls and Burkinshaw's only, Corner Middlesex and Thorndike sts.

LADIES—Dr. LaFranco's Compound gives positive relief; powerful combination; used by 200,000 women; price 25 cents; druggists or by mail. Address LaFranco & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

LIMBURG—Chimney expert; chimneys swept and repaired. Residence 1123 Bridge street. Telephone.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

LOOK AT THIS—For $900, $200 down. Balance on mortgage at 5 per cent. ¾ acre fine land with six room cottage in good repair. City water, located in Pawtucketville, near electrics and school, a great bargain, must be sold this week. Call at once. A. J. & H. W. J. Howe, Courier-Citizen Bldg., 17 Merrimack st. Up one flight.

FOR SALE—22 acre farm near Pelham and electric road; keeps five cows and a horse; fine orchard of all kinds of fruit. Wood for own use and one hundred cords of market wood. Buildings in first class condition; hen house for two hundred. Price $1700. $500 down, balance remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. 35-acre farm, cuts 10 tons of hay; 75 barrels of apples; 200 cords hard wood, ready to cut. Plenty wood for own use; comfortable buildings 6 miles from Nashua, [illegible] miles church, school, store, post office and depot. Price $1050. $300 down, balance $50 a year at 5 per cent. Gagon, 773 Merrimack st. Lowell.

CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—Will sell at great sacrifice a nice modern house, steam heat, highly respectable neighborhood in the Highlands, 12 minutes' walk to post office. Electrics pass door. Call or address Edward Kelley, 151 Branch street.

FOR SALE—On Rogers street, Belvidere, two story, ten room house with bath, and pantry and seven thousand feet of land all fenced in. Smith & Cavanaugh, Donovan building, Central st.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY LOANED salaried people, retail merchants, teamsters and others, without security, easy payments, offices in 50 leading cities. Tolman, room 48, Hildreth Building, 45 Merrimack st.

MONEY LOANED—Our plan of loaning money on salaries is the most liberal to be found anywhere, and is especially appreciated by Teachers, Clerks, Salesmen and Business workers. Easy weekly payments. All transactions confidential. Massachusetts Loan Company, 13 Merrimack Sq., 16 Prescott st., Room 9.

MONEY ON CREDIT without security, boarding houses, teamsters, salaried loans a specialty. Best terms obtainable, liberal discount for prompt payments, commission paid. Merrimack Loan Co., 25 Associate Building.

DON'T BE SHORT—Plenty of money to loan to salaried people, merchants, boarding house keepers, teamsters, etc. Easy weekly payments, lowest rates in the city. Confidential; no publicity; no delay. Special inducements for quick payments. Private office. U. S. Loan Co., 90 Prescott st., room 5, Lowell, Mass.

MONEY TO LOAN on furniture, pianos and all personal property. Private office. (Strictly confidential.) Room 5, Swan building, 26 Central street.

MONEY TO LOAN at short notice on furniture, pianos, etc. Leases paid off and more money advanced. All business strictly confidential. Address W. R. Leinhas, room 9, Barristers hall.

It is more profitable to advertise honorably and fail in the attempt to get business, than to advertise dishonorably and succeed for a little while.

IN THE PULPITS

Echoes of the Various Sunday Sermons

BISHOP OF FON DU LACK IN LOWELL

Rev. Mr. Kenngot Condemns Sandwich Law

Rev. E. P. Herrick, pastor of the Worthen Street Methodist church, spoke before the Young Men's Christian Association at the Branch Street Tabernacle, Sunday afternoon.

"How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" was his sermon subject and he held the close attention of his audience for an hour. He said in part:

"We must consider at the outset the greatness of salvation. It is great in its authorship. We do well not to forget His majesty, might and power, the God before whom all things must bend. The salvation is great in the book of its revelation, the book which is subject to a great deal of criticism. The higher critics and the lower critics and those of the grades in between have made assails against it, but it still stands assured. Let the searchlight of any criticism be turned upon it and it will stand the test. The spirit of destructive criticism is the most lamentable and deplorable.

"Salvation is great as a conception in the mind. It was a magnificent conception and could only have originated in a divine mind. It is a great salvation viewed from a standpoint of its comprehensiveness. God so loved the world that He gave His only Son. In the plans and purposes of God there is excluded no man from the possibilities of salvation. No man is excluded except by his own perversity and stubbornness. If man will, he may choose life. If he will he may choose death.

"Salvation is great viewed from the standpoint of cost. That is the standpoint in this practical age. Cost does not always mean price, however, it may mean sacrifice. What did the world's salvation cost in sacrifice? God tore from the bosom of His love His only Son. What a sacrifice on the part of the father! How little do we know the depth and measure of it.

"Salvation was great viewed from the results; freedom from conscience, the peace that passeth all understanding, relief from a load of guilt. The greatest sin man can be guilty of is neglect of the infinite love of Jesus."

The two weeks' series of meetings at the Branch Street Tabernacle began yesterday. The sermons morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Asa Reed Dilts, were strong and forceful. The morning theme was one particularly to professing Christians, urging whole-hearted service. The evening words were urging the unsaved to choose this day whom ye will serve.

Prof. Stout sang several new solos, among the number being one of home suggestiveness "Tell Mother I'll Be There." In addition to his solos Prof. Stout had charge of the meeting in the chapel following the church service. At that service the attendance was large and a deep interest prevailed. Meetings will be held each evening this week except Saturday at 7.30 o'clock. Both new and familiar selections will be given. The meeting tonight will be of especial interest.

ILLUSTRATED TALK.

The regular children's prayer service and concert at the High street Congregational church last evening was not only well attended by the young people but also by many grown folks. The feature of the service was the illustrated nature talks as applied to passages in the Bible. Different specimens of rock formation were shown the children and the wise judgment of God in creation was plainly shown. Miss Harriet Rea of the Middlesex Woman's club was the principal speaker and was assisted by Mr. Albert Batcheller of the Green school and the pastor. Preceding the talks the regular quartette of the church sang the following selections: Harvest anthem by Hanscom and vespers by Reissiger. The meeting came to a close with the singing of "America" by all present.

HOUSE OF PRAYER

BISHOP OF FON DU LAC, WIS., AT VESPERS.

The Rt. Rev. R. H. Weller, bishop coadjutor of Fon Du Lac, Wis., was present at the vesper services at the House of Prayer in Walker street last evening.

The seating capacity of the church was taxed.

Bishop Weller is a man of dignified and reverential appearance and a good speaker. He found his text in the 16th verse of the third chapter of St. John: "God so loved the world." He said in part:

"The fundamental fact of the Christian religion, is the Incarnation of God. God walked on human feet, worked with human hands, heard with human ears, saw with human eyes, loved with human heart. Why God took our humanity has always been a subject of discussion among the theologians. One great school taught that God took our humanity in order that He might redeem mankind from sin; another school held that it was always His intention to take our humanity, though His life on earth would have been very different if man had not fallen, as there would have been no need for atonement.

"No real thinker has ever been satisfied with either theory. Underneath both, must lie some deep motive. One says, you do not account, in your theory, enough for the suffering Christ. The other says, neither do you; for one drop of His blood might have redeemed the universe. Underneath this is the thought that God took our humanity to show how much He wanted the love of these poor hearts of ours. I know that I have not taken a particle of the mystery out of it. Why it should make any difference to Him, whether the poor little worms on this earth delight in Him and try to serve Him or not, is too deep a question. But I know it is true.

"There is nothing that is the source of a stronger and deeper love, than blood; the love of a mother for her child, of a sister for a brother; the ties of blood are of the strongest and deepest in the world. High above us, seated in the eternal light, brooding over this universe, is He who is my Maker, my King, my Master, but my brother. The blood that flows in His veins flows in mine. He took our humanity and gathered us all into unity with Himself."

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The largest audiences for months past were in attendance yesterday at all the services of Immanuel Baptist church, [illegible] street. The pastor, Rev. Robert [illegible] True preached in the morning on the subjects "Preparing the Way of the Lord." The sermon pointed out the things that must be done to clear the way for the spiritual coming of the Lord to the lives of men. The evening service was evangelistic in character. The preacher was Miss Harriett Millett of Boston. Her sermon was a strong presentation of gospel truths showing the various ways by which God is speaking to men and drawing them to Himself. The singing of the day by the chorus choir was under the direction of John H. [illegible] and was exceedingly well rendered. Special solos were effectively sung at this service by Mrs. H. A. Carter also of Boston, who is Miss Millett's companion and co-laborer in evangelistic work.

CENTRALVILLE M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. O. B. Smith, evangelist, of Oakland, Cal., commenced revival meetings at Centralville M. E. church yesterday, under most auspicious circumstances. His morning theme was Christ's last words on the cross: "It is Finished," from John xiv, 30. The evening sermon was upon sowing and reaping, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," from Eph. vi, 6.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.

The Rt. Rev. George Worthington, D. D., LL. D., bishop of Nebraska since 1885, preached at yesterday morning's service at St. Anne's church on the "Wisdom of the World." The text was II Cor. III, 19.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. William Ashmore, D. D., the foremost Baptist missionary in the world filled the pulpit of the First Baptist church Sunday. He has been engaged in mission work for 51 years in China. In the morning he preached a strong missionary sermon and in the evening his theme was "Dives and Lazarus."

Y. W. C. A.

"Northfield Echoes" was the subject of Sunday afternoon's meeting at the pleasant rooms of the local Y. W. C. A. Miss Francis L. Bennett, general secretary, presided.

'TWAS RALLY SUNDAY.

It was rally day at the Paige Street Free Baptist church yesterday and all services were attended by large audiences. The Sunday school carried out the following program under the direction of the superintendents:

Song, "Nothing But Leaves," by Miss Nettie Blacker, Miss Isabelle Wiggin; song, by the school; Scripture reading by the superintendent, Mr. John Perry; prayer by the pastor, Rev. H. H. Martin; response, duet, Misses Irene and Zatella Martin; recitation, "True to Our Own," by Miss Alta Leary; song, by the primaries; recitation, "Rally Day," by Edith Landers; song, "Rally Day," chorus of young ladies; sermon, by the pastor; song, by the school; roll call by classes, by the secretary, Dr. Phillips; exercises, "Flowers From Life's Bouquet." Miss Grace Hatch as "Destiny," sends her five children out into the world to search for flowers for a bouquet. Each on their return presented to her the result of their search. The first, Miss Viola Marshall, a lily; the second, Miss Ruth Richardson, some roots and stalks; the third, Miss Edith Landers, leaves; the fourth, Helen Montcalm, three stalks of wheat; the fifth, Miss Mildred Chapman, reported having found by the wayside a weary, helpless child to whom she devoted her time and with good results imitating Him who had done so much for her. Song, by the school; benediction, by the pastor.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS COMMENDED.

At the First Trinitarian church last evening Rev. George F. Kenngott preached on "Good Citizenship," and in the course of his remarks commended the public schools of Lowell.

He condemned the sandwich law and said that he knew from personal observation that the hotels were making drunkards under guise of the sandwich law.

REV. MR. WRIGHT'S ANNIVERSARY.

The 18th anniversary of Rev. George C. Wright's pastorate at the Ministry-at-large was celebrated in the Free church yesterday. The church was filled with people at both services, and it was beautifully decorated with autumn foliage. The men of the congregation did the decorating, and the ladies served light refreshments at the evening social service, when an informal musical program was given.

WITH THE "DEVILS"

WHAT THE AUTOISTS ARE DOING.

Like in every branch of sport, there are some hard losers in automobile races. In the Vanderbilt cup contest Albert Clement, who finished second, set up a howl which kept the cable hot and disturbed the slumber of the imperturbable Parisians until they understood the whys and wherefores.

Clement took unfair advantage of the other drivers in the controls and was "docked" for it. He did not take the decision of the American judges kindly and in broken English vigorously expressed his sentiments.

In actual running time Clement [illegible] Heath's record by about four minutes. Instead of slowing up going through the controls, Clement would [illegible] his machine, make repairs and [illegible] at full tilt towards the ultimate goal.

The other drivers controlled their cars as required under the rules of the race and were not penalized. In justice to Clement it must be said that he did not thoroughly understand the rules. He did not realize what he was doing when he stopped the machine in the controls and carefully inspected his engine. He was penalized a total of nearly five minutes, and racing automobilists believe that the judges were justified in handicapping the foreigner. Clement was beat on a technicality, but the racing board was right in denying his protest.

A proposed meeting of the highest powered automobiles ever built for contests on the hard sands of Ormond Beach, Florida, is one of the interesting outcomes of the contest for the William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., cup. The January meeting on the Florida sands will be held as usual; but, in order to accommodate the foreigners, it has been decided by the original Florida race promoters to hold a series of these contests in November, and the wholly interesting feature of these proposed races is that William K. Vanderbilt Jr., may then meet on equal terms the machine that won the Vanderbilt cup on Saturday. Mr. Vanderbilt sold the motor car in which he made a record of a mile in 39 seconds for all the world to strive for, but he has since become the possessor of a machine of just as high a horse power, from which he expects to get more speed than he did from the car in which he made that record. George Heath's car will compete at Ormonde's beach, as will Albert Clement's machine.

The crack racing automobilists of America and Europe will not compete at Brighton Beach Oct. 22. The meet has been declared off.

Clement, Gabriel and Tarte have sailed. Heath, the Vanderbilt cup winner, left early this week on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Barney Oldfield has been in training for months in anticipation of lowering the colors of the foreigners on the dangerous American mile, circular tracks.

Oldfield is the premier dare-devil chauffeur of America, and is the king bee auto driver on mile tracks. Earl Kiser disputes with him this title, and would have ably seconded the Toledo boy in his efforts to prove to the foreigners that they did not know much about automobile racing after all.

Since Oldfield defeated W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for the mile championship at Ormonde last winter he has been recognized as champion. Heath is the champion of Europe, so that when this pair came whizzing down the home stretch at 50 miles an hour spectators would have been thrilled with the great contest.

There is still a bare chance that Werner of Teste may be induced to remain and compete. Werner is not scheduled to leave until after the meet, and Teste has gone to the St. Louis Exposition.

Lytle, who finished third in the cup race, however, is a sure starter, and several other Vanderbilt trophy contestants are likely to be represented in the renewal of the international race. Heath says he has no use whatever for track racing, deeming it to be far more dangerous than any road contest.

Barney Oldfield was an interested spectator of the Vanderbilt contest. "I spent most of the time in the controls and around the European stations," said Oldfield, "to see how they ran the game, and I learned a whole lot. You can say that I will have a try for the Gordon Bennet team next year, and that my car will weigh less than 1800 pounds." The success of the Pope-Toledo touring car and the Packard Gray Wolf in the Vanderbilt race has turned the attention of makers and users to consideration of the practicability of medium weight and power cars for American roads.

Providing a sufficient number of cars and drivers can get together for the speed trials on the Ormond-Daytona Beach, Florida, W. J. Morgan, in behalf of the F. E. C. A. A., has announced the week beginning Nov. 16 for the record-breaking, as the beach at that time of the year is in its best possible shape.

As many manufacturers have announced that they would like to try out the 1905 models or as many of them as are ready, it is Mr. Morgan's idea that the stock car as made and equipped for the 1905 trade be given a chance in a speedway, so that the prospective purchaser of the machine will have a certificate as to speed.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

TRY SEVEN BARKS

COSTS YOU NOTHING IF IT DOES NOT PROVE TO BE THE BEST REMEDY YOU HAVE EVER TRIED FOR AILMENTS OF THE

STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER AND KIDNEYS

YOUR HOME DRUGGIST MAKES THE GUARANTEE

This remedy is purely vegetable and easy to assimilate. The doses are small and pleasant to take. It is prepared from the original formula of Dr. Franz Gauswein, of Weisbaden, Germany, who was, until his death, one of the world's most successful and noted physicians. Thousands of families for three generations have been recommending this wonderful preparation in the highest terms.

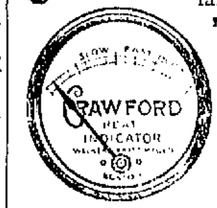
If your digestion is impaired, if your liver is sluggish or blood is impure, "Seven Barks" will surely effect a speedy cure, as it cleanses, flushes and tones up the whole digestive and drainage system in a thorough manner, leaving Nature to do the rest, which it will.

We cordially invite our friends and customers to call and get a bottle of this highly meritorious remedy. You may deposit 50 cents for a bottle of "Seven Barks" as evidence of good faith. Try it as directed, and if found unsatisfactory, we will cheerfully refund your money. Or, if you cannot spare the small amount we ask on deposit, come anyway and we will take all the risk. What we want is to introduce this remedy among our friends and customers where it is not known.

A. W. DOWS & CO., Merrimack and Central Sts.
FALLS & BURKINSHAW, 418 Middlesex St.

You Can Be Sure of the condition of the Oven if you use

Crawford Cooking-Ranges



They have a Heat-Indicator that is *reliable.* It is larger than others, easy-to-read, and the mechanism is not exposed to the direct heat of the oven nor can it be clogged by steam or grease from the cooking.

Crawfords have more improvements than all the other ranges combined. Single Damper (*patented*); Improved Dock-Ash Grate; Improved Oven, with heat-saving, cup-joint flues and asbestos back; Removable Nickeled Rails.

A. E O'HEIR & CO., Agents

TRUST LEADERS

Church Classes Them as "Criminals"

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The second anniversary of the rededication of St. Joseph's church, West End, was observed yesterday with a solemn high mass at 10.30. The church was crowded, many of those present coming a long distance to listen to Rev. P. J. Walsh, one of the most eloquent orators in the Catholic priesthood in this city.

Inside the chancel railing sat Vicar General Byrne, who for years was pastor of the parish. He was attended by Rev. Joseph F. Coppinger and Rev. James McNuff of Wellesley. The altar was decorated with potted plants and flowers.

The mass was celebrated by Rev. Jeremiah E. Millerick, assisted by Rev. Edward McLeod as deacon, Rev. Peter J. McCormack sub-deacon and Rev. P. J. Walsh master of ceremonies.

Fr. Walsh in his sermon said:

"It is the first and main work of the church to teach the knowledge of God. I know that there are a lot of sentimentalists in the world who, in their endeavor to square the true with the false, the right with the wrong, the good with the evil, would eliminate all doctrines, burn all dogmas and crucify every creed on the cross of sentimentality.

"But the very principle they advocate shows the inherent weakness of their position, for by betraying an indifference to creeds they confess an indifference to truth and to error; they would make of God a doting old fool who cared not whether man accepted his revelations or rejected them. But God does care and because he does care he sent his patriarchs and prophets into the world to tell men the truths that must be believed if men would serve God and save their souls.

"If ever in the annals of the Christian world an institution was needed to warn people against the violation of God's laws it is in the present day.

"Not that morals have not been much worse in other ages, but the evil was acknowledged. Nowadays it is confound, winked at by even professedly religious men, and the result is that the great mass of people are losing their horror of evil. The Catholic church has not lost her horror of sin and dares today as she did in the days of the apostles, to raise her voice in protestation against everything that does not square with the morality of the Ten Commandments.

"In her eyes the man who is dishonest, the embezzler, the forger, the man who betrays his trust, the man who practices sharp business tricks is not a shrewd business man, he is a thief.

"She does not call the organizers of trusts and monopolies that oppress the poor and the workingmen captains of industry, she calls them criminals.

"She builds a wall around the family hearth and hurls her anathemas at those who would use divorce as a weapon to batter down that sacred barrier."

ANDREW LIDDELL

CHOSEN SECRETARY OF THE MIDDLESEX NORTH SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Middlesex North Agricultural society executive committee was held Saturday and Andrew Liddell was elected secretary. The principal business of the meeting was to elect a secretary, the man elected to fill that position at the annual meeting during the week having notified the society that he could not accept the position.

You can't expect to weave white satin with blackened hands, any more than you can expect good results from papers with a bogus circulation.

The Bon Marche DRY GOODS COMPANY

WE GIVE S. & H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

Specials Which You Can Find In Our Great

Monday Night Sale

Sale Opens at 6, Closes at 9.30

These sales are inaugurated especially for the benefit of the working people. They cannot attend a sale that is held in the day time for the simple reason that they cannot leave their work to do so.

Incidentally we wish to educate our public to shop Monday night, thereby somewhat relieving the strain of Saturday night's business. Kindly bear in mind that these goods do not go on sale until

Six O'Clock and that the Sale Closes at 9.30 Sharp

WOMEN'S RIBBED HOSE, 13c PAIR—All wool, black and grey, regularly 19c pair.

WOMEN'S HEAVY COTTON HOSE, 13c PAIR—Finished feet, double soles, regularly 19c pair.

ROYAL STEEL SAFETY PINS, 3 DOZEN FOR 5c—Regularly 3c dozen.

COMMON PINS, 1c PAPER—Regularly 2c.

MEN'S HEAVY SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 39c—Grey jersey ribbed, regularly 50c.

MUNYON'S SOAP, 7c CAKE—Regularly 10c.

MENNEN'S TALCUM POWDER, 12c—Regularly 17c.

WOMEN'S "VIOLA" VESTS AND PANTS, 39c—Heavy fleece lined, jersey ribbed, regularly 50c.

FANCY WAIST SETS, 1c EACH—3 buttons in set.

GALVANIZED IRON ASH BARRELS, 98c—Full size, good heavy weight, regularly $1.49.

PERCALE WRAPPERS, FALL STYLES, 83c—Dark colors, all sizes, regularly 98c.

WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE GOWNS, 39c—Good colors, full sizes, regularly 49c.

MUSLIN CORSET COVERS, 17c—French style, neck and arm-size trimmed with lace, regularly 25c.

CHILDREN'S OUTING FLANNEL NIGHT DRAWERS, 19c—Fast colors, all sizes, regularly 25c.

MEN'S BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE WORKING SHIRTS, 39c—Double front shoulders and yoke, regularly 50c.

10-4 COTTON BLANKETS, 45c PAIR—Plain white, white with colored borders, greys and tans, regularly 59c.

36-INCH CURTAIN MUSLINS, 6½c YARD—Very pretty styles, regularly 10c yard. In the Basement.

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, 19c PAIR—2¼ yards long, only 100 pairs, regularly 29c pair.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' KERSEY COATS, $4.98—One-half fitted front, box back, velvet and button trimmings, 32 inches long, regularly $6.98.

FELT BOUND SLIPPERS, 39c PAIR—With leather sole, also plain felt, with felt soles, regularly 49c pair.

The Above Are Genuine Savings Which the Prudent Will Not Ignore

O'Donnell Dry Goods Co.

Eight Specials Directing Attention to Our New Stock of

Black Dress Goods

We differ from the exclusive dress goods store only in the matter of selling. We gather in the same markets, of the same manufacturers, travel together up to the selling point, and there we part. His must be long profits to cover short seasons, ours the usual profit, a slender margin based on quick selling; no more on the very finest fabrics than we get from the lowest priced. The idea is brought home to you in this collection on sale this morning.

Black Mohair Sicilian

52 inches wide. This is one of the best known brands on the market, and at the usual price, 75 cents a yard, it is considered great value.

Our Price 49c

All Wool Cheviot

A rich jet black, full 56 inches wide; every thread [illegible] and twisted. A feature of the output of one of America's best mills.

Our Price 98c

All Wool Black Toga

A strong light weight weave in jet and blue black, 44 inches wide, well suited for entire gowns or separate skirts.

Our Price 75c

All Wool Venetian

A rich jet black, 48 inches wide. One of the most wanted fabrics of the season, and is actually offered for less than the cost of production.

Our Price $1.00

All Wool Black Prunella

With a rich silky finish, 44 inches wide, in high favor this season for entire gowns.

Our Price $1.00

All Wool Corder Panama

One of the season's leaders among the jet black fabrics. Three different weaves in this lot, 45 and 50 inches wide.

Our Price 75c

Imported Black Voiles

Made by one of the best makers in France, 45 inches wide, and at the price we offer well nigh sets a new low-price record.

Our Price $1.00

All Wool Black Henrietta

A high grade fabric, guaranteed. We mention guaranteed quality to keep you from confusing these goods with the poor kinds sold elsewhere. 45 inches wide.

Our Price 87c

O'Donnell Dry Goods Co.

THE LOWELL SUN

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, PROPRIETOR.

Member of the Associated Press.

Three Dollars per Year. Twenty-five Cents per Month

☞The Sun receives the full day service of The Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering organization in the world. The entire service received over a leased wire, by our own operator in our own office in The Sun building.

SWORN CIRCULATION OF THE SUN

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1903, was **14,590** A gain of 1083 copies per day over the average for the year of 1902.

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilotte, pressman of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1904.

JOHN J. HOGAN, Notary Public.

☞This is a larger circulation than the combined circulation of all the other daily papers in Lowell.

☞An advertisement placed in The Sun is of more value to the advertiser than if it were inserted in all the other newspapers in Lowell, and the cost of inserting it in The Sun is about ONE THIRD the price charged by the other papers.

Those blinking signs should come down. They rob the eyesight of those who have to endure them.

Few are the days that do not bring a story of death and disaster on some railway. Saturday had its story. The trains for the World's fair come in for a good share of the accidents. It seems that sheer recklessness alone can explain the frequency of the accidents.

A GOOD CATCH.

Inspectors Laflamme and Maher deserve much credit for rounding up and arresting Bean who threw two girls from Aiken street bridge and whose game was to threaten the girls he caught with death if they did not submit to him. The catch is a good one. It is well to have such men where they will do no harm.

A BUSINESS MAN FOR GOVERNOR.

The speech of acceptance by Hon. William L. Douglas sounded the keynote of the campaign. We want a business man for governor, we want a man who will cut down expenses and transact the business of the commonwealth in a business-like way. Douglas is the man to give us a good sound business administration. Bates has had enough of it. It is time he should get out. Vote for Douglas as the business man, the friend of labor and the foe of no political clique.

HELPING THE POPULISTS.

Coordinate with the support of the republican ticket the republican press leans with a degree of sympathy to the populist party, led by Thomas E. Watson. The republicans are confident that a great many democrats will vote for the Watson electors. The boodlers would rather drive democrats into the populist party than have to purchase the shaky element either to stay away from the polls or to vote the republican ticket.

COCKRAN TO SPEAK FOR BRUCE.

Mr. Bruce will have the lasting gratitude of the democrats of this district if he brings Bourke Cockran to Lowell. With an old time campaign there is no reason why he should not be elected. A speech by Cockran will do a great deal to arouse enthusiasm, not only for Bruce but for the entire democratic ticket.

RICHARD OLNEY'S ADDRESS.

Hon. Richard Olney made a great address at New York last Friday night. His arraignment of the republican policy on the tariff was particularly severe. He showed that special interests in control of the republican party and through that party of the national government are too strong to be resisted and too selfish to read the signs of the times. The president, he characterized as the lawless emperor of the republican party, adding that whoever will not govern himself has no right to aspire to govern others.

Mr. Olney gave a scathing review of the foolish policy of the republican party on the Philippine question and condemned the proposed Americanization of the Filipinos as an impossibility. On this subject Mr. Olney sprung a surprise on his audience when he quoted from the president's writings an emphatic denunciation of the colonial system as follows:

"At best, the inhabitants of a colony are in a cramped and unnatural state. At the worst, the establishment of a colony prevents any healthy public growth. Under the best circumstances, therefore, a colony is in a false position. But if the colony is in a region where the colonizing race has to do its work by means of other inferior races, the condition is much worse. From the standpoint of the race little or nothing has been gained by the English conquest and colonization of Jamaica. Jamaica has merely turned into a negro island, with a future, seemingly, much like that of San Domingo, British Guiana, however well administered, is nothing but a colony where a few hundred or a few thousand white men hold the superior positions, while the bulk of the population is composed of Indians, negroes and Asiatics. Looked at through the vistas of the centuries, such a colony contains less promise of true growth than does a state like Venezuela or Ecuador. The history of most of the South American republics has been both mean and bloody; but there is at least a chance that they may develop, after infinite tribulations and suffering, into a civilization quite as high and stable as that of such a European power as Portugal."

Verily the hardest things that are being said against the president in this campaign are the things quoted from his own writings. The sayings of Roosevelt, the writer and essayist, confound and confuse Roosevelt, the president and candidate.

THE DEATH STRUGGLE IN THE EAST.

The fighting of the last five days in the far eastern war is probably the most desperate on record. The Russians had prepared as best they could for the struggle; but they were gradually overcome and driven back by the marvelous persistence and unprecedented fanaticism of the Japanese. The loss on both sides is estimated at 70,000, probably fairly divided between the belligerents. It does not follow that because the Russian forces have been driven back their losses have exceeded those of the Japanese. On the contrary the Japanese losses since the opening of the war have been greater than those of Russia for the reason that the Japanese soldiers with the wildest fanaticism rush on the cannon's mouth, in the face of withering fire, over heaps of their own dead and when one whole detachment is cut down it does not prevent another and another from rushing to a similar fate until in the end the enemy is exhausted and forced to give way.

It is thus the Japanese at great sacrifice of life have taken some of the strongest Russian positions, but victory is what is sought, and the cost is not considered. It is a pity that such a war goes on without any attempt on the part of the other powers to bring it to an end. On the contrary there seems to be a degree of satisfaction on the part of other powers at the news of Russia's defeat. The force of international hatred and jealousy is here shown in a cold-blooded manner. The rivals of Russian power are secretly gloating over her terrible reverses. They wish to see her reduced if possible to a second rate power, but if she lost all her eastern possessions she would still be a first-class power. This war will lessen her prestige and increase her power.

On the Japanese side there seem to be several great generals each at the head of a large army, but on the Russian side General Kuropatkin alone is to be relied upon as commander and he has no brilliant commanders under his control. Besides, all his forces seem to cling together, the safest policy of course, while the Japanese forces can be easily divided and a large army sent out under an able commander in any one of half a dozen directions. That is where the Russians are handicapped. Their army is not large enough to cope with the Japanese in flanking movements or indeed in anything else and from the present outlook, it would appear to be futile for Russia to keep up a continued resistance. She cannot keep her army on the fighting footing necessary to meet the Japanese. The single track railroad renders that impossible. It would therefore seem that Russia must cease fighting until she has a much larger army in the field.

SEEN AND HEARD

The small boy's dream is to be usher in the grand stand at the ball grounds some day.

The wife of the man who has the courage to wear a patched shoe some day may wear diamonds.

A good husband is one who always acts as if he regarded it as a privilege to be allowed to go around among the dry goods stores and match a piece of ribbon for his wife.

The Chicago Record-Herald wonders because the Lowell name "Leighton" is pronounced "Layton," "although no other English 'ey' is spelled 'eigh.'" How about grey?

It has been generally observed that the second time a man gets home from Europe, he never has so much to tell his friends as he had after his first trip abroad.

When a girl lost $50,000 in her own right, there are at least fifty thousand reasons why she is sure of plenty of admirers.

Many a man wasted time wondering what posterity will think of him, when, as a matter of fact, posterity will never think of him at all.

It puts a man in a hard place when a man he never saw before comes up to him and asks him what value he puts upon the house he wants to sell, and he doesn't know whether the stranger is an assessor or a man who wants to buy.

If you knew your weak points as well as your neighbors know them, the chances are that you would start out promptly on an era of reform.

The writer who refers to a horse as "an equine" and a dog as "a canine" may generally be found complaining about the prejudice of editors, that keeps him out of print.

So you have just been looking over a diary that you kept twenty years ago. How many foolish things you did then, that you feel ashamed of now!

This is not the season when a young man can make himself absolutely solid with the up-to-date girl by sending her a bunch of chrysanthemums. She expects American Beauty roses now.

Rich people will sometimes tell you with a sigh that it is a trying task to take care of a large fortune, but most of those who listen to them would be willing to relieve them of the burden.

It required the efforts of five policemen to keep the sidewalk in front of the Central building cleared Saturday afternoon. "What means such a large gathering of people?" somebody asked. "Peter Foy is uniting a couple in the holy bonds of wedlock," came the reply, but that wasn't so.

The conflagrations which did such destructive work during the early part of this year caused a loss of about a quarter of a million dollars. The biggest fire of the series was that which destroyed the Odd Fellows' building in Middle street, the Albion and Bascom buildings, and which greatly damaged the O'Donnell & Gilbride and Staples building. The three buildings which were destroyed have been rebuilt and are better than before the fire while the damaged buildings have been repaired. The only remnant of the fire in the business part of the city which is left at the present time is the molten mass of brass and copper on top of the central fire station in Middle street. That molten mass once represented a weather vane, but the heat from the flames in the Fellows block melted the greater part of the steamer and the remains are still hanging on top of the weather vane. It is up to some department, the funds and buildings department I believe, to do away with the last remnant which serves as a reminder to the big fires, and install a new weather vane.

Somebody telephoned to the police station and officers were detailed to clear the sidewalk in front of the Central building. A great many of the curious went away dissatisfied because they did not learn what occasioned the great gathering of people. The Seen and Heard man happened along about the time that the police had succeeded in clearing the crowd and he learned that a newly married couple were having their photographs taken at Wescott's studio. The Seen and Heard man went up to the top floor on the elevator and, sure enough, there they were, the newly married couple. The artist was having a real hard time. The happy pair were best at looking into each other's eyes rather than at points designated by the artist. The latter succeeded finally, in "mugging" them and he heaved a sigh of relief when they went away. "Gee, that was a tough job," he said.

This from the Chicago News is intended for the man who hasn't yet registered:

Hello, Bill,
Wake up! There is still
Time. One more call
To register. That's all.
What! Didn't know
You couldn't take part in the three-ring show
Unless you were registered?
Never heard
That story?
Queer!
It's been whispered around
For some time and it's sound
Straight goods.
You to the woods
On election day!
Back to the hay
Unless
You change your guess
You're not in the game
If you don't go to the wise boy with the big book and give in your name.

"Dearly beloved, my text today is—"

"Run, run, for all that's in you! Good. Hold it, hold it! You're safe, all right."

Rev. E. C. Warren was about to begin his sermon in the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., when some most sportive and irreligious expressions floated into the church from the other side of the street.

"Brethren," began the minister again.

"Guess that's going some! Run! It's good for two bases, easy. Slide!"

All the people nearest the north side of the church and, therefore, nearest the profane voice looked very serious. Deacon Kain said to Deacon Hoyt:

"It's that miserable parrot again and she's getting worse than ever."

So she was. The parrot, hanging outside the window of Mrs. Raymond's boarding house, never before "rooted" so vociferously as she did Sunday morning. And with good cause, for Saturday finished the season of the Hudson River baseball league with Poughkeepsie winning the championship.

Most of the players board with Mrs. Raymond. For several Sundays Polly has been annoying Mr. Warren's congregation with her baseball slang. Sunday she mingled some swear words with the slang of the diamond and that was the last straw. Deacon Kain just got right up from his pew, walked over to police headquarters and demanded that the parrot be suppressed.

Chief McCabe telephoned to Mrs. Raymond, who promised to muffle the parrot hereafter, whenever there are services.

BULLET IN BRAIN

OFFICER CAREY OF NEWBURYPORT IS DEAD.

NEWBURYPORT, Oct. 16—Patrolman John T. Carey, aged 37, died yesterday. August 5 when about to clean his revolver, it was discharged, a bullet entering the center of the forehead, plowing through the brain tissues and lodging in the back of the head.

He was taken to the hospital, where an operation was performed and fragments of bone removed. The physicians expected that he would die within a week, pronouncing his case hopeless. To their surprise, he grew better, and in about six weeks was discharged. As he gained strength he appeared about the streets and seemingly was continually improving. His case attracted widespread notice among the medical fraternity.

Thursday, however, he had a chill, and since then had constantly failed, meningitis setting in. He had been on the police force nearly three years and previous to that was a reserve officer. Last year he had a fierce battle with a midnight burglar, in which he was considerably injured, although he held his man until assistance arrived.

He leaves a wife and six small children, mother, brother and sister.

This is the time to buy coal. See Fred H. Rourke, 384 Gorham street.

INSTANTLY KILLED

DAVIS WAS SHOT BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 17.—Clay Grubb, a prominent distiller, shot and instantly killed O. L. Davis, his brother-in-law and former business partner, in Piney church, Davidson county, yesterday morning. Davis was attending church when Grubb walked up behind and emptied three chambers of his revolver into his body. Grubb immediately surrendered to the authorities. There had been bad blood between the two for some time. Davis leaves a family and was a man of wealth.

ADAMS

Do You Know us?

The Location

In the Appleton Bank Block, No. 174 Central St., between Warren and Hurd Streets using the entire block above the bank. Large and finely lighted show rooms devoted to a first class furniture shop. No street floor but the best show rooms in the city upstairs.

ADAMS & CO.

Furniture—Rugs—Carpets

Get Acquainted

New England Optical Co.

Our Specialties:

First class optical work.
Oculists' prescriptions correctly filled.
We also examine eyes and fit glasses.

J. A. McEVOY, Optician,
232 Merrimack St.

Putnam & Son Co.

166 Central Street

Particular Attention Is Called to This Season's Stock of Fine Underwear

IT IS exceptionally complete, covering in its various fabrics and weights practically every want. Nearly every number that we carry is made especially for us in regular and stout sizes of shirts and drawers and in sizes up to 50 inches.

From this great stock of excellent underwear we can fit men who have found it impossible to obtain underwear that would fit them. Our stout shirts have shorter sleeves, our stout drawers shorter legs than regulars—so that the short man or the stout man can have perfect fitting undergarments—and the cost is the same as for the old fashioned, ill fitting sorts.

MEDIUM WEIGHT UNDERWEAR in all of these exceptional sizes, natural wool, white wool and white merino and balbriggans for $1.00 and $1.50.

WINTER WEIGHT UNDERWEAR in regular, stout and extra large sizes. Natural wool, camel's hair, white wool, white merino, Scotch wool, shirts single or double breast, $1.00, $1.50 and up.

THE MOTH PESTS

The Report of Professor Marlatt

It will be recalled that during the first three weeks of July, Prof. C. L. Marlatt, first assistant to Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at the invitation of Congressman Ernest W. Roberts and J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of the Mass. Board of Agriculture, made a thorough investigation of the present status of the gypsy and brown-tail moths in Massachusetts. A copy of his report to his chief has been forwarded to the Board of Agriculture with permission to give a digest of it to the press.

Speaking of the condition of the gypsy moth at the time of the termination of the work in 1900, Prof. Marlatt says that a careful examination shows that the very efficient and careful work of the agents of the Board of Agriculture had exterminated the moth in many of the restricted outer colonies, and reduced it to inconsiderable numbers in the others. With the cessation of this state work the gypsy moth was left to multiply and spread at will, save for work undertaken here and there by individuals and by local authorities. Prof. Marlatt is of the opinion, after careful inquiry and estimate, that the amount annually expended in the past two years nearly equals the amount expended by the state at the time of its most active operations, namely approaching $200,000. The work done in this way is excellent, but the difficulty is that it is scattering or patchy, numerous spots being left for the unchecked multiplication of the pests. While practically as much money is now being expended as was formerly by the state, the results are by no means comparable, from lack of uniformity and systematic direction.

Prof. Marlatt reports that during the years 1903-04 the gypsy moth evidently made extraordinary progress, a condition of defoliation and stripping existing many times greater than in the worst of the earlier years of the gypsy moth damage. The present area infested is substantially the same as at the close of the work by the state, largely because the insect had been reduced to such inconsiderable numbers that it was not until the present summer that it gained sufficient headway for the establishment of new colonies. The excessive multiplication the present summer will probably lead to a considerable extension of the infestation. In the worst infested region the forests and street trees were, as a rule, generally defoliated and as bare as in winter, and altogether several thousand acres of completely defoliated woodland could be seen.

Taking up the question of control, Prof. Marlatt says that nothing can now be suggested in the way of improvement on the means used by the Board of Agriculture, but that for effective control concerted action over the entire territory is necessary, and that some system should be devised for the division of the cost between the individual owner, the town, and the state or national government, should national aid be granted. He anticipates that the cost of the work would, for a year or two, at least, much exceed the actual value of the land, rendering it prohibitive, so far as the individual is concerned. He recommends further that experiments be made in the importation of foreign parasites, but points out that for these experiments large colonies of caterpillars must be kept undisturbed, that results cannot be expected under five years at least, and that furthermore such importation might not prove in the end especially valuable as a means of control of the pest.

Prof. Marlatt found the brown-tail moth more widely distributed than the gypsy, and besides being an important tree pest, distinctly troublesome, by its settling, to human beings. Its control will need less of state or town aid than that of the gypsy moth, but should not be neglected. In the introduction of parasites those of the brown-tail moth should be considered, as well as those of the gypsy moth.

NEW POSTAL LAW

RELATIVE TO THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS MAIL MATTER.

There has been considerable interest manifested in the new law passed by the last congress providing that business houses mailing large quantities of third and fourth class matter may have the privilege of depositing such matter in the post offices without affixing stamps, and the adoption of this plan means the saving of a vast amount of clerical labor in the office of the mailer, as well as in the post office. At the present time large mailers use the precancelled stamps but their use does not save any labor for the mailer, the same amount of labor being necessary to affix the precancelled stamp as is required to affix the uncancelled stamp. In use of the precancelled stamp the benefit is largely to the post-office, the large saving being in cancellation.

Now that the new law is in effect, no further authorization for the use of the precancelled stamps will be given by the department.

The scheme will be greatly appreciated by those concerns which mail large quantities of circulars and advertising matter. The following conditions have to be complied with under the new law:

By applying to the postmaster a permit will be issued, which will contain the permit number and the regulations governing the mailing, which regulations must be strictly complied with by the mailer. Each separately addressed piece of mail must be wrapped or enveloped so as to be easy of inspection by post-office officials, and must be addressed for delivery within the United States or its possessions. In the upper left hand corner of the face or address side of the envelope, wrapper, address label or tag of each piece of mail must appear, printed or written, the address of the sender and the name of the post-office, and in the upper right-hand corner the class of matter, the amount of postage paid on each piece, and the words "paid in money" and the permit number. The size of the type is also specified, and the name of the post-office, mailer, etc., must be plainly shown.

The matter must tie the separately addressed packages in bundles of 50, 100, 200, 300 or 1000 pieces, as may be most convenient, and they must be presented at the place designated by the postmaster in quantities of not less than 2000 identical pieces, accompanied with a statement on each piece containing the information required regarding the mailing.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Man and Woman Were Found Dead

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Coroner Jackson yesterday investigated the deaths of Charles Pfefferman, 35 years old, a fruit dealer of this city, and Miss Cora Kipling, who were found early yesterday in Pfefferman's apartments in East 78th street.

Miss Kipling's home was said to have been in Stony Brook, Conn., though she has lived some time here. Both had been shot in the right temple, and Pfefferman had also a bullet wound in the right side. Four gas jets were turned on and towels had been laid along the cracks at windows and doors to prevent the gas escaping. This the coroner thought had been done to make the case look like a double suicide.

The coroner was led to suspect a double murder by the finding of a revolver on the left side of Pfefferman, who had been shot on the right side, and who was lying on his back on the floor. It was thought the wound in the temple must have caused instant death in each case.

Later Coroner Jackson announced that on further and more careful examination he had arrived at the conclusion that it was a case of murder first and suicide afterward. His present theory is that Pfefferman struck the Kipling girl over the right eye with the butt of the revolver, thereby stunning her and then fired the shot into her brain. Having accomplished this, it is the coroner's theory that Pfefferman turned on the four gas jets to make his work doubly sure in case the bullets should fail to kill. He then lay down and fired the shots that ended his life.

Acting under the coroner's instructions, Detective Maguire of the East 67th street police station arrested John Oakford, a sporting man of 207 East 14th street. Oakford was taken before Coroner Jackson and closely questioned. He was allowed to go when $100 bail was furnished by State Senator Bernard F. Martin of 119 Waverly place. He is out under bail as a witness in the case. Oakford admitted that he had lived with the woman for three years, although they were not married.

TOMLINSON MAY RECOVER.

BOSTON, Oct. 17—It is now believed that Private Arthur Tomlinson, who was thought to be fatally injured in Saturday's mortar explosion at Fort Banks, will recover.

He will, however, lose the sight of both eyes and will always be a cripple.

The other soldiers injured in the explosion were comfortable yesterday.

90 odd years

JOHNSON'S Anodyne LINIMENT

Originated in 1810.

The liniment of our mothers, our grandmothers, and our great grandmothers, and the most popular liniment of to-day. Time and trial prove it good.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has probably relieved more suffering and saved more lives for ninety odd years than any other known remedy. The sworn enemy of aches and pains, both internal and external.

Price 25c; three times as much 50c. At all druggists.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

HORNE COAL CO.

BASKET BALL

Circuit Will be Composed of Eight Teams

PAWTUCKET THE LAST CLUB ADMITTED

Burke Players Turned Down Again

The New England basket ball league circuit will consist of at least eight teams. At yesterday's meeting of the directors, in the office of C. M. Goodnow in the Colonial building, Boston, the Fall River franchise was awarded to Thomas F. McDermott, the well-known baseball manager, and the president was authorized to award the franchise for the eighth team according to his judgment. There are three applications for it, with Pawtucket's considered best.

When the meeting was called to order by Pres. Cummings the following directors were present: Connie P. Driscoll of Haverhill, H. H. Healey of Newburyport, James J. Gray of Lowell, Connie Murphy of New Bedford, James L. McDonald of Brockton, C. M. Goodnow of Natick, Thomas F. McDermott of Fall River and Edward Bishop, applicant for a franchise in Pawtucket. The Fall River franchise was awarded to Thomas F. McDermott. It was voted to bond the treasurer of the league in $800. The question of players was talked upon for some time, but nothing definite was done in this line.

"Peck" Donnelly of the old Manchester team, who was transferred to New Bedford by order of the league, was present and asked for a hearing. He said he was appointed by the Manchester team to appear before the directors of the league and state their position. He said that they had been given to understand that they were not to be put on the auction block and bought by anyone that wanted them.

"When Smith resigned from the league," he said, "we should have been allowed to sign where he pleased." He did not think the league had a right to award them to New Bedford. Several of the players had discussed the matter with Connie Murphy of the New Bedford team and talked as though they meant to go with him. Donnelly himself, although not signing any contract, had promised Murphy that if his offer was the best he would go with him. Later on he received an offer from James L. McDonald of the Brockton team, which was evidently better, and he agreed to play with him, but the league had prevented this.

After all sides had been heard Pres. Cummings informed Donnelly that the league ruled that the Manchester players belonged to New Bedford and that if they did not play with that team, they would not play at all in the New England league. Donnelly and the other players have received substantial offers from the Connecticut league, and it would not be surprising if the whole team jumped to the Nutmeg state.

All the managers, with the exception of McDermott and the eighth team, have secured their players for the coming season. Winfred Kinkaide of the Natick team, who is at present in New Jersey, will send five or six players to McDermott, who also intends to give one of the local players a tryout, while the Wilmington, N. J., team is expected, intact, for what will undoubtedly be the Pawtucket, R. I., team.

The reserve list of players is as follows:

Brockton—Fields and Kellihar of Lowell, Magnalia, Rich, McSpadden, Fiske and McMeckin of the Knickerbocker club of New York.

Lowell—Mathews, J. Loos, Getzinger, Leighton, Kane, Tighe, J. Plant and Skip Fields.

New Bedford—John Healey, Qualey, Devlin, Dan Lynch, T. Donnelly, S. Mathien, J. Fox and Allard.

Natick—Deal, Hough, Kinkaide, Fogarty, Feral, Mayhem and Mulliner.

Newburyport—J. Punch, Hayes, W. and H. Sheridan, J. Lynch, Hayes and James Healey and Charlie Martens.

Haverhill—J. Plant, Wachter, J. Kennedy, T. Horan, P. Doyle, H. Martens, J. Corcoran, F. Haggerty, B. Lew and W. Kellihar.

In several instances different managers have reserved the same man and these cases will have to be straightened out at the next meeting. The schedule committee is expected to meet on Thursday or Friday in the office of C. M. Goodnow.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Connecticut league regarding an agreement about players.

It is said that the Brockton club will be composed of well-known New York and Pennsylvania stars. William Riordan, who has been interested in polo for a number of years, is associated with Messrs. McDonald and O'Sullivan in this team, and he says he is willing to invest any reasonable amount of money to obtain a team that will strike a winning clip.

Some of the letters received by the different managers are from players who are seeking positions. Manager Driscoll got one a few days ago from a fellow named McNab of Paterson, N. J., who winds up a description of a career that would make "Hoopiee" Wachter turn green with envy, with the remark: "I'm it. I am, and if I don't shine bright enough to make the people dizzy, I want you to put postage stamps on me and send me back to another." McNabb may be seen with some club, as he has a good record, but it appears that there will be no room for him in Haverhill.

Conny Murphy is reported to have said he does not care whether the Burke players go to New Bedford or Connecticut. He has another team ready to put into New Bedford, in case the Lowell boys fail him.

Dan Lynch puts in a few hours every day at the Shawlight gymnasium. He has developed a great eye for the basket and will have to be kept covered all the time or the ball will go sailing into the basket. He's as spry as a cat on his feet, too.

Jimmy Harrington will undoubtedly be out of the game this season, owing to a bad ankle. If his ankle strengthens, he would make a valuable man for some New England league team.

The Centrals would like to arrange a game with Co. G or the C. Y. M. L. Send challenges through The Sun.

The S. B.'s defeated the B.'s Saturday evening in a fast and exciting game in the Shawlight gym, by the score of 14 to 12. The game was witnessed by 300 people, who cheered every good play made by both teams. The feature of the game was the work of Peter Lynch, who played Dippers Jordon to a standstill. Peter threw five baskets and every one of them was of sensational order, especially the deciding basket, which he tossed while laying on his back. The teams will meet again for a purse of $50.

The Centrals administered a crushing defeat to the Cowhills Saturday evening in the gymnasium of the latter team, the score being 10 to 0. W. Fahey and G. O'Loughlin excelled for the winners.

The Centrals have signified their intention of entering the amateur league proposed by Manager Gray of the Lowell team. They have a team that will make the best of them hustle. The following will represent them: W. Fahey, F. Fahey, G. O'Loughlin, Henry Tighe, formerly of Haverhill, M. O'Brien, A. Belanger, and J. Carney of last year's Shawlights.

The Shawlights have not organized as yet, but it would not be surprising if they again appeared on the floor with a team that will show a fast clip. There is good material in the club and Bill Shaw may bring out a few more "finds."

F. Fahey, M. Fahey and G. O'Loughlin of the Centrals make a strong trio and know all the tricks of the game.

COLLEGE BASKET BALL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The intercollegiate basketball association has elected officers for the coming season, and has arranged the intercollegiate championship schedule. The officers are: President, Howard C. Blackwell, Cornell; vice-president, Frank N. Spencer, Princeton; secretary, Ward MacLanahan, Yale; and treasurer, Ralph Morgan, Pennsylvania.

The schedule is:

Jan. 6—Cornell vs. Pennsylvania at Ithaca.

Jan. 12—Princeton vs. Cornell at Princeton.

Jan. 13—Columbia vs. Cornell at New York.

Jan. 18—Princeton vs. Pennsylvania at Princeton.

Jan. 20—Cornell and Columbia at Ithaca.

Jan. 21—Yale vs. Princeton at New Haven.

Jan. 27—Yale vs. Pennsylvania at New Haven.

Feb. 3—Yale vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Feb. 10—Columbia vs. Yale at New York.

Feb. 11—Cornell vs. Princeton at Ithaca.

Feb. 15—Princeton vs. Columbia at Princeton.

Feb. 17—Yale vs. Cornell at New Haven.

Feb. 18—Pennsylvania vs. Princeton at Philadelphia.

Feb. 22—Princeton vs. Yale at Princeton.

Feb. 24—Columbia vs. Princeton at New York.

Feb. 24—Cornell vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Feb. 25—Yale vs. Columbia at New Haven.

March 3—Cornell vs. Yale at Ithaca.

March 4—Columbia vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

March 10—Columbia vs. Pennsylvania at New York.

Applications from Dartmouth and Syracuse for admission to the league have been refused.

CREATORE'S CONCERT.

The much-heralded Creatore and his uniformed musicians performed at Huntington hall last evening. The audience was not as large as the concert merited. The program was a good one; the great bandmaster was at his best and his musicians were in perfect sympathy with his wild and fascinating manoeuvres.

The opening number last evening was the march from Wagner's Tannhauser. The second was Verdi's prelude to Aida and then came Berlioz's Damnation of Faust. The concert closed with the grand Carmen selection. There were lighter pieces on the program and a selection for the harp played by Signor Sodero. The audience was not bashful in recalling, and the performers were generous in responding. It is beyond question that there is a precision, a responsiveness, a vigor of feeling and a general abandonment in the rich reveling in emotion throughout the entire program and the whole performance which is altogether entrancing. The coloratura soprano, Mrs. Barili, sang last evening, and she showed a brilliant, high-ranged voice. It was a beautiful exhibition of the art of singing. The Lowell public is again indebted to Captain McNulty for bringing the popular bandmaster to Lowell.

CHELMSFORD.

The following Chelmsford people returned Sunday from a trip down the Hudson: Messrs. Arnold Perham, Ralph Adams, H. C. Sweetser, Martin Robbins, Miss Mabel Hatch, Miss Elizabeth Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sweet.

The "rummage sale," held in Lowell on Wednesday and Tuesday of last week by the ladies of the Unitarian society, was very satisfactory, netting the sum of fifty dollars. In spite of the bad weather nearly all articles contributed were disposed of.

Rev. J. S. Moulton of Stowe preached at the Unitarian church Sunday in exchange with Rev. A. D. K. Shurtleff.

SHOT THROUGH HAND.

Daniel Cox, aged 15 years, and residing in Fulton street, Centralville, while trying to unload a revolver, yesterday afternoon, accidentally shot himself through the palm of the left hand. A physician was called and the hand was dressed.

UNFAIR DECISION

Caused Bunting Cricketers to Quit Field

MOHAIRS DEFEATED THE EVERETTS

Exciting Games and an Ideal Autumn Day

The Lawrence Athletic grounds in Lawrence was the scene of exciting cricket matches on Saturday afternoon, two games being scheduled to be played for the cricket championship of this league. The Mohairs and Everetts were scheduled for the first game and the winner of that game was down on the program to do battle with the Bunting team of this city. The first game was played and the Mohair team of this city won out, and the second game between the Buntings and Mohairs was started, the former team having its innings and the Mohairs had just commenced playing when a decision on the part of the umpire caused the Buntings to leave the field.

MOHAIRS DEFEATED EVERETTS.

The first game commenced shortly after one o'clock, the Everetts resuming their innings, Ainslee and Marriott being opposed by Allen and Mosley. Runs came slowly, both batsmen acting strictly on the defensive. Thirteen runs were added when Mosley bowled Ainslee off his pads. Thorpe came in next. He, however, failed to show the form he has hitherto displayed, for after making four he was bowled by Mosley with a trimmer. After his dismissal, it was only a question of time before the Everetts received the coup de grace from the Mohairs. Capt. Southam used his bowlers with good judgment and eventually the innings closed for 82, the Mohairs being the winners by a margin of 45 runs.

BUNTINGS LEFT THE FIELD.

Shortly after the conclusion of the first game the Buntings and Mohairs entered upon the field. The Mohairs made one change in its lineup, Shuttleworth dropping out and J. Thorpe taking his place. Capt. Southam won the toss and sent the Buntings to bat.

The Buntings succeeded in scoring 67 runs before the side was retired. It was nearly five o'clock before the Mohairs went to bat. Thorpe and Southam were the first two batters up. Burns delivered the first ball to Thorpe. Umpire Bruce called "No ball." The ball was hit for a single. The next thing the spectators witnessed was Capt. Rowley in a controversy with the umpire. In less than two minutes he led his men off the field and the umpire drew the stumps. The termination of the game was so sudden that the onlookers did not at first realize what had happened. It transpired, however, that Burns had been no-balled for throwing. Rowley refused to go on with the game as long as Umpires Bruce and Gordon remained at their posts, and in consequence the game was given to the Mohairs by default.

The matter will be referred to the executive of the state league. Whether they will confirm the action of the umpires in awarding the game to the Mohairs, remains to be seen.

The following are the scores in the games dealt with above:

First game—Mohairs vs. Everetts.

MOHAIR.

Southam b Murray	11
Mosley b Thorpe	17
Shaw c Dixon b Thorpe	3
Bird b Calder	5
Allen b Bold	12
Priestly c and b Murray	11
Houghton b Murray	1
Cooper not out	22
Shuttleworth b Calder	1
Whittaker c and b Thorpe	2
Gordon b Bold	7
Extras	1
Totals	127

EVERETT.

Reed b Allen	0
Murray b Shaw	5
Calder c Mosley b Allen	20
Ainslee b Mosley	11
Marriott c and b Shaw	15
Thorpe b Mosley	1
Field b Shaw	2
Bradin b Bird	3
Dixon not out	7
Graham b Shaw	0
Sears c Mosley b Shaw	4
Extras	1
Total	[illegible]

The Mohair-Bunting score:

BUNTING.

West not out	19
Barlow b Mosley	1
Hudson b Mosley	1
Wilson run out	2
Rowley run out	3
Burns b Mosley	6
Cain b Bird	5
Marshall b Bird	3
Patrick b Shaw	5
[illegible] stp Priestly b Thorp	4
[illegible] run out	0
Extras	7
Total	67

BUNTING TEAM

STATES ITS GRIEVANCES IN REGARD TO GAME.

The press committee of the United States Bunting Cricket club gives out the following for publication in reference to the final game for the state championship, last Saturday, and the unfortunate finish to what promised to be one of the most exciting cricket games ever played in this state.

The action of Umpire Bruce in no-balling Burns in the final game for the championship, was a deliberate and carefully laid plan to rob the Buntings of the state championships, and Captain Rowley is to be commended for refusing to continue the game and withdrawing his men from the field after Bruce disqualified Burns from bowling.

The Bunting club cared nothing for the league championship unless they could have won it honorably; but to be robbed of it at the last moment, when victory was within their grasp, by such questionable method, is more than they had bargained for, although it was freely stated before the game that Burns would be no-balled.

Supporters of cricket, and those who have watched Burns' career as a bowler for the last 18 years, in the city of Lowell believe that Umpire Bruce was not justified in no-balling Burns for the following reasons:

Burns has played cricket and has been prominent as a bowler for the last 18 years in Lowell, and with but few exceptions his bowling has never been questioned. At intervals some of the clubs would agitate the question of his delivery, but generally such agitation would come from clubs who had suffered or lost games on account of Burns' effectiveness. There is no question but that Burns' delivery is the same as it was 18 years ago, but after playing so many years without any serious protest, it would seem to those who are disposed to be fair-minded, that it is too late now to commence to kick over his delivery. Another reason Burns has been chosen for the last three or four years to play on the state team against Rhode Island, and he has always bowled for the Massachusetts team, and yet no one protested against his delivery. Last Labor day he was selected by the state league committee to represent the Buntings on the Massachusetts team against Rhode Island, and the Massachusetts captain put him on bowling for his side. What better judge of fair and unfair bowling do cricketers want than the action of the state league committee in selecting Burns as a member of the Massachusetts team (and such selection was made on account of his bowling), and also the captain of the state team selecting Burns to bowl? Another reason—Not once this season has Burns been no-balled, although each team has provided its own umpire, but in the final game a neutral (?) umpire sees fit to disqualify Burns in the most important game of the season. Grave charges have been made that a deal was made with the umpire. If so, they should be investigated and the truth known.

BUNTING PRESS COMMITTEE.

LAST TWO DAYS

Registration Will Close Wednesday Evening

Registration closes on Wednesday, and all not on the voting list by that time will be denied the privilege of voting for president in the state election. The sessions today and tomorrow will run from 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 o'clock. On Wednesday, the closing day, a continuous session from noon until 10 o'clock at night, will be held.

COMMITTED SUICIDE

LIEUT. PRITCHARD FIRST SHOT LIEUT. DEEN.

MANILA, Oct. 17—Second Lieut. Wm. D. Pritchard, in a fit of insanity, shot and killed Second Lieut. Fred L. Deen. He then shot and killed himself. Both of the officers were attached to the thirteenth regiment of U. S. cavalry stationed at Camp Stotsenberg.

CROQUET CLUB

INSIST THAT THEFTS WERE COMMITTED.

Despite the fact that Supt. Moffatt said to a representative of The Sun that he had not received any complaint from the Gibson Croquet club relative to the larceny of wickets and other things, a member of the club said to a reporter of The Sun today that the affair had been reported to the police and that the club had also appointed a committee to do a little investigating on the side. The Croquet club member said he would not be surprised if the affair would be productive of some rather sensational developments. The officer on that beat was made acquainted with the thefts.

Miss Ellen Couch of Amesbury, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jameson of Emery street for a few days, returned to her home this morning.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

Strictly Pure
Cream of Tartar 35c lb
Bicarbonate Soda 5c lb.
TALBOT'S
40 Middle St.

KILLED BY TRAIN

Sad Accident Near the Northern Station

JOHN CALLAHAN STRUCK BY SHIFTER

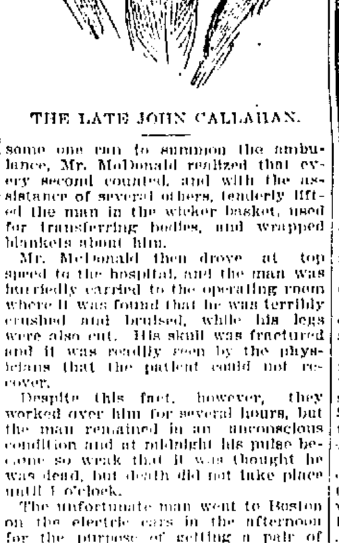
Died Some Hours Later at St. John's Hospital

John Callahan, for many years an employe of the street department of the city, was struck by the shifter above the Middlesex street station Saturday night about nine o'clock and died at St. John's hospital shortly after midnight.

The injured man was frightfully mangled. Though there was little sign of life when he was picked up, he was hurried to St. John's hospital. The doctors did all in their power to sustain life in the man, but it was impossible to save him.

The first knowledge of the accident was when one of the employes of the Boston & Maine railroad while checking off freight cars found the body of the man lying between the rails near the round house. A hasty examination seemed to satisfy him that the unknown man on the tracks was dead and a telephone call was sent to the police station stating that a man had been killed. Capt. Kew immediately notified Undertaker C. H. Molloy to go to the scene and remove the body to his morgue in Market street.

Henry J. McDonald, one of Mr. Molloy's assistants, hastened to the scene and upon arriving found that the victim still showed signs of life. Though



THE LATE JOHN CALLAHAN.

some one ran to summon the ambulance, Mr. McDonald realized that every second counted, and with the assistance of several others, tenderly lifted the man in the wicker basket, used for transferring bodies, and wrapped blankets about him.

Mr. McDonald then drove at top speed to the hospital, and the man was hurriedly carried to the operating room where it was found that he was terribly crushed and bruised, while his legs were also cut. His skull was fractured and it was readily seen by the physicians that the patient could not recover.

Despite this fact, however, they worked over him for several hours, but the man remained in an unconscious condition and at midnight his pulse became so weak that it was thought he was dead, but death did not take place until 1 o'clock.

The unfortunate man went to Boston on the electric cars in the afternoon for the purpose of getting a pair of glasses for one of his children and returned upon the Montreal express in the evening. As the train is a long one and he was probably on the last car, he got off when the train stopped at the Middlesex street station. Mr. Morrison, foreman of the street department, and Callahan, the victim, got off the train together. Mr. Morrison started to walk towards the Middlesex street depot and thought that Callahan was close behind, but got mixed in the crowd.

It seems that Callahan lost his bearings after getting off the train and started in the wrong direction. He had gone but a short distance in the direction of the round house when he was struck by the shifting engine as another train was passing just at that time. He was probably knocked down and run over in the darkness without attracting the attention of the engineer in charge. He may have been dragged some distance. He did not get off at the Bleachery station, as has been stated, and was not struck by the express. Mr. Morrison states that Callahan was on the express until it came to a standstill.

On the clothing of the man were found two pay envelopes, one marked "J. Callahan, Street;" the other was similar and marked John Callahan, $2.50. From these facts it was learned that the man was John Callahan, of 492 Fletcher street.

The dead man was an old employe of the city, having been employed by the paving department for a number of years past. He is survived by a wife, Bridget, three sons, John, William and James, three brothers, William and Daniel of Lowell and a third in Ireland, three sisters and a mother in Ireland.

He was a member of Court General Butler, F. of A. The body was removed to his home, 492 Fletcher street, by Undertaker Molloy.

MORE DIPHTHERIA

TWO CASES REPORTED TO THE HEALTH DEPT. TODAY.

Two more cases of diphtheria were reported to the health department today, a total of 32 for the month.

Special Size Skirts

These skirts are especially designed for extra large women. Belt measure 28 to 36 inches.

Model of all wool black cheviot, 8-gore flare, each gore trimmed with a 12 inch taffeta band at bottom. Finish of all covered seams, velveteen facing. Desirable values at

$5.98

Model of fine quality broadcloth, 8-gore flare in kilt effect, with apron pleated front. The skirt has a slight droop at the back and is finished with a 1 1-2 inch hem. Rightly cut and carefully sewed. Just what you are looking for, at

$7.98

Our "Cheerful Credit" plan has never been equalled as a helpful method of little-at-a-time payments. Thousands of pleased customers will gladly testify to its usefulness.

NO MONEY DOWN

Caesar Misch
CASH OR CREDIT
220 Central Street
A. STRAUSS, Mgr.

ON WITH THE NEW

But not off with the old. A full line of delicious hot drinks is now being served by Howard, the Druggist, 197 Central street, including hot chocolate, malted milk, beef tea, etc. He continues to serve also ice cream soda and college ices with crushed fruits or nuts for 5c. Only purest and first quality goods used at their fountain.

WANTED
—TO BUY—
20,000 TOBACCO TAGS
HERRICK TEA CO.,
379 Gorham Street.

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO SEE

"A STORE FULL OF BEAUTIFUL PIANOS?"

Remember there is always a "standing invitation," to call at our store and examine them and hear them played. We feel proud of our pianos. If you owned one of them you would feel the same way.

Our "One Price" system of selling is a winner. You always know for a fact that you are getting the "very lowest prices here.

We take old Pianos and organs in exchange and sell on easy payments.

LORD & CO. 318 Merrimack St. Opp. City Hall

HINDIPO
THE NEW NERVE TONIC
AND KIDNEY CURE.

Cleanses the Kidneys and Bladder, purifies the Blood. Puts Flesh on thin people. Strengthens the Nerves. Clears the Brain. Cures Nervous Debility, Insomnia, Failing Memory. Restores the Vim, Vigor, Vitality and Strength of Youth, in both weak Men and Women.

This New Remedy works like Magic, but is absolutely harmless. Weigh yourself before taking.

Price, 50 cts.; 12 boxes, $5.00, by mail. We will cheerfully refund the money if you are not benefitted. Try it and be convinced.

For sale by Falls & Burkinshaw, 418 Middlesex street.

A BRIGHT, LASTING FIRE

Is what you get from a fresh mined coal of the very best quality. I have it on cars direct from the mines every day. I sell for cash with the order or on delivery. That is one reason why I handle the best coal mined. Orders by mail or telephone receive immediate attention.

JOHN P. QUINN Office and Yards, Gorham and Dix Sts. TAKE ANY GORHAM STREET CAR

One Million Dollars

Have Been Spent to Give Liquozone Free to the Sick

When we purchased the rights to Liquozone, we decided to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one we learned of. We published the offer in nearly every newspaper in America, and 1,800,000 people have accepted it. In one year it has cost us over a million dollars to announce and fulfill the offer.

Don't you realize that a product must have wonderful merit to make such an offer possible? We have never asked a soul to buy Liquozone. We have published no testimonials, no physician's endorsement. We have simply asked the sick to try it—try it at our expense. And that is all we ask you, if you need it.

Kills Inside Germs

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid $100,000 for the American rights.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma — Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anaemia — Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis — La Grippe
Blood Poison — Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease — Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles — Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds — Many Heart Troubles
Consumption — Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup — Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation — Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer — Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea — Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy — Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia — Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas — Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones — Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout — Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet — Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.00.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
My disease is ....
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.
....
....
....
557. Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

RUSSIAN ARMY

Falling Back Upon Mukden After Terrible Reverse

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17, 3.45 a. m.—The official veil was lifted Friday from the tragedy around Shakhe, but even the official account, supplemented by numerous press despatches, leaves much uncertainty as to the situation. Out of the fragmentary mass of information at hand, it is possible only to conclude that the costly withdrawal and retreat from Liao Yang is being duplicated upon an even grander scale, after more desperate fighting and heavier losses.

General Kuropatkin's story leaves the Japanese still tenaciously holding the south bank of the Shakhe river, but general belief is that this is only the desperate rear guard of one of the greatest military dramas of history, and that the Russian army as a whole, is retreating toward Mukden, having suffered at the most conservative estimate a loss of over 50,000.

On the left flank, which was one of the most important points in the line of battle, absolutely nothing is heard, which gives the inference that it is not in a position to communicate with the remainder of the army. All the wounded are being carried to Harbin, further north. It is understood that the correspondents also have been ordered to Harbin which indicates that the retreat will not even stop at Tie Pass. All hopes of the world heralded advance to Port Arthur have been abandoned. The weather conditions are even worse than during the retreat from Liao Yang. Streams are banks high and fords are impassable; but it is impossible to say how this will affect the final situation.

General Kuropatkin says that Friday night was passed in comparative quiet, but that Saturday saw an immense concentration of Japanese on the great Mandarin road, where the Russian battalions were vigorously playing in an effort to hold them in check.

The result of Saturday's fight has not been officially given, but there is every evidence that it was of the most sever character. It was during the Japanese furious night attack of Wednesday, according to unofficial accounts, that the Russians lost their guns. Thursday witnessed another furious cannonade, in which the whole of the Russian centre was forced back. In the afternoon of the same day, the Russian right began to give way. Towards evening came a few hours lull, but at midnight the cannonading was renewed with increased fury, eye witnesses declaring that it exceeded in intensity that at Liao Yang during the famous fighting of the 30th and 31st of August.

There was much desperate fighting on Friday, which was carried on through a tremendous storm of rain, hail and thunder. General Kuropatkin personally took command of the Peterhoff regiment. It was in the midst of this awful war of man and elements the Peterhoff regiment leading, that the Russians for the last time charged directly into Shakhe, and took the town in the face of the hottest Japanese bombardment.

The latest reports from the battle area of Sunday afternoon and evening, when the Russians were carrying on a heavy rear guard fight, evidently refer to Mukden. Generals Oku and Nodzu were concentrating for another blow on the Russian right, where the fighting is described as having been furious. General Nodzu is reported to have been wounded seriously, but this cannot be confirmed.

Mukden itself remains quiet, though the sounds of battle are plainly heard to the southward. The railway station is congested with trains of wounded proceeding to Harbin. The hospital facilities are completely overtaxed. Six thousand wounded arrived at Mukden on Saturday alone. The heroic surgeons and nurses, many of whom have been without sleep for 36 hours, are ready to drop with fatigue.

Although the official account of the battle does not represent the disastrous picture that many in St. Petersburg had assigned themselves to see, the general feeling here is of the deepest gloom. From the military point of view, the most bitter disappointment is in the knowledge that the reverse seals the fate of the heroic defenders of Port Arthur, who are now without hope of succor from the outside world.

A remarkable feature throughout is the popular sympathy with General Kuropatkin. Viceroy Alexeff is again charged with responsibility for Kuropatkin's attempt to take the aggressive. Censure rather than criticism is awarded the ill-starred general, but it is felt among army officers that the military prestige of the whole of Russia has so suffered at his hands that it is impossible that he can ever be given the chance to retrieve the disaster.

MUKDEN PEOPLE ARE NOT EXCITED

MUKDEN, Oct. 17 3 p. m.—The fighting continued along the whole east front on October 15, but continued furiously on the southwest. The cannonading never ceased for a moment on October 15. The fight has now been continued for seven days. The position of the opposing forces continually changes, first one and then another assuming the offensive; but up to ten o'clock of the night of October 14 neither had achieved a signal success. The major forces of the Japanese concentrated against the Russian right, where Generals Nodzu and Oku were apparently gathering the whole of their forces. It is as yet impossible to say what has been the result of the Japanese aggressive movement on the southwest.

General Kuropatkin is personally directing his troops. This sustains the men in continued hope of success. However, there is no doubt the Russians have sustained enormous losses. The transportation of the wounded to the railway is achieved with the greatest difficulty, owing to the rain-sodden condition of the roads. On Saturday, six thousand wounded arrived at the railway, were put on board cars and despatched towards the north.

The fight continues near Shakhe and the sound of guns can be plainly heard here. The people of Mukden, however, are not displaying great excitement.

ENTIRE REGIMENT ALMOST WIPED OUT

MUKDEN, Oct. 15—Via Pekin—With the Russian army of the centre.

After six days of the hardest kind of fighting, this section of the Russian army fell back on the Shakhe river, and is now holding a position on the north side of that stream. The fighting which commenced shortly after noon October 9, has been in progress continuously ever since.

October 10, the artillery duel continued, the Russians advancing slowly. During the night the Japanese changed their positions and at daylight enfiladed the trenches, pouring a terrific shrapnel fire on the infantry, composed of one regiment, only a remnant of which was left. From this on the Japanese took the offensive the entire day of the 11th, throwing shrapnel and Shimose powder shells among the infantry and artillery. The Russians held tenaciously to their positions.

The morning of the 12th found little change in the positions of the two armies except that the Japanese had worked further around to the left. Probably the greatest artillery fight of the battle took place October 12. Batteries were placed on every available hill, and at the same time regiment after regiment of infantry was poured into the plain by both sides only to be thrown back shattered and torn. It is impossible as yet to estimate the loss of life. During the night a heavy rain storm occurred, in the midst of which artillery continued to boom and at one point the Japanese infantry charged. They were met by Russian infantry men in the darkness, which was lighted only by flashes of guns, the bursting of shells and the streaks of lightning. The men fought hand to hand, the Japanese regiment being finally driven back. The thunder and rain continued all the morning of the 13th, but notwithstanding the guns opened fire promptly at daylight. The Russians fought stubbornly but retired slowly. The Japanese continued to threaten the Russian left. Toward the evening the Japanese opened with all their guns on the Russian positions, the shells dropping like hail in the field and on the hills. The morning of the 14th found the Russians with their backs to the Shakhe river, across which transports had been withdrawn during the night. Fighting continued from these positions all during the day of the 14th, while the Russian reinforcements took up positions on the hills to the north of the river. Another thunder storm broke shortly after noon, flooding the streams and turning the roads into seas and by evening the main Russian force had withdrawn across the Shakhe river. The Japanese shells were dropping within a short distance of the river on the left.

The fighting recommenced at daylight today, the boom of guns being distinctly heard in Mukden. The whole Russian army is slowly retiring and fighting every inch of the way.

In an informal talk with the Associated Press correspondent had with General Kuropatkin in the field, just before the battle commenced, he spoke in glowing terms of the bravery of the Japanese, saying that they were a gallant foe and also that they were most correct in the observance of the rules of war. In this respect he said, it was the most pleasant war he had ever been engaged in.

60,000 SOLDIERS KILLED OR WOUNDED

TOKIO, Oct. 16—6 p. m.—There is a strong appeal for peace in the appalling tragedy which is now under enactment in Manchuria. Both armies have fought ferociously for a week and desperate fighting still continues. It is probable that the death roll will be largely increased before the final shot is fired.

The preliminary reports indicate that about 60,000 men of both sides have been either killed or wounded, the larger portion of these being Russians, since the armies of the two belligerents closed in combat.

Even the Japanese, to whom the great victory is of paramount importance, seem to be shocked by the slaughter of their enemies. The Japanese people are receiving the news from the field of battle coldly, and there can be heard no shouts in the streets proclaiming the victory of their nation.

A member of the diplomatic corps in an interview with the correspondent of The Associated Press, said:

"I believe the world will recoil from the sickening slaughter of this battle. Every interest of humanity demands the adjustment of the differences between the two nations and the proclamation of peace. The situation between the two belligerents is a delicate one, but what a splendid triumph for diplomacy it would be if peace could be arranged. It seems to me that the question of honor is no longer involved. If Russia feels that such a question is involved, surely the heroic and successful defense of Port Arthur and the valor shown by Russian soldiers on the fields of Manchuria, should forever determine the quality of Russian courage. Russians should remember that the distance dividing her strength and the limitations of her railway are historical factors in this war. These factors are generally known. They are appreciated by everybody and are not looked upon as faults."

L. H. S. FOOTBALL

LOCAL TEAM BEATEN BY MECHANIC ARTS OF BOSTON.

The Lowell High school football team received another defeat on the gridiron Saturday, the local team being defeated by the Mechanics Art school of Boston on the local Fair grounds by a score of 6 to 0.

Inability to kick the ball at the proper time caused the loss of the game for the local aggregation. A fumble, on the part of one of the local players, also resulted in the only touchdown made during the game.

Saturday's game also demonstrated that there are no kickers on the local eleven. A line play being used instead of a kick proved to be disastrous for the locals also.

The game was featureless. The scoring by the visitors was the result of a fumble, a Boston player securing the ball and being downed within a few inches of the local's goal. One more mass play and the touch down was scored. A goal was kicked and the score was 6 to nothing, this score remaining until the end of the game.

The lineup:

MECH. ARTS—6.	0—LOWELL HIGH
Dunn re	le Huntress
Godkeid rt	lt Gelineau
Sullivan rg	lg Fitzgerald
Rosetta c	c Wood
Burke lg	rg Brosnan, Jordan
Patterson lt	rt Campbell
Marcyes le	re Strauss
Kilduff qb	qb McQuade
Hall lhb	rhb Raymond
Fitzgerald rhb	lhb Haynes
	lhb Brosnan
Farwell rhb	fb Lake

Summary: Touchdown—Farwell. Goal from touchdown—Sullivan. Referee—Jewett of Lowell. Umpire—Bicknell. Linesmen—Kelley and Bicknell. Timekeeper—Parker. Time—15-minute halves. Attendance—300.

TEXTILES BEATEN.

Worcester Academy defeated Lowell Textile school at foot ball, 6 to 0, on the academy campus Saturday afternoon in a hard and scrappy game. No score was made until within a minute of the end of the second half, when Mayhew got the ball on a fumble and ran 40 yards to a touchdown. Cooley kicked the goal. Mayhew has been laid up in the hospital with a bad shoulder but when he saw things going against his team he donned his foot ball togs and got into the game, taking his regular place at right halfback in time to win the game for Worcester.

The lineup:

WORCESTER ACADEMY—6	0—LOWELL TEXTILE
Farrell re	le Midwood
Marshall rt	lt Brookhouse
Lyman rg	lg Hintz
Murdock c	lg Mayo
Cottrell lg	c Moore
Beanhard lt	rg Julia
Baker le	rt Varnum
Burke qb	re Prior
Mahan rhb	re Donnellan
Hess rhb	qb Currier
Cooley fb	lhb Church
Booth lhb	fb McDonnell
	rhb Kent

ANOTHER DEFEAT.

A good-sized crowd witnessed the game between Merrimack and Hunting of Lowell in the Merrimack Valley association foot ball league in Lawrence Saturday afternoon, the Lawrence team winning, 7 to 2.

McCluskey was conspicuous in Merrimack's play, and Pangburn, Dawson and Lowe also showed up well. The decisions of the referee were questioned in several instances, and Hunting may enter a protest.

LOST—On Sunday night between Central and Bridge sts, a black pocketbook containing a large sum of money. Reward at 60 Bridge st. A. Demaris.

HERO DROWNED

LITTLE FELLOW STRUCK BY CANAL BOAT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Bernard Cleary, a little hero who received a medal for bravery from the Humane society last summer for jumping off the recreation pier and rescuing two little girls from drowning, yesterday lost his life in diving to get a baseball out of the East river.

Bernard did not drown because his swimming was at fault. He had mastered even the tricks of the current of the East river, and there was nothing that he was afraid of in the water. It was when he was pulling himself up out of the water by a string-piece on the deck that he was caught between the end of the string-piece and the hull of a great canal boat floating with the tide and crushed to death.

The boat held him against the dock for only a second or two, but by the time she swung out into the tide again the boy's body dropped into the river like a crushed fly. It had not been recovered when darkness fell last night.

Bernard was captain of a baseball nine known as the Sixteenth Streets. Yesterday the Sixteenth Streeters met an uptown nine for a match. In the thick of the game a "hot grounder" sped past a player and dropped into the river.

Bernard, the famous swimmer, stripped in a second, dived into the river, reached the ball with a few strong strokes, caught it and swam with it back to shore. As he pulled himself out of the water he tossed it to the other boys. He smiled as he did it. That was the last they saw of him until he dropped into the river, dead.

Michael McCann and Lester Murphy ran to Bernard's home, at No. 526 East Sixteenth street, in a panic, and told his mother what had happened. Grief-stricken she rushed to the river and would have cast herself in the water had she not been prevented by Policeman Morris, who had by that time been summoned from the East Twenty-second street station. The boy's father was notified, and a search party organized, but up to a late hour their efforts were in vain.

Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful Marvel Whirling Spray Douche

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

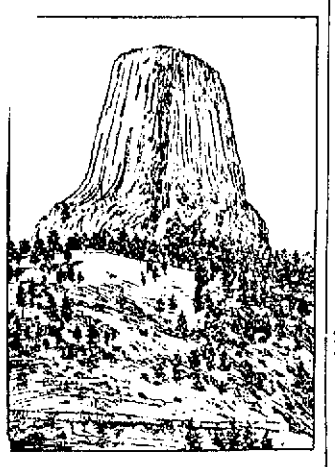
MARVEL CO., 41 Park Row, New York.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR for children; safe, sure. No opiates

INTERESTING PICTURES GATHERED FROM FAR AND NEAR

A BARE VOLCANIC STUMP.

One of the most curious natural objects of interest in Wyoming, that land of peculiar natural formations, is the denuded core of an ancient and long extinct volcano known as the Wyoming tepee on account of its resemblance to an Indian lodge. Only the core remains, and it is of basalt in columnar



form. The ash built slopes have long been washed away by the action of the weather. There is no doubt in the minds of scientists that at some remote period this stump formed the core of an active and most destructive volcano. The composition of the soil for a considerable distance roundabout is indicative of the seismic disturbance which must have accompanied the eruption.

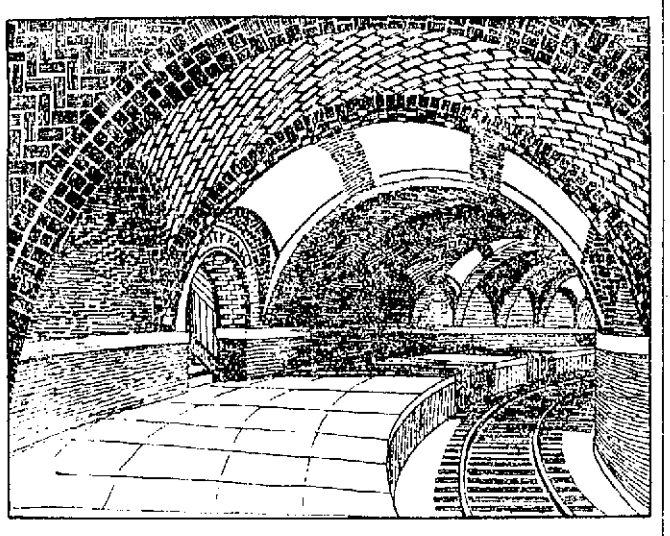
AN ANCIENT CLOCK.

The clock placed in the hall of the Holborn borough council is at least 250 years old and has been in the possession of the local authorities for that period. It still keeps good time.

A NOTORIOUS CHUNCHUS LEADER AND HIS CAPTORS.

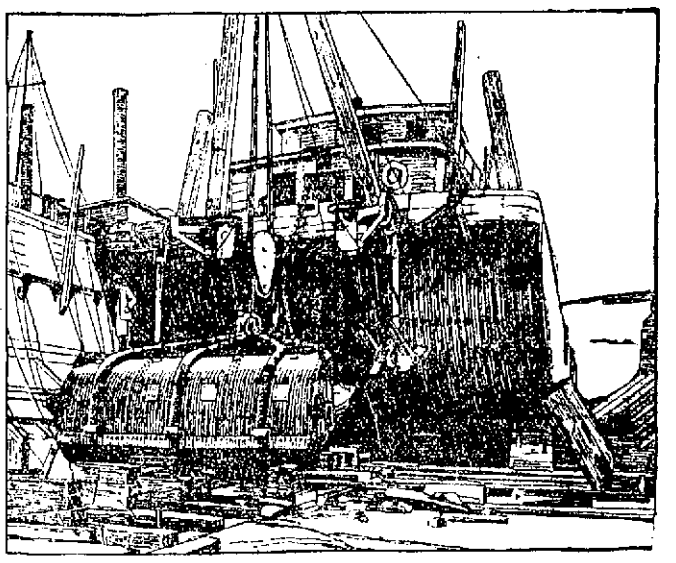
The picture, which is from a photograph taken by a war correspondent in Manchuria, represents Van Chin, a well known and greatly feared chunchus bandit, and the two armed scouts that captured him. This desperado and his band of cutthroats became so lawless and bold in their operations in the vicinity of Vladivostok that a body of mounted volunteer scouts was organized at that city to protect the citizens from their depredations. These chunchuses have made themselves particularly obnoxious to the Russian troops, attacking small detachments of the rear guard and pilfering supply trains which were insufficiently protected. The capture of Van Chin affords much satisfaction to his Russian victims, who regard him as the instigator of most of the atrocities committed in the immediate neighborhood of Vladivostok.

NEW YORK SUBWAY STATION.



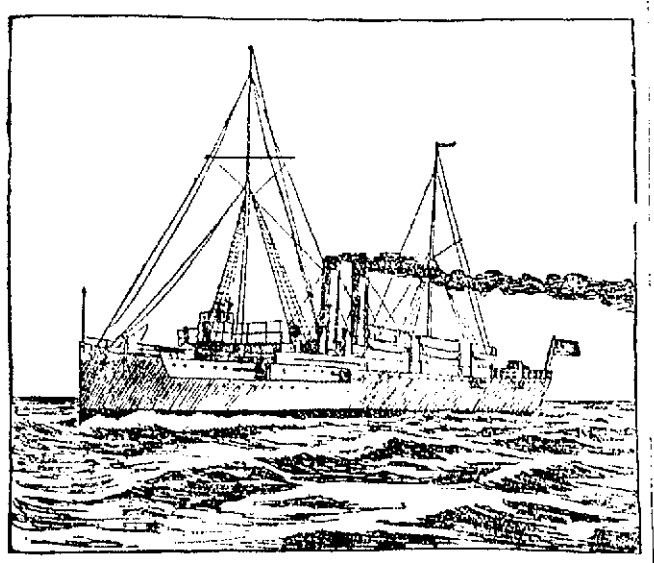
The stations of the great New York underground railway are models of subterranean architecture. They are roomy and well ventilated, being provided with an electric air circulating system which keeps the atmosphere pure and free from the heaviness which has hitherto made underground ways places to be shunned. The ceilings and walls are of light colored glazed brick, and the platforms are spacious and will be kept free from all obstructions. The stations will be kept in perfect order, and no advertisements will be permitted on the walls. The subway itself is the largest tunnel in the world, opening with twenty-three miles and leaving as much more to be completed in the future.

LARGEST SUCTION DREDGER IN THE WORLD.



The view shows the bow of the largest suction dredging vessel in the world as she lies in dry dock. The bottom is spoon shaped, so as to allow the dredger to work on a shallow bank. In the center, as shown by the deep shadow, there is a well or recess into which a great steel pipe may be put. The inboard end of this pipe is connected by a swivel joint to powerful suction pumps driven by engines of 1,000 horsepower. This wonderful machine is an American invention. It will be used to remove the sand from the bars which form at the entrance to some of the principal harbors of the United States.

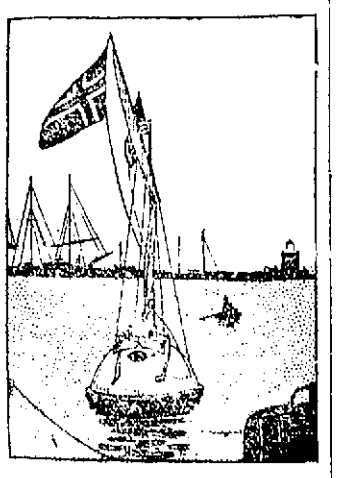
THE UNITED STATES PROTECTED CRUISER GALVESTON.



The Galveston was one of six vessels to be built under act of March 3, 1899, providing for protected cruisers of 2,500 tons trial displacement. It was to be sheathed and coppered and to have a high rate compatible with good cruising qualities, a great radius of action and was to carry the most powerful ordnance possible to ships of its class. It has an actual steaming radius under full speed of sixteen and a half knots. Its length over all is 309 feet, beam 44 feet and mean draft about 167 tons. It has six boilers, a double bottom and sixty-seven watertight compartments.

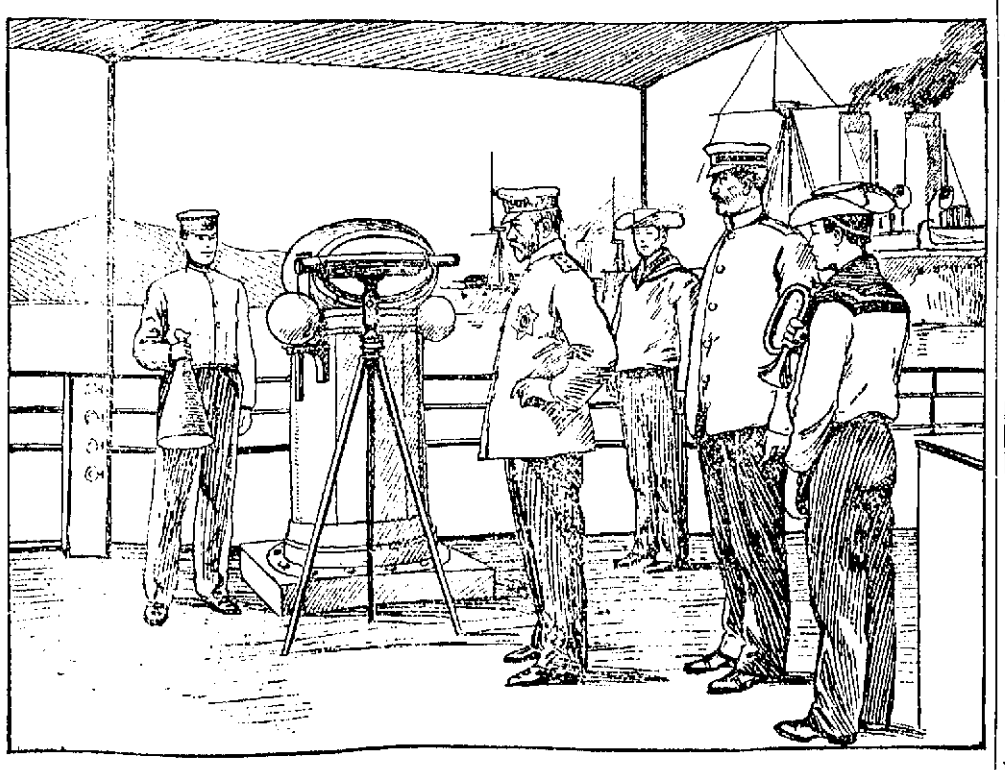
A UNIQUE LIFEBOAT.

The Uhd, a novel lifeboat invented by a Norwegian, is constructed of iron and has the shape of an egg. It is eight feet in height, and its chief claim to fa-



vor lies in the fact that it could be thrown overboard in case of disaster to a vessel. The little craft recently left the Norwegian port of Aalesund for a trial trip and arrived at the Shetland islands four days later, an excellent record. The Uhd resembles the life saving globe invented by another Norwegian, Captain Denvig.

ADMIRAL TOGO ON BOARD OF HIS FLAGSHIP, THE MIKASA.



The cut represents the famous Admiral Togo, called "The Japanese Nelson," whose masterly direction of the naval operations against Port Arthur has won the admiration of the world, on the bridge of his flagship, the Mikasa. He is a modest looking little man, and in the picture he wears a plain duck jacket decorated with the order of the Rising Sun. The admiral recently entertained a party of newspaper correspondents on board his ship, and they were enthusiastic over his courtesy and affability. The tall officer just behind the great admiral is Rear Admiral Shimamura, who is worthy supplement to the gallant Togo. Although he is noted for his devotion to discipline, Admiral Togo is not a martinet, and he is the idol and model of every man of his crew.

A TINY BOY CROESUS.

John Nicholas Brown of Providence, R. I., enjoys the distinction of being the richest small boy in the world. In 1900 the boy's father, the late John Nicholas Brown of New York and Providence, bequeathed him property

valued at $6,000,000. A later bequest from the boy's uncle, the late Harold Brown, added $4,000,000 to his available wealth. He is also the heir apparent to several other immense estates, and if he should reach middle life he will be one of the richest landed proprietors in the United States.

COURTS MAKE LAWS

The Supreme Court of United States Changed Its Attiiude

The Fundamental Principles of the Constitution Must be Protected Against Partisan Courts and the Usurpation of the Chief Executive

Mr. Frederick R. Coudert has sent to Mr. Charles Stewart Davison, chairman of the executive committee of the Parker Independent clubs, the following letter on courts and the Constitution, which is well worthy of perusal:

New York, October 4, 1904.

Mr. Charles Stewart Davison, Chairman Executive Committee, Parker Independent Clubs:

Dear Sir:—I address you as chairman of the Independent Clubs, in regard to one of the questions affecting this campaign which it seems should interest those voters who think for themselves.

There is a very strong reason, strangely enough not yet adverted to, why all independents should vote for Judge Parker. This reason is so wholly apart from partisan considerations that it can hardly fail to appeal to one who cares more for the preservation of American principles of government than for the success of any political organization.

Down to 1898 there were certain fundamental principles which every American regardless of party could and did heartily assent to and which he placed above all partisan considerations. The success of our institutions, all will admit, has been largely due to the reverence felt for our written constitution. It was the one cohesive centripetal force which in times of trial and danger kept together a new country whose government could not be based upon those traditions, which, as in England, make so greatly for stability.

James Russell Lowell has said: "A century ago there was still a great respect for authority in all its manifestations; for the law first of all, for age, learning, and for experience. The community recognized and followed its natural leaders, and it was these who framed our constitution, perhaps the most remarkable monument of political wisdom known to history. The convention which framed it was composed of the choicest material in the community, and was led astray by no theories of what might be good, but clave closely to what experience had demonstrated to be good. The late M. Guizot once asked me 'how long I thought our republic would endure.' I replied: 'So long as the ideas of the men who founded it continue dominant' and he assented."

Mr. Justice Harlan, the senior member of the supreme court of the United States, and a life-long republican, speaking at the Columbian University law school at Washington, on the 9th of January last, said in reference to the constitution:

"Let us hope that this great instrument (the constitution) which has served so well, will weather the storms which ambitions of certain men are creating, in an effort to make this country a world power."

ROOSEVELT'S OPINION OF CONSTITUTIONS.

President Roosevelt says:

"In great crises it may be necessary to overturn constitutions."

—Roosevelt's "Oliver Cromwell, p. 52.

We have heard during this campaign much talk of violations of the constitution. This has come in large part from individuals who have made the charge with little or no attempt at specification, and the answer has been that these charges were a mere bugaboo invented by the democratic party for the purpose of terrifying people whose minds had not developed much beyond the adolescent stage.

This retort would, however, hardly apply to the deliberate and reiterated statements of the oldest, most learned and respected judges of the supreme court of the United States, into whose hands the fortunes of the constitution are so largely entrusted.

We wish, therefore, to call the particular attention of the independent voter to the following statement made by Mr. Justice Brewer of the supreme court of the United States, in his opening address at the international congress of lawyers and jurists held at the world's fair last month:

"You can see 20 acres of Philippine life at the world's fair, but you cannot see a square rod of the constitution.

"Perhaps it is because it has been judicially declared that there is no connection between the two."

Had this statement come from some unknown attorney it might be thought that he was desirous of distinguishing himself by sensational paradox, and the statement might well have been set down to democratic enthusiasm. Coming from such a source, however, the inference is very different, and if the honorable justice is correct we have reached a very critical stage in our national development.

An examination of the decisions of the supreme court itself will show how strongly Mr. Justice Brewer's statment is borne out, and the question which the independent must now answer for himself, is whether the old American constitution is to be maintained or another and very different one is to take its place, in which human rights shall play a very subordinate, if any, part.

THE SUPREME COURT CHANGES.

It is in regard to this second question that I address you as chairman of the independent clubs. It seems to me that the public generally, and even members of the bar, have failed to give proper attention to these facts:

(1). That the function of the supreme court in interpreting the constitution has (in reality) been so treated that the result clothes it with the power to modify, change and even annul certain portions of that instrument.

(2) That in consequence, a president, or at least a series of presidents, following one contiguous policy, may by their appointments to the court radically change the spirit and even repeal the letter of the constitution.

(3). That decisions of the court since 1898 have changed the spirit of the constitution and violated its letter, all in the direction of absolutism in government.

The argument demonstrating these three propositions is very briefly as follows:

The court has power to determine what laws are and what laws are not constitutional, as well as what actions of the executive department are in conformity with that great charter.

COURTS MAKING LAW.

Lawyers, especially English speaking lawyers, know that the courts are constantly making law, and that it would be impossible for a lawyer to state the existing law on any subject by a mere examination of the statutes. He would be forced to have recourse to the reports of the courts for this purpose.

The only country in the world in which political questions are settled by a court is the United States. There the supreme court is constantly passing upon questions which would elsewhere be decided by parliamentary or governmental bodies. Thus, the questions being political, men necessarily decide them according to their views of government and of political science.

A judge who holds strongly to the belief in the liberty of the individual as against the state must view many questions differently from one who is imbued with the idea that the enlargement of the sphere of the state is of more importance than the preservation of individual rights. Recent developments have precipitated these questions of "The Man vs. the State".

As was said by Mr. Justice Harlan, the senior member of the supreme court, in a recent address:

"It (the supreme court) can undo the work of the fathers by abrogating all canons of constitutional construction that have helped to make this the foremost nation of the earth. 'It can,' to use the words of Chief Justice Marshall, 'explain away the constitution of our country and leave it a magnificent structure to look at, but totally unfit for use'."

President Roosevelt on the same occasion expressed the same idea as to the function of the court when he says:

"For the judges of the supreme court of the land must be not only great justices, but they must be great constructive statesmen. . . . For in not one serious study of American political life will it be possible to omit the immense part played by the supreme court in the creation, not merely the modification, of the great policies through and by means of which the country has moved on to its present position".

But shall these "constructive statesmen" build on the sure foundation of American precedent and principle or shall their "great policies" be subversive of American ideas? Shall we have an orderly development of our legal polity, or the "mailed fist" and "big stick" disguised under the apparently modest and innocuous garb of a legal judgment?

Conceding, then, the power of the court in making our constitutional law, is it not the duty of every thinking citizen to use the influence which the ballot gives him to see that this constitutional law is made in accordance with sound political views?

The president, possessing the appointing power, can, if his party is pursuing a certain definite policy, appoint men who he knows are in general sympathy with that policy, and thus, without any suspicion of improper action or motive, directly and profoundly influence, not to say make, the constitutional law of our country.

That this has already been done since 1898 can easily be shown by an examination of a few important cases.

The whole question of the relation of the territories recently acquired under the treaty of Paris to our general governmental system was involved in the case of Downes vs. Bidwell (182 U. S. 244). While five judges held that the clause providing that all indirect taxes should be "uniform throughout the United States" had no application to the newly acquired territory, yet the case was not authority for any principle or canon of constitutional law by reason of the fact that the five judges concurring the judgment reached their decision not only by different but by conflicting reasons.

JUDGE PECKHAM'S OPINION.

As was said by Mr. Justice Peckham in the case of Dorr vs. United States (195 U. S. ----, decided only last May:

"That case (Downes vs. Bidwell) is authority only for the proposition that the plaintiff therein was not entitled to recover the amount of duties he had paid under protest on importations. The various reasons advanced by the judges in reaching this conclusion, which were not concurred in by a majority of the court, are plainly not binding."

Had, however, one of the five judges constituting this heterogeneous majority taken the view of the four minority judges that the uniformity clause of the constitution applied to all territory under American sovereignty, the whole so-called imperialistic policy of the present administration would have had to be remodelled. While the legality of the acquisition of the territories cannot be questioned, they could not have been held as mere dependencies with no civil rights whatever inherent in the individual; no rights, indeed, except such as might have been accorded by the grace of congress.

This decision, therefore, as far as it went, was a distinct victory for the administrative policy, and was so regarded.

The next case in which a similar question arose was that of Mankichi v. Territory of Hawaii (190 U. S. 197), which involved the application of the right to indictment by grand jury and trial by a petit jury in Hawaii, a territory acquired by peaceful annexation. This case differs not only from the Downes v. Bidwell case in that it arose under the clauses of the constitution guaranteeing jury trial, but from the further fact that the congressional act annexing Hawaii stated that only the existing laws "not contrary to the constitution" should remain in force. The court, however, held by a majority of five to four that, notwithstanding this law, jury trial was not a right belonging under the constitution to the people of any of our new territories, although they had held in Thompson v. Utah (170 U. S. 343), that the Territorial legislature of Utah could not deprive a person of that right. The distinction between the two cases is placed upon the ground that Utah was an organized territory, whereas Hawaii was not. This, of course, simply amounts to the difference that congress may or may not withhold the constitution from a territory by its own act in either completely organizing it, or keeping in the condition which Mr. Chief Justice Fuller characterized as "a disembodied shade."

ANOTHER IMPORTANT DECISION.

The next and most recent case involving the policy of the administration is that of Dorr v. United States (195 U. S. ----), decided May 31 last. A United States citizen recently arrived in the Philippines, and, editing a newspaper there, was tried for criminal libel. There was no indictment by grand jury and no trial by petit jury, but he was tried by a judge, convicted, and sentenced. He appealed to the supreme court of the United States upon the ground that as a citizen of the United States, in United States territory he was entitled to the benefit of the constitutional guaranty of indictment and jury trial. This was the first time that the question as to the constitutionality of trying a United States citizen without a jury in our own territory had ever arisen, and the court held, by a majority of one, two of the the judges being appointees of the present administration, that the constitutional guaranties did not apply to the Philippine Islands and that an American citizen charged with crime therein might be tried in any way the local government saw fit, the opinion being written by Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Roosevelt's most recent appointee.

This is the last and most radical step taken by the court in supporting the policy of the administration in the islands. The oldest, most experienced and best known member of the court, as well as a lifelong republican, Mr. Justice Harlan, in his dissenting opinion says:

"In my opinion, guaranties for the protection of life, liberty and property, as embodied in the constitution, are for the benefit of all, of whatever race or nativity, in the states composing the union or in any territory, however acquired, over the inhabitants of which the government of the United States may exercise the powers conferred upon it by the constitution."

He then proceeds to state that he cannot agree with the views of the five justices composing the majority that the guarantee of jury trial was not fundamental, and he says:

"Indeed, it is adjudged, in effect that the above clause, in its application to this case is to be constructed as if it read: 'The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, and except where Filipinos are concerned, shall be by jury.'

"I cannot assent to this interpretation of the constitution. It is, I submit, so obviously inconsistent with the constitution that I cannot regard the judgment of the court otherwise than as an amendment of that instrument by judicial construction, when a different mode of amendment is expressly provided for."

RADICAL DEPARTURE OF THE COURTS.

Nor is it alone in cases arising in the newly acquired lands that the court has made such seemingly radical departures from accepted views of constitutional law. In the case recently commented upon in an editorial in the Evening Post, entitled: "St. Paul and Sing Tuck," the result reached was even more startling. In that case a Chinaman coming to the United States was detained by the immigration comissioner at San Francisco for the purpose of being sent back under the Chinese Exclusion act. He alleged that he was a United States citizen and as such entitled to entry into the country and immune to interference by the immigration officer. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus to the circuit court of the United States alleging that he was a native born citizen of the United States, hence the immigration officer, whose jurisdiction could only extend to aliens, had no right to detain him, and that he was entitled to a trial in the courts of the United States as to his citizenship. The circuit court held that the jurisdiction of the immigration commissioner was exclusive and his decision conclusive. Their decision was upheld by the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Justice Holmes (Mr. Roosevelt's recent appointee), writing the opinion. It was held that a citizen of the United States had no right to the benefit of a writ of habeas corpus, at least until he had appealed from the decision of the immigration commissioners to the secretary of the treasury at Washington. As to whether he would have been entitled to the writ had the decision of the secretary been adverse to him, the court refused to decide.

Of this decision Mr. Justice Brewer said:

"We have called American citizenship an 'inestimable heritage' (Elk v. United States, 186 U. S., 193, 200); and I cannot understand why one who claims it should be denied the earliest possible hearing in the courts upon the truth of his claim.

"Why should any one who claims the right of citizenship be denied prompt access to the courts? If it be an 'inestimable heritage,' can congress deprive one of his right to a judicial determination of its existence, and ought the courts to unnecessarily avoid or postpone an inquiry thereof?

"I cast no reflection upon the immigration officer in the present case. I am simply challenging a system and processes which place within the arbitrary power of an individual the denial of the right of an American citizen to free entrance into this country, and put such denial outside the scope of judicial inquiry. It may be true that a ministerial officer in a secret and private investigation, may strive to ascertain the truth and to do justice, but unless we shut our eyes to the history of the ... struggle in the mother country to ... protection to the liberty of the ... we must realize that a public ... before a judicial tribunal, ... assistance of counsel and the ... of cross examination, is the ... not the only, way to secure that ...

... we are making a ... history."

... is now the law of our land that ... of the United States, whether ... Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Root, or a Chi... born here, may upon re... from a trip to Europe be held ... to await the pleasure of the ... commissioner and of the ... of the treasury as to whether ... allowed to enter the country, ... opportunity to appeal to the ... to secure investigation into ... of detention" by the time-... writ of habaes corpus.

... United States citizenship has be... of so little value, the Evening ... was quite correct in showing how ... better Imperial Rome treated ... citizens. A Roman citizen was en... to appeal to Caesar directly ... ever any of his rights as a citi... were infringed. It was not neces... for him to submit to sentence and ... tion first, and then ask Caesar ... conduct a post mortem.

... decisions are misleading. There ... doubtless be many persons who will ... these decisions to embody wise ... national views. With these persons we have no quarrel whatever. The questions are in their nature political questions as to which men may differ; but it seems to us that the decisions mentioned embody unsound and un-American views, utterly opposed to the spirit of our written Constitution. Organizations like the Independent clubs should keep the question constantly before the public, in order that the American people may decide whether they wish to have presidents who can fill the supreme court with "constructive statesmen" which will annul the civil liberty guaranties of the Constitution, and which will make American citizenship a thing of so little value that the courts are no longer open to the American who may be detained by a petty administrative official in a port of his own country.

Many persons may hesitate to vote for an administration which evidently in the future will do as it has done in the past—appoint judges whose political views accord with its own, and thus indirectly change our Constitution.

The election of Judge Parker would mean that vacancies in the courts will be filled by men in sympathy with the views entertained by the framers of the Constitution and whose decisions will be dictated by a belief in the traditional American views of liberty under the law, rather than inspired by the ideas of men, who, as Mr. Chamberlain puts it, "think imperially," whatever that sonorous phrase may mean.

Some of our old institutions may have become obsolete, but they cost many years of effort and much shedding of blood to attain, and they should not be surrendered without careful reflection. If the Constitutional method of amendment is too difficult, the extra-constitutional method, useful though it has been and will still be, must not become too easy. If it does, the foundation of our government—respect for our Constitution will be sapped. It is said, and perhaps truly, that past generations should not control the actions of the present. But before we definitely conclude that our wisdom is so much greater than that of our forefathers, let us be quite sure that we are right. Above all, let not the public delude itself with fictions and official theories which only "blink the facts." Fearless analysis, not lazy acquiescence or unreasoning vituperation, were never more needed and seldom less practised. The people cannot act intelligently unless they first think clearly.

To my mind this is the most important issue in the campaign and I do not think that any false respect for an undoubtedly great and honorable judicial tribunal should be allowed to obscure it or keep it in the background.

Frederick R. Coudert.

This is the time to buy coal. See Fred H. Rourke, 981 Gorham street.

COTTON EXPORTS

FINE SHOWING WAS MADE DURING SEPTEMBER.

Cotton exports in the month of September, 1904, exceeded both in quantity and value those of any September in any earlier year. The figures presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics show the total quantity of cotton exported during the single month of September, 1904 as 410,910,894 pounds, valued at $43,712,325. These figures exceed those of any earlier September both as to the quantity and value of cotton exported. The next largest September exportation of cotton in earlier years was that of September, 1902, when the total was 347,596,100 pounds valued at $29,930,615. In September of 1901, 1897, 1896, and 1890 the total number of pounds of cotton exported exceeded 200 millions, but in the intermediate years the totals were in many cases very much less, so that the September, 1904, exports of cotton may be considered as fully double the average September exports in earlier years.

The average export price per pound of the cotton exported in September, 1904, was 10.6 cents, against 10.8 cents in September, 1903; 10.3 cents in September, 1900; and 10.2 cents in 1890. In the intermediate years between 1890 and 1900, however, September prices fell much below the figures above named, the average export price in September, 1898, being 8 cents per pound; in September, 1895, 7.6 cents; in September, 1897, 6.7 cents; and in September, 1898, 5.3 cents per pound. These figures suggest that cotton is likely to be again the most important factor in the export trade of the United States in the present year, aside from manufactures, which still continue to show a rapid gain.

This increase in the exportation of cotton during September, 1904, as compared with September, 1903, occurs chiefly at the southern ports, and especially at Galveston. At Boston there is an increase of about 8 million pounds; at New York, an increase of about 15 million pounds; at New Orleans, an increase of 15 million pounds, at Savannah, an increase of about 50 million pounds; and at Galveston, an increase of 110 pounds. Thus the increase at Galveston is greater than that of all the other leading ports of the country combined.

As to destination, the chief increase is in exports to the United Kingdom, to which the shipments of September, 1904, amounted to 222,278,637 pounds, against 57,286,579 pounds in September of last year. To France the total in September, 1904, is slightly below the figures of September of last year, being for September, 1904, [illegible] pounds, against 41,955,770 pounds in September, 1903. To Germany there is an increase, though small as compared with that to the United Kingdom, the total for September, 1904, being [illegible] pounds, against 63,274,185 pounds in September of last year.

As a consequence of this large exportation of cotton in September, the total value of exports from the United States in the month of September exceeds that for September in any preceding year, being $[illegible], against $120,[illegible] in September, 1903, and $121,236,[illegible] in September, [illegible]. The total value of all exports from the United States in the twelve months ending with September is $1,4[illegible], against $1,[illegible] in the twelve months ending with September, 1903.

FAMILY QUARREL

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER FATALLY INJURED.

[illegible]NGTON, Ga., Oct. 17.—In a [illegible] yesterday near Walnut [illegible] ten miles from here, [illegible] Thompson killed his cousin, Jesse [illegible], and fatally wounded his [illegible] M. Thompson. The shooting [illegible] result of a quarrel over some family matter. John Thompson [illegible]. All are prominently con-[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT

Explosion Cases To be Heard Oct. 25

The October sitting of the civil session of the Superior court which opened in this city a week ago Monday, will, without doubt, sit in this city, for several weeks more, and during that time a number of important cases will be heard.

This sitting has been full of features, when compared with other sittings of the court. In the first place all of the jurymen summoned reported on the opening day and one of the most interesting features of the court was the fact that none of the jurymen wished to be excused. This is something that very seldom occurs, as generally a number have excuses to offer.

Every October session finds some lawyers without their cases ready, or else they do not wish to be the first on the list, but Judge Waite, who is presiding at the present sitting, stated to the lawyers that if all of the cases were put over for a week the jury would be as "green" at the beginning of the second week as it would be at the start.

This little piece of advice seemed to have some effect on the lawyers for since the adjournment on the first day out of respect to the late Senator Hoar the court has not suspended its sessions owing to any delay on the part of the lawyers and it is doubtful if there will be a break-down before the end of the present session.

The first two cases to be heard were settled before going to the jury, the first being taken from the jury while the second was non-suited. Next came the Bunnelle case which excited considerable local interest and took a number of days for trial and the jury spent a portion of the day and all of a night before coming to a verdict which proved to be the second largest awarded to a plaintiff in a case in this city for years. Another case which followed was taken from the jury, the verdict being awarded to the defendant by the court.

The present case of McKiernan vs. Boston and Northern Street Railway Co., which opened on Thursday and was continued yesterday, will probably occupy today and tomorrow.

The explosion cases were slated for today, but owing to the fact that Lawyer Mayberry, who is to appear for the defendants, is occupied in another case the cases have been postponed until the 25th of this month, providing that the list does not break down before that time. In case it does, the attorneys on both sides are expected to have their cases ready for trial by tomorrow. These cases will probably be the most interesting of the present sitting of the court as the people of this city have not as yet forgotten the sad catastrophe at South Lowell in August of last year. There will be about 15 cases in all to be heard, many of the cases having been settled out of court. Lawyer Mayberry appears for the defendants, Butler et als., while the cases brought by sufferers will be argued by Lawyers Owens, Bent and Flyel.

Among the cases to follow the case now being heard are two against the Lowell & Pelham street railway. Messrs. Poore and Fuller appear for the defendants in both cases. One of the cases is that of J. H. Guillet vs. Lowell & Pelham street railway, the plaintiff in this case being represented by James F. Owens, and the plaintiff in his declaration says that he is a resident of Collinsville and that at a point beyond the Old Meadow road, after the car was in the hands of the defendant road he was forcibly ejected from the car and that as a result he suffered injuries.

Fisher H. Pearson appeared for John A. Lynch, a boy, who has brought suit against the Lowell & Pelham Street Railway Co., this case to follow the above mentioned case. In this case the plaintiff alleges that he was a passenger on one of the cars which figured in the collision at Kent's corner last year and owing to injuries received in said collision he seeks to recover.

Another case on the short list which will prove to be of considerable interest is that of Frank J. Simonds vs. John J. O'Connell. Messrs. A. S. Howard and D. J. Donahue appear for the plaintiff while the defendant is represented by John J. Pickman. The plaintiff in this case alleges that the defendant assaulted him at the headquarters of the democratic city committee.

SHEA WAS KILLED

Popular Athlete Victim of Elevator Accident

NORTH ADAMS, Oct. 17.—Edward Garvin Shea, one of the most popular students and a prominent athlete at Williams college, was instantly killed in an elevator accident at the Wellington hotel, this city early yesterday morning. Shea was a member of the sophomore class at Williams, was a son of John L. Shea of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was 20 years of age.

While waiting for a carriage in the office of the hotel Shea became interested in the mechanism of the elevator. Telling Night Watchman Alexander Young that he understood the working of an elevator, Shea stepped into the car and began operating it. A few minutes later Waterworth, his companion, also entered the car and asked Shea to take him up to the top floor. The watchman objected at first, but finally consented to allow Shea to run the car to the upper story.

The watchman, according to his own story, ran the elevator down towards the ground floor. Just before reaching the lower floor, he said Waterworth grasped the controlling lever to stop the car, but pushed it too far over as he stepped out and the car immediately began to rise. The elevator shot up towards the roof and at the same instant Shea tried to step out on to the office floor. His head struck the top of the floor leading to the elevator well and his skull was crushed. Death was instantaneous. Waterworth is prostrated by the accident.

This is the time to buy flour. Fred H. Rourke, 981 Gorham street.

Blanche Hazel Brainard, pupil of Mrs. Erving Winslow, presents

NANCE OLDFIELD

Colonial Hall, Oct. 19th, assisted by Maud Pratt Chase, soprano soloist of New York.

CASTO

AL. HAYNES, Manager.

ALL WEEK AFTERNOON AND EVENING OCT. 17

JAS. RICHMOND GLENROY

The Man With the Green Gloves

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Grunewald's Pianos used in Casto.

Matinees ....10 and 20c
Ladies to Orchestra Circle 10c
Evening ....10, 15 and 25c

Seats may be Reserved for 10c Extra. Telephone 815-3.

Box Office Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

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Polishing, Lacquering, Dipping and Tinning. Sole manufacturers of the Carney Weavers' Drawing-in-Hook.

37 Shattuck Street, Cor. Market. Telephone 8-15-12.

Mantle Talk

For years the purchasers of mantles have asked us "Can you guarantee these mantles?

Our reply has always been, "Not for five minutes."

But at last we have found a mantle that we will guarantee to last two months, and Barker's name is behind every guarantee. If the mantle gives out within two months, bring back the box which is numbered and claim a new mantle. And you'll get it, too. This mantle costs no more than any other good mantle. 30 cents.

The H. R. Barker Mfg. Co.

158-170 Middle St.

LOWELL, MASS.

Fall Goods

Galvanized Ash Cans $1.75

Ideal Food Cutters 95c

Sanitary Garbage Cans

Clothes Reels,

Step Ladders

Thompson Hardware Co.

254-6 Merrimack St.

A Cure for Asthma

The worst cases of Asthma in the world succumb readily to the one great cure that never fails. Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann's Asthma Cure almost performs miracles.

Mr. R. M. Spencer, 2380 Vermont avenue, Toledo, O., says: "Asthma has been growing on me for 3 years, until last summer the attacks became so severe that many nights I spent half the time gasping for breath. Doctors seemed to give no relief whatever, and I felt there was no hope for me, when a drug clerk recommended your Asthma Cure. Its effect is truly magical and gives complete relief in from 2 to 5 minutes."

Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00. Send 2c stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 893, St. Paul, Minn., for a free sample package.

MODERN METHODS

—In—

EYE EXAMINATION

Optician George G. Rogers

145 MERRIMACK STREET,

Opposite Pollard's

It is more profitable to advertise honorably and fail in the attempt to get business, than to advertise dishonorably and succeed for a little while.

The Product of the 7-20-4 10c Cigar Factory

Is now larger than that of any individual manufacturer in New England. The name R. G. Sullivan stamped on every cigar insures quality.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr., Manchester, N. H.

LANDLORDS.

If you have a tenement idle that rents for $15 a month, you are losing 50 cents a day every day it is vacant. A little ad. in The Sun "To Let" column will rent your tenement in a very few days. Others have tried it with good results; why don't you try it?

Highest Praise

Some Lowell Citizens Grow Enthusiastic on the Subject

The praise of the public
Is merit's just reward.
Nothing in modern times
Has received the praise accorded "The Little Conqueror."

Of some kinds of praise we are skeptical.

We doubt the praise of strangers.

The highest praise for Lowell public
Is hearty expression from Lowell people.

Doan's Kidney Pills are indorsed in Lowell.

No better proof of merit can be had.

Here's a case of it. We have plenty more like it.

Mrs. Frank Mansur, of 83 5th street, Lowell, says: "Mr. Mansur had kidney trouble for a great while. He doctored, used plasters and various remedies but derived no permanent help. An advertisement in our daily paper led him to go to Ellingwood & Co.'s drug store and get Doan's Kidney Pills. Their use not only quickly relieved the pains in his back but corrected the secretions of the kidneys which had been excessive for a long time."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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Potash Sal Tartar, Ammonia and Borax. 20c Can will make 2 gallons Fluid.

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CUT PRICE DRUGGISTS,

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Did You Ever Try Harry Richardson's Malt Graham Bread

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Fresh at 4 p. m.

Suit Cases

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LOCAL NEWS

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Hire your hacks at O'Donnell's stables. Tel. 489-4.

This is the time to buy flour. Fred H. Rourke, 934 Gorham street.

Choice fruit, confectionery, etc., at Isaac H. Pennell's, 377 Bridge street.

Mr. Evariste Paquette, for many years with the John Hancock Life Insurance company in the capacity of assistant superintendent, left Saturday evening for New Bedford, where he is to occupy a similar position with the company.

THIS WEEK AT THE CASTO.

Today opens the second week at the Casto Theatre, and Manager Haynes has arranged an excellent comedy program for this week which is headed by James Richmond Glenroy, the man with the green gloves, who has a fund of all new stories for the Casto patrons. In addition to Mr. Glenroy there is a banner program which will amuse all. Reserved seats can be ordered by telephone, and the box office is open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

MONUMENT DEDICATED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 17—Thousands of people assembled at Orchard Knob, the famous battleground, northeast of this city, yesterday afternoon to witness the dedication of the monument erected by the state of Connecticut to the Fifth, and Twentieth Connecticut Volunteer regiments, by Governor Abiram Chamberlain and a distinguished party from Connecticut. The parade to the dedication ground was led by an escort composed of the governor's foot guard and bands of Hartford and New Haven and the Third Tennessee Infantry, National Guard.

The monument was presented to the governor by Captain Sanford E. Chaffee, of Derby, Conn., who was one of the commissioners which erected it. Governor Chamberlain received the monument and presented it to Gen. H. V. Boynton, president of the Chickamaugua National Park committee.

Gov. Chamberlain and party left last night for home.

FAMILY RESCUED

TAKEN AWAY FROM BURNING BUILDING.

BOSTON, Oct. 17—Awakened at midnight by the stifling smoke from a fire which had broken out in their rooms on the top floor of the tenement at 22 Ferry street, North End, James Raffi, Rosie, his wife, and their two children, one a baby of 11 months, narrowly escaped death, and but for the timely assistance rendered by neighbors in answer to their cries for help, they would probably have been burned to death or killed by jumping from their window, 30 feet from the ground.

The fire, starting in the kitchen, blocked their only exit. Neighbors, led by Louis Campana, who had been aroused by their cries, broke down the door and dragged them out through the flames.

In their rush from the tenement Mrs. Raffi fell and was injured. The fire department extinguished the blaze before it further endangered the others in the tenement.

MURDEROUS ATTACK

MAN ASSAULTED AS HE WAS ENTERING HIS HOME.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17—Local detectives are working on the murderous attack on John L. Jude, a clerk in a local grocery, which took place Saturday night as Mr. Jude was entering his home. He left the car within a few feet of his house just before midnight, and as he started toward his yard a stranger stepped in front of him and with a "Hello, John," fired a revolver full in Mr. Jude's face. The bullet struck him in the upper lip and tore a big gash in his face. Mrs. Jude, who was waiting for her husband's return, heard the shot, and running to the front door saw her husband lying on the ground. Her cries aroused the neighbors, who quickly aided in carrying the injured man to his home.

When an attempt was made to call the people by telephone it was found that all the wires about the house had been cut. Mr. Jude was conscious when picked up and told the circumstances of the assault but was unable to give any description of his assailant except that he was a tall, dark man. He was not believed to have any enemies. Mr. Jude is in a precarious condition and doctors give little hope of his recovery, as they have not been able to locate the bullet.

VERONA

The World's Great Palmist and Clairvoyant, will call you by name, will tell you who and when you will marry; also business affairs, lawsuits and speculations, what you are best adapted for to make a success in life; he tells you your whole life, let it be good or bad; satisfaction guaranteed. Readings 50c and $1.00. 81 Merrimack Street.—Up One Flight.

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HILDRETH BUILDING, LOWELL

HOT CONVENTION

Sixth District Senatorial Fight at Ayer

THE MINORITY RULED THE MAJORITY

Second Convention Organized and Some Bolted

The sixth district democratic senatorial convention at Ayer Junction Saturday was the liveliest thing in the line of a convention that has been reported this year.

It was a case of the minority "strong arming" the majority and forcing the latter to hold a convention of their own. It was a foolish movement on the part of the minority, for aside from adding a little spice to the campaign, it will avail nothing for the ballot law commissioners, to whom the matter must now be referred, will decide with the faction showing the greater number of votes, as they have done before in all similar cases.

It seems amusing to hear of a contest of democrats in the sixth district, which is overwhelmingly republican, but the contest was not over the selection of a senatorial candidate, but over the election of a member of the state central committee for which position, there were two candidates, Edward J. Gallagher of Lowell, and James S. Kingsley of Acton.

Mr. Gallagher had the votes, but Mr. Kingsley and his followers were on the ground first and getting the organization before the Gallagher delegates arrived, proceeded to run things to suit themselves.

The Kingsley convention named Peter D. Murphy of Ayer for senator and Mr. Kingsley for state central committee, while the Gallagher convention named John E. Kelly of Wilmington for senator and Edward Gallagher for state central committee.

The convention under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to 47 delegates, but owing to the fact that Ashby and Burlington held no caucuses, but 45 were entitled to seats.

Wards Five and Nine, each entitled to eight delegates, were solidly for Gallagher, as were the delegates from Billerica, Tewksbury, Redford, Townsend, Tyngsboro and three other towns in the central part of the district, giving him a safe majority.

The Lowell delegates, with those of the towns in the vicinity, went to Ayer on a special car attached to the 11.55 train. The Gallagher delegates made their headquarters at the Globe hotel, while the Kingsley crowd were at the Taylor house.

THE CONVENTION OPENED.

The convention was called for 3 o'clock, but it was 3.15 when it was called to order in the lower town hall, as provided for in the call, the chairman of the district committee, one Michael J. Coughlin, an innocent looking rustic with wide sleeves that were afterwards found to be well filled.

When Coughlin had read the call, a motion to adjourn to the upper hall prevailed and all hiked up a flight of stairs. At the entrance to the upper hall stood Candidate Kingsley and a husky police officer named Manning. Kingsley started to run things before the convention started and said that no one would be admitted without a credential. He even instructed the police officer to keep out newspapermen, but the cop balked at this order and the scribes were permitted to enter.

Mr. Coughlin called to order and recognized a delegate from Concord, who moved that Coughlin be the choice of the convention for temporary chairman.

John J. Devine offered as an amendment that William J. McCluskey be chosen chairman and he was promptly ruled out of order. Several Lowell delegates started to protest, but all were ruled out of order.

Mr. Coughlin modestly put the motion and declared himself elected. All "doubts" were ruled out of order and the Lowell men who arose to protest were promptly squelched.

J. O. Melvin of Carlisle was the unanimous choice for secretary.

A yokel from Shirley or some place down near there offered a motion then that the temporary organization be made permanent. Coughlin was going to entertain the motion and would have done so had not Mr. McCluskey of Lowell pointed out to him that it was clearly out of order at that stage of the convention.

Kingsley bowed and Coughlin ruled the motion out of order.

Kingsley, himself, who got into the hall without a credential, and did not have one, was recognized and moved for a credential committee of three.

An amendment was offered by the Tewksbury delegate that the committee consist of one from each faction. This was ruled out. The chairman said he didn't think it necessary.

Kingsley's motion prevailed of course, and Coughlin named the following to act as credential committee: J. C. More, Stow; J. W. Cull, Concord; and E. A. Phelan, Acton, all Kingsley men.

HELD ONTO CREDENTIALS.

Mr. McCluskey then advised the Gallagher supporters not to give up their credentials and the whole delegation withdrew to the rear of the hall.

From that place he appealed to the chairman for the rights and privileges which belonged to them. Coughlin didn't like to hear so he pounded his mallet on the table and made sufficient noise to drown the Lowell man's voice.

The credentials committee reported that twenty credentials were collected. Coughlin asked all the men who had presented credentials to take seats on the right section of the hall. There were just twenty-one of them including Kingsley who was not a delegate.

John O'Brien, a veteran democrat of Townsend gave notice that he protested against the transaction of business since there was not a quorum present.

GALLAGHERITES LEFT HALL.

Mr. O'Brien asked how 21 delegates could do business for 45, and he was ruled out of order and told to sit down.

The Gallaghertes then went down stairs and held their convention in the lower hall.

Meanwhile the Kingsley convention proceeded to business, and Peter D. Murphy of Ayer was nominated for senator.

James Kingsley was nominated for delegate to state central committee and he was successful also.

Then the chairman of the credentials committee said he wanted to change his report and say that but twenty four credentials were collected. They got by all right.

The following were named as district committee:

M. J. Coughlin, Ayer; W. J. McCluskey and Frank J. Simonds, Lowell; Dr. J. E. McGrath, Hudson; James H. Robinson, Reading; John O'Brien, Townsend; Edward Phelan, Acton; A. J. Coughlin, Maynard; J. W. Cull, Concord; John Lobue, Shirley, and P. F. Flynn, Pepperell.

Somebody suggested that it would be wise to have a roll call made of those present, but Kingsley shook his head and Coughlin said no. This convention adjourned at 3.45.

THE GALLAGHER CONVENTION.

The Gallagher convention was held in the lower hall. W. J. McCluskey read the roll call for the convention again and stated that owing to the fact that there had been several irregularities and violations of sections 81 and 141 of chapter 11, revised laws, by the convention called by the chairman of the district committee, it was the duty of the democrats to convene and transact the business of the convention properly.

He was chosen temporary chairman and Frank G. Lundberg of ward nine of this city secretary.

John O'Brien, Townsend; John J. Devine and P. J. McNulty, Lowell; were appointed a committee on credentials. They reported twenty-three delegates present and the convention proceeded to do business. After the customary proceedings, such as making the temporary organization, Edward Gallagher was nominated for delegate to state central committee. He was chosen by a unanimous vote.

John E. Kelly, clerk of the town of Wilmington, was nominated as candidate for senator.

John O'Brien, Townsend; Peter E. McMahon, Wilmington, and Anthony Kelly, Tewksbury, were appointed to nominate district committee. The committee:

William J. McCluskey, Lowell; John O'Brien, Townsend; Edward W. Gagnon, Lowell; Joseph C. Duffy, Tewksbury; P. E. McMahon, Wilmington; A. G. Kelly, Tewksbury; D. P. O'Neil, Lowell; Martin Conway, Jr., Billerica; David J. Williams, Tyngsboro; J. O. Melvin, Carlisle, and Edward Welch, Bedford.

After this convention adjourned an official return of the proceedings was made out by the secretary, duly sworn to before a justice of the peace and were sent immediately to the secretary of the state.

There were forty-eight credentials in use at the two conventions. The Kingsley convention changed its report on credentials to twenty-four. That brings the number down to 47, two more than should have been in existence.

Mr. Gallagher claims that he was legally elected and will carry the matter to the ballot law commissioners.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The announcement in Saturday's Sun to the effect that Hon. Bourke Cockran will speak in Lowell has aroused great interest in the democratic candidates, and the success of the ticket is being discussed more favorable than at any time before. Then Mr. Bruce's statement to the candidates on Friday night has given the local democracy great hope. He says that he will carry Lawrence anywhere from 1700 to 2500, while on the street in Lawrence even republicans fear that he will carry that city by two thousand. Then he is popular in Methuen and the Andovers and will get a larger vote than any other democrat could hope for. Thus even with a short falling off in Lowell he should still win. If he carries Lowell by 500 he will carry the district hands down. John T. Sparks carried the city by 1000 and so if Bruce does only half as well as Sparks did, he will still win. Lowell certainly ought to throw a majority of 500 for Bruce while he should get a good vote in the surrounding towns.

The republican hustlers are not so enthusiastic over Ames since they learned that he is not going to spend much money this year. Last time he put out money lavishly and got many votes that would have gone to Sparks. This year he says he is "broke," but still rides about in a costly auto which has not been "shoved up" as yet. If Congressman Ames is financially embarrassed one would think that he would want to give all his time to his business in which he surely can make more than $4000 per year. Why does he want to go to congress if he is without money.

Charlie Hartwell, who works for the city and the republican city committee at the same time, has been busying himself of late getting republican voters to register.

His territory is ward seven and he has scoured it pretty thoroughly, so thoroughly in fact that the registrars and their clerks are having a little laugh at his expense over a mistake he made in one of his "finds" last night. "Charlie" got it into his head that because Textile school pupils are mostly the sons of wealthy manufacturers they must of necessity be of republican tendencies in politics, and he went gunning for them.

Yesterday he dug up a Textile student named Pat. H. Robinson and asked him if he didn't care to get registered. Mr. Robinson replied that as it was a presidential year he would like very much to vote and Charlie offered to put him through, the offer being thankfully accepted. So Charlie blew around in the evening with Mr. Robinson, whom he insisted on introducing as Mr. Patrick Robinson. Now Mr. Robinson is a member of one of the oldest and best families in Alabama. His father was a general in the Confederate army and the name Pat. had come down to him from several generations back and he was forced to inform Charlie that his name was plain Pat and not Patrick, which important information Charlie soon communicated to the registrars lest they make a bad break in putting his name on the list.

Well, in the course of time Mr. Robinson got his name on the list and Charlie was there to meet him when he came out. Charlie proceeded to introduce him to all the republican candidates present and then said to him: "Now let's take a walk down to republican headquarters and I'll make you acquainted with Aleck Fecteau, Charlie Bell, Fred Roper, and some more of our leading republicans."

"Really you must excuse me," replied Mr. Robinson, "but I don't think I'd quite fit at any republican headquarters."

"Why not? Aren't you a republican?" asked Hartwell in alarm.

"A Robinson from Alabama a republican! Not until the day of white blackbirds, my friend! I am a democrat, born and raised, so is my father, so is my grandfather, and so are all my kin. Am I republican? Stop your joking, Hartwell," replied the young man, concluding by giving Charlie a hearty laugh, while the registration hustler was the sorest man in eight counties.

SUDDEN DEATH

David Vigneault Died in His Chair

David Vigneault died very suddenly Saturday evening at his home, 791 Merrimack street.

Mr. Vigneault had just finished his supper and retiring to another room sat down and was conversing with the members of his family when suddenly he closed his eyes and fell a little to one side, the sides of the chair on which he was sitting keeping him from falling to the floor. He made no sign nor uttered a cry. The other members of the family in the room ran to his assistance, but life was extinct, death having been instantaneous.

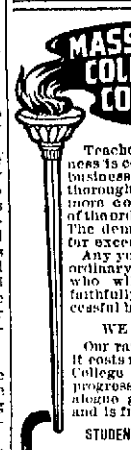
Drs. Belichumeur and Lavalle were summoned by telephone, but upon arriving, they could only state that life was extinct and that he must have died very suddenly.

Mr. Vigneault was 56 years of age, and had been for five years a resident of this city, coming from St. Leonard, Que., five years ago. He was a native of St. Gregoire, Que. He leaves a wife two sons, Henri and Elmie Vigneault, and six daughters, Misses Graziella, Offina, Alma and Bertha Vigneault, of this city, and Mrs. Ernest Poirier and Mrs Napoleon Fleury of St. Leonard, Que.

The body will be sent tonight, in charge of Undertaker Albert, to St. Leonard, where the funeral will take place Wednesday morning. Mr. Henri Vigneault will accompany his father's remains to Canada.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE



Teaches business as business is conducted in every day business life, and teaches it so thoroughly that its pupils are more competent than those of the ordinary business college. The demand for its graduates for exceeds the supply.

Any young man or woman of ordinary, general education who will follow its courses faithfully may be sure of a successful business career.

WE GUARANTEE IT.

Our rates are reasonable and it costs no more to attend this College than to study in less progressive institutions. Catalogue gives full information and is free upon application.

STUDENTS MAY ENTER ANY TIME.

Evening Classes commence Oct. 3d

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FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

JOHN M. FARRELL, Auctioneer
Open Evenings From 7 to 9.
Office, 162 Market Street

Saturday, Oct. 22, 1904, at 2.30 P. M.

I will sell a 7 room cottage house and 2700 square feet of land, more or less, situated at No. 12 Summerset street. The house has three chambers, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, a large storeroom that with a small expense could be made into a living-room; has a high posted, well lighted cellar, all piped for water and gas; good sewerage, and in the best of repair inside and out. Concrete walks to the front and side entrance, and it is well fenced. A more compact home could not be found. Summerset street runs parallel with Branch street from Queen to School street, right between two lines of street cars, close to churches, schools and the business section of the city, where you can always rent well; for a home a more convenient place could not be found. Also at the same time I will sell 1 piano box buggy, 1 heavy and 1 light harness, 1 riding sleigh.

Terms of sale. $300 must be paid at time of sale; other terms at sale.

Per order H. H. JOHNSON.

F. G. McGREGOR, Auctioneer
Office 7 Hildreth Building, Lowell
Telephone 869-3. Residence 73-4.

Great Auction Sale of the entire bankrupt stock of H. B. Shattuck & Son, 50 Central street, commencing Monday afternoon and evening, Oct. 17, 1904, at 2 and 7 p.m., and continuing every afternoon and evening until stock is sold. Store to be vacated by Nov. 1st. The stock consists of a full line of hardware. Come early to avoid the sure rush. Don't miss this sale as every article has positively got to be sold without limit or reserve.

In charge of F. G. McGREGOR.

P. S.—Our regular sale will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1904, and the Grand Special Speed Sale of pacers and trotters at J. H. Packard & Sons, 7½ Chardon street, Boston, commencing on Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1904. Entry book now open. Get your horses in early as the number is limited. Expect fast horses from all over New England.

J. D. PACKARD & SONS.

ROBBER RESCUED

Man He Held Up Drew Stiletto

NEWTON, Oct. 17—In a hand-to-hand encounter with a highwayman, two patrolmen and an Italian, the latter armed with a stiletto, struggled and fought in the darkness on Center street in this city yesterday morning, until they at last overpowered their man and locked him up.

That the Italian escaped bodily harm, as well as the loss of his watch and $85 which he had in his possession, is due solely to his pluck and to Patrolmen Lucey and Desmond of division 2, who happened on the scene in the nick of time.

The attempted hold-up was one of the most daring ever committed in this city, and the more so from the fact that it occurred within a stone's throw of the lights in Nonantum square, and but a short distance from the Boston & Albany station, where several persons were waiting for the night cars.

The affair took place shortly after 1. A few minutes previous an electric from Boston, by way of Commonwealth and Brighton avenues, pulled into Nonantum square. Among those to alight were the Italian, Stefano Petisco, of 7 Forest street, Watertown, and his assailant, who gives his name as William Donohoe, aged 34, of 58 Harvard street, Cambridge.

Petisco started down Center street toward Watertown, and Donohoe followed along but a few yards behind him. Patrolmen Lucey and Desmond were standing in the square when the car pulled in and saw the two men as they went by. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the fact that the Italian appeared to be somewhat under the influence of liquor, the officers crossed to the opposite side of Center street and quietly followed the men.

Near Jefferson street is a particularly dark stretch, hidden from the lights in the square by an apartment block and large shade trees. Petisco had just reached here when the officers saw Donohoe sprang upon him and seize his watch chain. In an instant the Italian turned, and struggling to free himself with one hand, drew a stiletto from his pocket with the other.

Lucey and Desmond were across the street on the scene in an instant. Donohoe faced them and grappled with Lucey. The two went down a slight embankment into the street, Donohoe fighting desperately for his freedom. In the meantime Desmond was having his hands full trying to prevent the enraged Italian from cutting Donohoe. He disarmed him and then took a hand in the scrimmage in the street. By dint of forcible persuasion the two officers succeeded in holding Donohoe and handcuffing him. He was then taken to station 3 and booked for attempt at highway robbery.

Petisco was also taken along and locked up for drunkenness. He was nearly crazed with anger and fright and it required force to keep him away from Donohoe. The latter sullenly refused to talk and after being searched was taken to headquarters in the patrol wagon.

He gave his occupation as a machinist. He will be arraigned in the municipal court today. He is not known to the police of this city, but is being looked up by the inspectors' department.

That Donohoe escaped injury from the stiletto carried by Petisco is regarded as remarkable. The instrument is a vicious one, measuring more than 12 inches in length, and the manner in which its owner wielded it showed that he was familiar with its use.

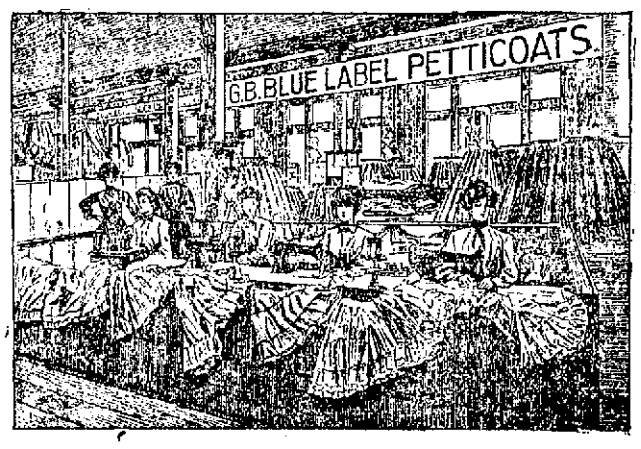
COLORADO AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The new 14,000 ton armored cruiser Colorado arrived in port last evening from Philadelphia. She is making her way northward for her official trial trip, which is to be given over the Cape Ann course, off the Massachusetts coast, on October 26.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

..WE GIVE THE DARK BLUE TRADING STAMPS..

The Skirt Making Machines Are Back With Us Again for One Week Only



See the Mercerized Petticoat made, tucked, taped and ruffled in less than six minutes. Then we'll deliver it to you at 27 cents under the regular price, i. e., a $1.25 Skirt for only

98 cents

Modern machinery has done more to reduce prices than all the sweat shop methods put together. It's only a question how fast these machines are fed as to the number of petticoats they can turn out in an hour.

It's a very interesting process to watch and you'll be more than repaid for a trip to the garment section.

Petticoats made of heavy mercerized sateen with three gathered ruffles, each trimmed with a double row of hemstitched effect, finished with full dust ruffle, all seams strapped, regular price $1.25, only **98 cents each.**

Other petticoats made by the same sort of machines, of better materials and difference in trimmings.

At $1.50 Each Made from a heavy mercerized cloth, 18-inch flounce, 8 rows of tailored stitching. Another style, same material with 18-inch double flounce with fine pin tucks.

At $2.00 Each Skirts made with three ruffled flounce edge with five pin head tucks.

At $2.75 Each A skirt made of feather weight mercerized cloth, 18-inch flounce, trimmed with fine narrow rows of tailor stitchings.

At $3.75 Each A skirt of fine silk marine with 9-inch single tailor strapped flounce.

At $4.50 Each A skirt of silk merino with 18-inch double flounce effect, fine tucks and tailor stitched stripes.

EAST SECTION—SECOND FLOOR.

Nearly 500 Pairs of..

Wool Blankets

At One Price and That About Half Their Worth

$3.50 BLANKETS, $1.97 A PAIR

The mill from which we receive all the Blanket "Seconds" which we sell, makes the finest $3.50 Blankets that are to be found. Produces thousands and thousands of pairs every season of this same grade. Therefore we get more blankets at this price than any other and must necessarily offer them at a very low price to sell them.

Full 11x4 size, white with red, pink or blue borders, bound with silk ribbon, and weigh 4¾ pounds to the pair, regular price $3.00. We also offer with this lot a few pairs of 10x4 Blankets in white or grey at the same price.

$1.97 a Pair

This Will Be a Good Blanket Week

LOCAL NEWS

Tobin's—Printing—Associate Bldg. Tel.

T. A. D. Sullivan, wholesale grocer.

Hire your hacks at O'Donnell's stables. Tel. 489-4.

This is the time to buy flour. Fred R. Rourke, 984 Gorham street.

Choice fruit, confectionery, etc., at Isaac H. Pennell's, 377 Bridge street.

Mr. Evariste Paquette, for many years with the John Hancock Life Insurance company in the capacity of assistant superintendent, left Saturday evening for New Bedford, where he is to occupy a similar position with the company.

THIS WEEK AT THE CASTO.

Today opens the second week at the Casto Theatre, and Manager Haynes has arranged an excellent comedy program for this week which is headed by James Richmond Glenroy, the man with the green gloves, who has a fund of all new stories for the Casto patrons. In addition to Mr. Glenroy there is a banner program which will amuse all. Reserved seats can be ordered by telephone, and the box office is open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

MONUMENT DEDICATED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 17—Thousands of people assembled at Orchard Knob, the famous battleground, northeast of this city, yesterday afternoon to witness the dedication of the monument erected by the state of Connecticut to the Fifth and Twentieth Connecticut Volunteer regiments, by Governor Abiram Chamberlain and a distinguished party from Connecticut. The parade to the dedication ground was led by an escort composed of the governor's foot guard and bands of Hartford and New Haven and the Third Tennessee Infantry, National Guard.

The monument was presented to the governor by Captain Sanford E. Chaffee, of Derby, Conn., who was one of the commissioners which erected it. Governor Chamberlain received the monument and presented it to Gen. H. V. Boynton, president of the Chickamauga National Park committee.

Gov. Chamberlain and party left last night for home.

FAMILY RESCUED

TAKEN AWAY FROM BURNING BUILDING.

BOSTON, Oct. 17—Awakened at midnight by the stifling smoke from a fire which had broken out in their rooms on the top floor of the tenement at 22 Ferry street, North End, James Raill, Rosie, his wife, and their two children, one a baby of 11 months, narrowly escaped death, and but for the timely assistance rendered by neighbors in answer to their cries for help, they would probably have been burned to death or killed by jumping from their window 30 feet from the ground.

The fire, starting in the kitchen, blocked their only exit. Neighbors, led by Louis Campana, who had been aroused by their cries, broke down the door and dragged them out through the flames.

In their rush from the tenement Mrs. Raill fell and was injured. The fire department extinguished the blaze before it further endangered the others in the tenement.

MURDEROUS ATTACK

MAN ASSAULTED AS HE WAS ENTERING HIS HOME.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17—Local detectives are working on the murderous attack on John L. Jude, a clerk in a local grocery, which took place Saturday night as Mr. Jude was entering his home. He left the car within a few feet of his house just before midnight, and as he started toward his yard a stranger stepped in front of him and with a "Hello, John," fired a revolver full in Mr. Jude's face. The bullet struck him in the upper lip and tore a big gash in his face. Mrs. Jude, who was waiting for her husband's return, heard the shot, and running to the front door saw her husband lying on the ground. Her cries aroused the neighbors, who quickly aided in carrying the injured man to his home.

When an attempt was made to call the people by telephone it was found that all the wires about the house had been cut. Mr. Jude was conscious when picked up and told the circumstances of the assault but was unable to give any description of his assailant except that he was a tall, dark man. He was not believed to have any enemies. Mr. Jude is in a precarious condition and doctors give little hope of his recovery, as they have not been able to locate the bullet.

VERONA

The World's Great Palmist and Clairvoyant, will call you by name, will tell you who and when you will marry, all business affairs, lawsuits, family relations, what you are best adapted for to make a success in life; be tells of your whole life, let it be good or bad; satisfaction guaranteed. Readings 50c and $1.00. 81 Merrimack Street.—Up One Flight.

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JAMES E. O'DONNELL
Attorney-at-Law
HILDRETH BUILDING, LOWELL

HOT CONVENTION

Sixth District Senatorial Fight at Ayer

THE MINORITY RULED THE MAJORITY

Second Convention Organized and Some Bolted

The sixth district democratic senatorial convention at Ayer Junction Saturday was the liveliest thing in the line of a convention that has been reported this year.

It was a case of the minority "strong arming" the majority and forcing the latter to hold a convention of their own. It was a foolish movement on the part of the minority, for aside from adding a little spice to the campaign, it will avail nothing for the ballot law commissioners, to whom the matter must now be referred, will decide with the faction showing the greater number of votes, as they have done before in all similar cases.

It seems amusing to hear of a contest of democrats in the sixth district, which is overwhelmingly republican, but the contest was not over the selection of a senatorial candidate, but over the election of a member of the state central committee for which position there were two candidates, Edward J. Gallagher of Lowell, and James S. Kingsley of Acton.

Mr. Gallagher had the votes, but Mr. Kingsley and his followers were on the ground first and getting the organization before the Gallagher delegates arrived, proceeded to run things to suit themselves.

The Kingsley convention named Peter H. Murphy of Ayer for senator and Mr. Kingsley for state central committee, while the Gallagher convention named John E. Kelly of Wilmington for senator and Edward Gallagher for state central committee.

The convention under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to 47 delegates, but owing to the fact that Ashby and Burlington held no caucuses, but 45 were entitled to seats.

Wards Five and Nine, each entitled to eight delegates, were solidly for Gallagher, as were the delegates from Billerica, Tewksbury, Bedford, Townsend, Tyngsboro and three other towns in the central part of the district, giving him a safe majority.

The Lowell delegates, with those of the towns in the vicinity, went to Ayer on a special car attached to the 11.55 train. The Gallagher delegates made their headquarters at the Globe hotel, while the Kingsley crowd were at the Taylor house.

THE CONVENTION OPENED.

The convention was called for 3 o'clock, but it was 3.15 when it was called to order in the lower town hall, as provided for in the call, the chairman of the district committee, one Michael J. Coughlin, an innocent looking rustic with wide sleeves that were afterwards found to be well filled.

When Coughlin had read the call, a motion to adjourn to the upper hall prevailed and all hiked up a flight of stairs. At the entrance to the upper hall stood Candidate Kingsley and a husky police officer named Manning. Kingsley started to run things before the convention started and said that no one would be admitted without a credential. He even instructed the police officer to keep out newspapermen, but the cop balked at this order and the scribes were permitted to enter.

Mr. Coughlin called to order and recognized a delegate from Concord, who moved that Coughlin be the choice of the convention for temporary chairman.

John J. Devine offered as an amendment that William J. McCluskey be chosen chairman and he was promptly ruled out of order. Several Lowell delegates started to protest, but all were ruled out of order.

Mr. Coughlin modestly put the motion and declared himself elected. All "doubts" were ruled out of order and the Lowell men who arose to protest were promptly squelched.

J. O. Melvin of Carlisle was the unanimous choice for secretary.

A yokel from Shirley or some place down near there offered a motion then that the temporary organization be made permanent. Coughlin was going to entertain the motion and would have done so had not Mr. McCluskey of Lowell pointed out to him that it was clearly out of order at that stage of the convention.

Kingsley bowed and Coughlin ruled the motion out of order.

Kingsley, himself, who got into the hall without a credential, and did not have one, was recognized and moved for a credential committee of three.

An amendment was offered by the Tewksbury delegate that the committee consist of one from each faction. This was ruled out. The chairman said he didn't think it necessary.

Kingsley's motion prevailed of course, and Coughlin named the following to act as credential committee: J. C. More, Stow; J. W. Cull, Concord; and E. A. Phelan, Acton, all Kingsley men.

HELD ONTO CREDENTIALS.

Mr. McCluskey then advised the Gallagher supporters not to give up their credentials and the whole delegation withdrew to the rear of the hall.

From that place he appealed to the chairman for the rights and privileges which belonged to them. Coughlin didn't like to hear so he pounded his gavel on the table and made sufficient noise to drown the Lowell man's voice.

The credentials committee reported that twenty credentials were collected. Coughlin asked all the men who had presented credentials to take seats on the right side of the hall. There were just twenty-one of them including Kingsley, who was not a delegate.

John O'Brien, a veteran democrat of Townsend, arose and protested against the transaction of business since there was not a quorum present.

GALLAGHERITES LEFT HALL.

Mr. O'Brien asked how 21 delegates could do business for 45, and he was ruled out of order and told to sit down.

The Gallagherites then went down stairs and held their convention in the lower hall.

Meanwhile the Kingsley convention proceeded to business, and Peter H. Murphy of Ayer was nominated for senator.

James Kingsley was nominated for delegate to state central committee and he was successful also.

Then the chairman of the credentials committee said he wanted to change his report and say that but twenty four credentials were collected. They got by all right.

The following were named as district committee:

M. J. Coughlin, Ayer; W. J. McCluskey and Frank J. Simonds, Lowell; Dr. J. E. McGrath, Hudson; James H. Robinson, Reading; John O'Brien, Townsend; Edward Phelan, Acton; A. J. Coughlin, Maynard; J. W. Cull, Concord; John Lohue, Shirley, and P. F. Flynn, Pepperell.

Somebody suggested that it would be wise to have a roll call made of those present, but Kingsley shook his head and Coughlin said no. This convention adjourned at 3.45.

THE GALLAGHER CONVENTION.

The Gallagher convention was held in the lower hall. W. J. McCluskey read the roll call for the convention again and stated that owing to the fact that there had been several irregularities and violations of sections 81 and 141 of chapter 11, revised laws, by the convention called by the chairman of the district committee, it was the duty of the democrats to convene and transact the business of the convention properly.

He was chosen temporary chairman and Frank G. Lundberg of ward nine of this city secretary.

John O'Brien, Townsend; John J. Devine and P. J. McNulty, Lowell; were appointed a committee on credentials. They reported twenty-three delegates present and the convention proceeded to do business. After the customary proceedings, such as making the temporary organization, Edward Gallagher was nominated for delegate to state central committee. He was chosen by a unanimous vote.

John E. Kelly, clerk of the town of Wilmington, was nominated as candidate for senator.

John O'Brien, Townsend; Peter E. McMahon, Wilmington, and Anthony Kelly, Tewksbury, were appointed to nominate district committee. The committee:

William J. McCluskey, Lowell, John O'Brien, Townsend; Edward W. Gagnon, Lowell; Joseph C. Duffy, Tewksbury; P. E. McMahon, Wilmington; A. G. Kelly, Tewksbury; D. P. O'Neil, Lowell; Martin Conway, Jr., Billerica; David J. Williams, Tyngsboro; J. O. Melvin, Carlisle, and Edward Welch, Bedford.

After this convention adjourned an official return of the proceedings was made out by the secretary, duly sworn to before a justice of the peace and were sent immediately to the secretary of the state.

There were forty-eight credentials in use at the two conventions. The Kingsley convention changed its report on credentials to twenty-four. That brings the number down to 47, two more than should have been in existence.

Mr. Gallagher claims that he was legally elected and will carry the matter to the ballot law commissioners.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The announcement in Saturday's Sun to the effect that Hon. Bourke Cockran will speak in Lowell has aroused great interest in the democratic candidates, and the success of the ticket is being discussed more favorable than at any time before. Then Mr. Bruce's statement to the candidates on Friday night has given the local democracy great hope. He says that he will carry Lawrence anywhere from 1700 to 2500, while on the street in Lawrence even republicans fear that he will carry that city by two thousand. Then he is popular in Methuen and the Andovers and will get a larger vote than any other democrat could hope for. Thus even with a short falling off in Lowell he should still win. If he carries Lowell by 500 he will carry the district hands down. John T. Sparks carried the city by 1000 and so if Bruce does only half as well as Sparks did, he will still win. Lowell certainly ought to throw a majority of 500 for Bruce while he should get a good vote in the surrounding towns.

The republican hustlers are not so enthusiastic over Ames since they learned that he is not going to spend much money this year. Last time he put out money lavishly and got many votes that would have gone to Sparks. This year he says he is "broke," but still rides about in a costly auto which has not been "shoved up" as yet. If Congressman Ames is financially embarrassed one would think that he would want to give all his time to his business in which he surely can make more than $4000 per year. Why does he want to go to congress if he is without money.

Charlie Hartwell, who works for the city and the republican city committee at the same time, has been busying himself of late getting republican voters to register.

His territory is ward seven and he has scoured it pretty thoroughly, so thoroughly in fact that the registrars and their clerks are having a little laugh at his expense over a mistake he made in one of his "finds" last night. "Charlie" got it into his head that because Textile school pupils are mostly the sons of wealthy manufacturers they must of necessity be of republican tendencies in politics, and he went gunning for them.

Yesterday he dug up a Textile student named Pat H. Robinson and asked him if he didn't care to get registered. Mr. Robinson replied that as it was a presidential year he would like very much to vote and Charlie offered to put him through, the offer being thankfully accepted. So Charlie blew around in the evening with Mr. Robinson, whom he insisted on introducing as Mr. Patrick Robinson. Now Mr. Robinson is a member of one of the oldest and best families in Alabama. His father was a general in the Confederate army and the name Pat, had come down to him from several generations back and he was forced to inform Charlie that his name was plain Pat and not Patrick, which important information Charlie soon communicated to the registrars lest they make a bad break in putting his name on the list.

Well, in the course of time Mr. Robinson got his name on the list and Charlie was there to meet him when he came out. Charlie proceeded to introduce him to all the republican candidates present and then said to him: "Now let's take a walk down to republican headquarters and I'll make you acquainted with Aleck Fecteau, Charlie Bell, Fred Roper, and some more of our leading republicans."

"Really you must excuse me," replied Mr. Robinson, "but I don't think I'd quite fit at any republican headquarters."

"Why not? Aren't you a republican?" asked Hartwell in alarm.

"A Robinson from Alabama a republican! Not until the day of white blackbirds, my friend! I am a democrat, born and raised, so is my father, so is my grandfather, and so are all my kin. Am I republican? Stop your joking, Hartwell," replied the young man, concluding by giving Charlie a hearty laugh, while the registration hustler was the sorest man in eight counties.

SUDDEN DEATH

David Vigneault Died in His Chair

David Vigneault died very suddenly Saturday evening at his home, 791 Merrimack street.

Mr. Vigneault had just finished his supper and retiring to another room sat down and was conversing with the members of his family when suddenly he closed his eyes and fell a little to one side, the sides of the chair on which he was sitting keeping him from falling to the floor. He made no sign nor uttered a cry. The other members of the family in the room ran to his assistance, but life was extinct, death having been instantaneous.

Drs. Bellehumeur and Lavallee were summoned by telephone, but upon arriving, they could only state that life was extinct and that he must have died very suddenly.

Mr. Vigneault was 56 years of age, and had been for five years a resident of this city, coming from St. Leonard, Que., five years ago. He was a native of St. Gregoire, Que. He leaves a wife, two sons, Henri and Emile Vigneault, and six daughters, Misses Graziella, Olympia, Alma and Bertha Vigneault, of this city, and Mrs. Ernest Poirier and Mrs. Napoleon Fleury of St. Leonard, Que.

The body will be sent tonight, in charge of Undertaker Albert, to St. Leonard, where the funeral will take place Wednesday morning. Mr. Henri Vigneault will accompany his father's remains to Canada.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Teaches business as business is conducted in every day business life, and teaches it so thoroughly that its pupils are more competent than those of the ordinary business college. The demand for its graduates far exceeds the supply.

Any young man or woman of ordinary general education who will follow its courses faithfully may be sure of a successful business career.

WE GUARANTEE IT.

Our rates are reasonable and it costs no more to attend this college than to study in less progressive institutions. Catalogue gives full information and is free upon application.

STUDENTS MAY ENTER ANY TIME.

Evening Classes commence Oct. 3d

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

"Not the oldest; not the largest; just the best."

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

JOHN M. FARRELL, Auctioneer
Open Evenings From 7 to 9.
Office, 162 Market Street

Saturday, Oct. 22, 1904, at 2.30 P. M.

I will sell a 7 room cottage house and 2500 feet of land, more or less, situated at No. 12 Summerset street. There are three chambers, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, [illegible] room that with a small expense could be made into a living-room, cellar, all piped for water and gas; good [illegible] bath, posted, well lighted inside and out. Concrete walks to the [illegible] in the best of repair, fenced. A more compact home could not [illegible] side entrance, and it is well parallel with Branch street from Queen to [illegible] Summerset street runs lines of street cars, close to churches, schools [illegible] right between two city, where you can always rent well. [illegible] business section of the place could not be found. Also at the same [illegible] more convenient. gy, 1 heavy and 1 light harness, 1 riding [illegible] 1 piano box buggy.

Terms of sale, $300 must be paid at [illegible] other terms at sale.

Per [illegible] H. H. JOHNSON.

F. G. McGREGOR, Auctioneer
Office 7 Hildreth Building, Lowell
Telephone 859-3. Residence 73-4.

Great Auction Sale of the entire bankrupt [illegible] H. B. Shattuck & Son, 50 Central street, commencing Monday [illegible] evening, Oct. 17, 1904, at 2 and 7 p.m., and continuing every [illegible] and evening until stock is sold. Store to be vacated by Nov. 1. [illegible] stock consists of a full line of hardware. Come early to avoid the [illegible] Don't miss this sale as every article has positively got to be [illegible] limit or reserve.

In charge of [illegible] G. McGREGOR.

P. S.—Our regular sale will be held on W[illegible] Oct. 26, 1904, and the Grand Special Speed Sale of pacers and trotters [illegible] Packard & Sons, 7½ Chardon street, Boston, commencing on W[illegible] Nov. 9, 1904. Entry book now open. Get your horses in early. [illegible] number is limited. Expect fast horses from all over New England.

[illegible]CKARD & SONS.

ROBBER RESCUED

Man He Held Up Drew Stiletto

NEWTON, Oct. 17—In a hand-to-hand encounter with a highwayman, two patrolmen and an Italian, the latter armed with a stiletto, struggled and fought in the darkness on Center street in this city yesterday morning, until they at last overpowered their man and locked him up.

That the Italian escaped bodily harm, as well as the loss of his watch and $85 which he had in his possession, is due solely to his pluck and to Patrolmen Lucey and Desmond of division 2, who happened on the scene in the nick of time.

The attempted hold-up was one of the most daring ever committed in this city, and the more so from the fact that it occurred within a stone's throw of the lights in Nonantum square, and but a short distance from the Boston L station, where several persons were waiting for the night cars.

The affair took place shortly after 1. A few minutes previous an electric from Boston, by way of Commonwealth and Brighton avenues, pulled into Nonantum square. Among those to alight were the Italian, Stefano Petisco, of 7 Forest street, Watertown, and his assailant, who gives his name as William Donohoe, aged 34, of 58 Harvard street, Cambridge.

Petisco started down Center street toward Watertown, and Donohoe followed along but a few yards behind him. Patrolmen Lucey and Desmond were standing in the square when the car pulled in and saw the two men as they went by. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the fact that the Italian appeared to be somewhat under the influence of liquor, the officers crossed to the opposite side of Center street and quietly followed the men.

Near Jefferson street is a particularly dark stretch, hidden from the lights in the square by an apartment block and large shade trees. Petisco had just reached here when the officers saw Donohoe spring upon him and seize his watch chain. In an instant the Italian turned, and struggling to free himself with one hand, drew a stiletto from his pocket with the other.

Lucey and Desmond were across the street on the scene in an instant. Donohoe faced them and grappled with Lucey. The two went down a slight embankment into the street, Donohoe fighting desperately for his freedom. In the meantime Desmond was having his hands full trying to prevent the enraged Italian from cutting Donohoe. He disarmed him and then took a hand in the scrimmage in the street. By dint of forcible persuasion the two officers succeeded in holding Donohoe and handcuffing him. He was then taken to station 3 and booked for attempt at highway robbery.

Petisco was also taken along and locked up for drunkenness. He was nearly crazed with anger and fright and it required force to keep him away from Donohoe. The latter sullenly refused to talk and after being searched was taken to headquarters in the patrol wagon.

He gave his occupation as a machinist. He will be arraigned in the municipal court today. He is not known to the police of this city, but is being looked up by the inspectors' department.

That Donohoe escaped injury from the stiletto carried by Petisco is regarded as remarkable. The instrument is a vicious one, measuring more than 12 inches in length, and the manner in which its owner wielded it showed that he was familiar with its use.

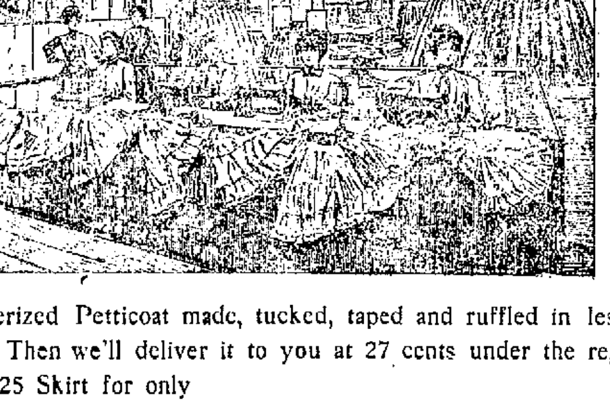
COLORADO AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The new 14,000 ton armored cruiser Colorado arrived in port last evening from Philadelphia. She is making her way northward for her official trial trip, which is to be given over the Cape Ann course, off the Massachusetts coast, on October 26.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

..WE GIVE THE DARK BLUE TRADING STAMPS..

The Skirt Making Machines Are Back With Us Again for One Week Only



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$1.97 a Pair

This Will Be a Good Blanket Week

THE WEATHER
The indications are that there will be fair weather tonight and Tuesday. There probably will be light westerly winds.

THE LOWELL SUN

6 O'CLOCK

ESTABLISHED 1878 | LOWELL MASS. MONDAY OCTOBER 17 1904 | 10 PAGES ONE CENT

NIGHT EDITION

JAPANESE VICTORY

General Kuropatkin's Offensive Movement Failed Utterly

While the battle of Shakhe river has undoubtedly resulted in a Japanese victory, today's despatches indicate that Kuropatkin's defeat, was far from being as crushing as the news of Saturday and Sunday presaged. His offensive movement failed utterly, but it is apparent that even in his retreat he is battling stubbornly and inflicting severe losses on the Japanese, while himself sustaining casualties that are described as "appalling."

At several critical points, along the extended line of battle, the Russians have launched attack after attack at the Japanese and in some instances succeeded in driving them out and occupying their positions. In one such attack, they captured eleven guns.

These, however, are apparently but isolated successes in what is otherwise the general defeat. An official report to St. Petersburg, says that the cannonading was re-opened along the entire front. No official advices have been received from Japanese sources, but a despatch from Tokio, based on "Reliable private sources," say the Japanese continue their advance and that Oku is now operating to block the Russian retreat along the railroad.

(Continued to Page Three.)

EXTRA

STIMPSON KILLED

He Fell From Roof of Massachusetts Mill

Frederick Stimpson, aged 18 years and employed as a waterboy on the new mill of the Massachusetts Cotton mills, fell from the top of that building, a distance of about seventy feet, at 1.45 o'clock this afternoon, and was almost instantly killed, death occurring in the ambulance while he was being removed to St. John's hospital. There were but slight signs of life when he was picked up from the concrete pavement near the mill, but Dr. Pillsbury who happened to be at the mill at the time did all he could to save the boy, but his injuries were such that it was only a question of a few minutes before death would occur.

Stimpson was employed as a waterboy for the workmen on the new mill which is being constructed for the company, the north side of the mill facing on the Merrimack river. He had been at work about five weeks.

A wooden bridge connects the fourth story of the new mill to the fourth story of one of the other buildings and an eleven-foot ladder was lying on the bridge. Another ladder which was used by the workmen connected one of the windows of the new mill with the top of the bridge. From what can be learned Stimpson mounted to the fourth story and walking out on the ladder which led from that story reached the roof of the bridge. He then took up the short ladder which was lying on the roof of the bridge and laid it against the new mill and started to climb to the roof. His reason for doing this cannot be learned as, from what can be ascertained, he had no business on the roof, as his water pail was on the third floor of the building.

No one saw him fall, but it is thought the ladder must have started to slide on the gutter of the new mill and he and the ladder fell to the ground a distance of about seventy feet.

Several people in the vicinity who saw the boy fall rushed to his assistance and Dr. Royden Pillsbury, who was in the vicinity of the mill, was hastily summoned to the scene and did what he could for the injured man before the ambulance arrived.

When the ambulance reached the mill he was taken to St. John's hospital as rapidly as possible, but he passed away on the way there.

When the hospital was reached Stimpson was dead.

He must have struck on his head and the right side of his body for an examination at the hospital showed that his nose was smashed, there was a fracture of the skull, his right arm had been fractured and there was a dislocation of the elbow. There were signs also of internal hemorrhages.

The unfortunate lad resided with his father and brother at 92 John street, his brother being Frank Stimpson, employed on the street department of the city. About a year ago, Mrs. Stimpson, the mother of the deceased, was found dead in bed at her home in John street.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

Man Knocked Down and Robbed in Moody Street

John T. Moran, a clean, clever, good-looking young man, was arraigned before Judge Hadley in police court today, charged with drunkenness and larceny from the person. The charge meant highway robbery.

Gardner W. Pearson appeared for the defendant and Deputy Welch for the commonwealth.

It was alleged that Moran met Israel Desmers at the corner of Moody and Worthen streets one week ago last Saturday, in the evening, knocked him down and took $5.75 from him. Desmers told the court that he had the money in his hand counting it. He was about to pay his board, he said. He alleged that Moran struck him, knocked him down, snatched his money, and ran away.

Patrick Glen, a newsboy, said he saw the defendant strike the complainant and knock him down. He said that Moran struck "the old man" three times, and that two other fellows assisted Moran in getting away. He did not see the defendant take the complainant's money. He heard a woman say that it was a shame to abuse and rob an old man.

Moran was arrested by Officer Hugh Maguire from a saloon in Worthen street. The officer said he arrested him because he was drunk. The officer had been made aware of the assault and alleged robbery. He asked Moran if he took the money and Moran denied it. When searched at the police station $2.25 was found on his person.

No defense was offered, and Mr. Pearson introduced the plea of insanity and asked that his client be placed on probation.

Judge Hadley could not consider probation, however, for a man who knocked down and robbed people in broad daylight, and he sentenced Moran to the Massachusetts reformatory.

Moran appealed and was ordered in $500 for his appearance before the superior court.

TWO MEN KILLED

Battle Between the Police and a Negro

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 17.—In a battle today between three police officers and a negro fugitive two men were killed and two were injured. The dead:

ROBERT JAMIESON, police officer.
JOHN POP, a negro.

Injured:—

POLICE CAPTAIN O. H. PERRY, shot through hand.

JOHN MONCHEITH, shot through leg, seriously hurt.

The officers were sent to arrest John Pop, who was regarded as a dangerous fugitive from justice. The negro, armed with a rifle, ran and upon being pursued by the officers, opened fire. The first shot struck Jamieson in the abdomen. The other officers fired, killing Pop in his tracks. The negro, however, made every shot tell, the patrolman Moereith and Captain Perry both receiving wounds from his deadly fire. Jamieson was removed to a hospital where he died shortly after the shooting.

CHILD WAS KILLED

By Fall Down Elevator Well

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—By starting the elevator, Harold Colburn, 3 years old, caused the death of his baby sister in an apartment house in West 140th street, yesterday.

The act of the child overturned the carriage in which was Marion Colburn, seven months old, and she fell to the bottom of the elevator shaft.

Mrs. Colburn, the mother of the children, was busy with the baby carriage, which had caught at the entrance to the car and the elevator boy stepped out of the car to help her. Little Harold grasped the lever and moved it. The car bounded up, throwing the attendant and Mrs. Colburn back, overturned the carriage and threw the baby into the shaft.

Mrs. Colburn is dangerously ill from the shock. The elevator boy was arrested for leaving his car while the child was inside.

FUNERALS

ADAMS—The funeral of Mrs. Abbie E. Adams took place Saturday afternoon from the home, 17 Harvard street, Rev. J. M. Craig, pastor of the First Presbyterian church was the officiating clergyman. There was singing by Mrs. E. F. Gordon. The bearers were Messrs. John Hobbs, A. A. Davis, Charles Choate, George Adams. Burial was in the Edson cemetery under the direction of Undertakers C. M. Young & Co.

MARR—The funeral of Bertha M. Marr, took place yesterday afternoon from the home of her parents, 39 Third street. The body was sent to New Brunswick for burial, under the direction of Undertakers C. M. Young & Co.

PENNIMAN—The funeral of Robert Penniman took place Saturday afternoon. The service was at the Edson chapel, Rev. D. B. Martin, pastor of the Paige Street Free Baptist church, officiated. There was singing by a quartette. Burial was in the Edson cemetery, and the funeral arrangements were in charge of Undertakers C. M. Young & Co.

LEPENE—The funeral of Amelia Lepene, took place yesterday afternoon, Rev. R. F. True officiating. The bearers were brothers of deceased. Funeral services were held in Edson chapel and burial was in Edson cemetery in charge of Undertaker J. W. Brooks.

LENNON—The funeral of Bridget Lennon took place yesterday afternoon from her home, 10 Pleasant street. The bearers were Michael O'Shea, Andrew McAloon, John Callahan and Michael Conners. Burial was in St. Patrick's cemetery, under the direction of Peter Davey.

FLYNN—The funeral of Mary Flynn, who died at St. John's hospital as the result of falling down stairs at her boarding house in Bridge street, was held Saturday from the rooms of Undertaker Davey and burial was in St. Patrick's cemetery.

ARMBURG—The funeral of Judson Armburg took place yesterday afternoon from the rooms of Undertaker C. M. Young & Co. Rev. George F. Kenngott, pastor of the First Trinitarian Congregational church was the officiating clergyman. There was appropriate singing by Mrs. Jean L. Sherburne. The bearers were Howard C. Moore, Melvin Fowler, James Farrell, and Joseph Tierney. The first two were representatives from the Knights of Pythias, and the last two from the Boston & Northern. There were also delegations from both bodies. Burial was in the Edson cemetery under the direction of Undertakers C. M. Young & Co.

MYRON—The funeral of John Myron took place yesterday afternoon from the home, 33 Spring court, off School street.

The bearers were Robert Broadbent, James, Andrew, John and George Myron, William McDonald. Burial was in St. Patrick's cemetery. Fr. Walsh read the committal prayers at the grave. Undertaker Peter H. Savage had charge of the funeral arrangements.

TRUEWORTHY—The funeral of Myra B. Trueworthy took place yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at her residence, 257 Appleton street, and was largely attended. Rev. E. Victor Bigelow was the officiating clergyman. A quartette consisting of Mrs. James Greig, Mrs. William Harvery, Mr. George Sturtevant and Mr. William Foster, sang the following named selections: "The Home Land," "Peace, Perfect Peace," and "My Heavenly Home." The bearers were Horace Bancroft, Paul Abbott, Meriam Clark and Royal Ellis. The floral offerings were numerous. Burial was in the Edson cemetery, Undertaker J. A. Weinbeck had charge.

GONE TO FITCHBURG.

Mr. Richard Walworth, formerly of the Tremont & Suffolk mills, has accepted a position as overseer of the spinning department in the Orswell mills, Fitchburg, Mass.

FOR SHOPLIFTING

Fred Porter Sent to House of Correction

THE POLICE RELEASED HIS BROTHER RICHARD

Fred Served in the English Army

Frederick Porter pleaded guilty in police court today to the larceny of shoes, stockings and other things from the Bon Marche and various articles from the Knox Five and Ten Cent store. Porter was arrested by Officer D. C. Donovan last Saturday evening.

The only excuse he had to offer was that he was drunk and didn't know what he was doing. He came to Lowell from England about three months ago, and his father and mother arrived in Lowell about three weeks ago. He said it was the first time in his life that he had ever been charged with larceny. He is 31 years old. His brother Richard was also arrested Saturday evening, but after the question of the thefts had been gone into by the police, Richard was allowed to go. Frederick Porter served in the English army in India. He was without counsel. Judge Hadley sentenced him to the house of correction for a term of six months, three months on each complaint.

THE DRUNKEN OFFENDERS.

Jeremiah Murphy had a suspended sentence hanging over his head. The suspension of the sentence was revoked and he was sentenced to three months in jail. Margaret Merrill appealed from a jail sentence of four months. Thomas J. Henderson appealed from a three months' sentence to the same institution. Martin Naughton, jail, four months; Thomas Hart, a parole man, was ordered in $200 for his appearance before the court tomorrow morning. It was Henry A. Giles' fourth offence, but owing to the good words that were said to him by responsible parties he was a given a chance to go back to England, he having expressed a desire to do so. Helen T. Burke, John Nolan, and George Label were fined $6; Frank Clark, Albert Joyal, James Mitchell, James H. Buckley and Patrick Magoon were taxed $5 each. The $2 virthas were John A. Cronin, Henry Howard, and John E. McGillis. There were six releases including three women.

GOLD MEDAL

GETS FIRST AWARD AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

(Special to Sun.)

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Gold Medal flour made by Washburn Crosby Co., has once more proved the right to its name as the world's fair judges today gave it highest award and grand prize.

SERIOUSLY INJURED

BOY WAS HURT WHILE JUMPING A POST.

Henry St. George, residing at the corner of Moody and Race streets, while jumping a post at the corner of Merrimack and Race streets, this afternoon, was caught by the trousers and thrown to the ground. He was taken to a nearby drug store where it was at first thought that his injury was of a slight nature, but it afterwards developed that he was suffering from internal injuries of a serious nature. At the time of going to press it could not be learned the extent of his injuries.

"Hand Made."
POET 10¢ CIGAR
NOTHING BETTER
"Union Made."

ONE MAN KILLED

Another is in a Serious Condition

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Oct. 17.—Buried beneath hundreds of tons of earth, Michael Hopkins, a laborer, engaged today in the work of preparing the cellar for the foundation of a large building, lost his life and James Claire, another laborer, was struck by the great mass and his spine was so badly injured that he was taken to a hospital in a serious condition. A number of other men narrowly escaped injury by jumping from the excavation. Hopkins was 60 years old and leaves a widow and thirteen children.

THE NOMINEES

Democrats Name Their County Ticket

The Middlesex county democratic convention was held this afternoon in Jackson hall.

The convention was called at 2.30 o'clock by W. J. McCluskey, the Pooh Bah of democratic county politics that is, chairman of all the committees called to order and read the call in his usual impressive manner.

On motion of John J. Watson of Lowell, Mr. McCluskey was elected temporary chairman and Michael Markham of Chelmsford was chosen secretary.

On motion of G. G. Wilkins of Carlisle a committee on credentials consisting of Mr. Wilkins of Carlisle, Frederick Bancroft of Reading and Edward Gallagher of Lowell were appointed a credentials committee.

The committee reported 17 delegates present, 16 of whom were from Lowell. The report was seconded after which the temporary organization was made permanent.

Edward Gallagher of Lowell placed in nomination the name of Francis P. Curran of Cambridge for county commissioner and the secretary cast one ballot bearing his name.

The nomination of a high sheriff was then in order and the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot bearing the name of Frederick Bancroft of Reading as the candidate for high sheriff. The ballot was cast and Mr. Bancroft was declared the nominee.

The next business was to nominate a candidate for district attorney and John J. Devine of Lowell was the unanimous choice of the convention.

Messrs. Gallagher, Bancroft and Wilkins were appointed a committee to bring in a district committee and they reported as follows: William J. McCluskey and Nathan D. Pratt, Lowell; Samuel L. Hamilton Wakefield; James E. Kelley, Wilmington; G. G. Wilkins, Carlisle; Frederick Bancroft, Reading, Archibald Kelley, Tewksbury; Edward Gallagher, Lowell; Charles H. Cummings, Belmont, R. J. Kelly, Arlington; F. P. Curran, Cambridge. The convention then dissolved.

COUNCILLOR CONVENTION.

The sixth district democratic councillor convention was held at 3 o'clock, a few minutes after the dissolution of the first convention.

Mr. McCluskey read the call and he and Mr. Markham were again elected the temporary organization.

A credential committee consisting of Mr. Watson of Lowell; Mr. Cummings of Melrose and Mr. Wilkins of Carlisle were appointed. They gathered credentials of which 16 were from delegates.

A temporary organization was made permanent and nominations were in order. The name of J. Frank O'Brien was placed in nomination and the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for him and he was declared the nominee.

The district committee is as follows: William J. McCluskey of Edward Gallagher, Lowell; Charles H. Cummings, Belmont; M. T. Markham, Chelmsford; Alfred Bennett, Westford; John J. Watson, Lowell; M. J. King, Arlington; Frederick A. Bancroft, Reading, Oscar S. Lincoln, Somerville; Geo. R. Duren, Carlisle.

The convention dissolved at 3.15.

LOST—A black and white Newfoundland and St. Bernard dog. Answers to name of Captain. Return to 38 Merrill st.

TWO CARPENTERS wanted at once. Apply at 31 Berkeley Ave.

MILITIA CALLED

Riot Broke Out in Little Falls, N. Y.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 17.—There was a riot today when a force of 150 men employed by the Oneonta and Richfield Springs railroad company, attempted to make a connection of that company's tracks with those of the Utica and Mohawk Valley railroad company at Mohawk, permission for which has been refused by the village officers. Previous to beginning the work, Receiver Jennings of the road, served on the village officers an order restraining them from interfering with the work. The village officers called out the fire department which sought to drive the workmen away by throwing streams of water on them. The workmen turned on the firemen, routed them and cut the hose. In the melee stones and other missiles were thrown, windows were broken and many persons were injured. Later this afternoon the 31st separate company of Mohawk was ordered out to assist the sheriff in preserving the peace.

GOLDEN WEDDING

Observed by Mr. and Mrs. Paquette

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Paquette, of 15 Austin street, are celebrating their golden wedding today, it being just fifty years ago today that the couple were married. Since that time they have lived a happy life, but today without doubt is the happiest day that they have had since their marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Paquette were married in St. Morris, P. Q., October 17, 1854. Mrs. Paquette having been a resident of that place while Mr. Paquette was born in Yamachiche, though the greater part of his life prior to his marriage was spent in St. Morris. Today Mr. Paquette is 73 years of age while his wife is 67.

After their marriage they conducted a large boarding house in St. Morris and remained in that place for about 25 years when they came to Lowell and started a boarding house. They have been in that business since that time and today conduct a boarding house at 15 Austin street.

As a result of the union fourteen children were born, twelve of whom are still living, and were present at the jubilee today.

The celebration opened this morning at nine o'clock with a high mass at St. Jean Baptiste church, which was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Bruillard, O. M. I. The full choir under the direction of Mr. George Caisse was in attendance and hymns appropriate to the occasion were rendered.

After the mass the happy couple with their children and their children's children, and friends repaired to the home in Austin street where a breakfast was served. During the day a large number of the friends of the couple called at their home and made the day a very joyous one.

Dinner was served at noon at which 60 people sat down and presents were received during the day.

Tonight a general reception will be held in the Odd Fellows' hall in Merrimack street, where the reception will take the form of a social. There will be entertainment, dancing, music furnished by an orchestra and a good time.

NEW CITIZENS

When the police court was in session this forenoon Judge Pickman was busy on new citizens in the court's sessions. The clerk of the city committee lead about a "dollar" and there were several who were not on Bert's list. The new citizens have been turned in at the police court and in the second sessions within the last weeks, and judging from the way the republican city committee's sifted most of those naturalized break bread with the republicans, perhaps, they see the evil of their way. A great many Swedish names appear on the list of those naturalized.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

BLAME IS PLACED

For the Dynamite Explosion at Melrose

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 17.—Roy E. Fenton, the driver of the express wagon from which the dynamite fell and Percy Hawkins, foreman of the Eastman Express Co., are held criminally negligent in the case of the electric car explosion at Melrose last month when nine persons were killed as a result of the car striking a box of dynamite. Such is the report of Judge Sweetsir of the Malden district court, who conducted an inquest into the accident. The judge finds that Fenton and Hawkins were negligent in allowing such a large quantity of dynamite to be carelessly transported through the streets. The report was filed today at the Middlesex county court in this city.

In addition to the people killed about 30 people were injured in the explosion. The dynamite in question had been loaded at Boston into an express wagon and was being transported to Melrose for use in the public work department. Unknown to driver Fenton the explosive slipped from his wagon to the car tracks and the car struck it with the fatal result.

PILLSBURY'S BEST

TOOK HIGHEST PRIZES FOR FLOUR AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Special to The Sun.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Pillsbury's Best Flour takes everything that is high in the way of prizes at the St. Louis fair. Pillsbury's best takes the grand prize for the best flour, the grand prize for the finest exhibit and the grand prize for the best bread.

COMMON COUNCIL

WILL MEET IN REGULAR SESSION TOMORROW.

The common council will meet tomorrow evening at City hall at 8 o'clock. Considerable minor business will come before the body, while if the members desire, they may ballot for a superintendent of streets or a member of the water board.

The water board will meet tomorrow evening at 8.

OVERCOME BY GAS.

Thomas Connors, employed by the Lowell Gas Light Co., while at work with a gang of men repairing a pipe in Middlesex street, near the corner of Smith avenue, this morning, was overcome by gas. The ambulance was summoned and he was removed to his home, 653 Broadway, corner of Phillips street.

Come now, own up, tell the honest truth

You don't like those gray hairs, do you? And your husband certainly doesn't like them. Then why not buy a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor? It restores color to gray hair every time. Cures dandruff also. Sold for over sixty years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

DEATHS

PETERSON—Gustave Peterson, aged 30 years, died yesterday at St. John's hospital. The body was taken by Undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons to the home of Mrs. Bridget McGovern, 62 Lagrange street.

DERY—Jean Baptiste Dery died yesterday morning at his home, 158 Salem street, after an illness of two weeks. He was 64 years of age. He leaves a wife, a son, and four daughters, all of Lowell.

LAWLISS—Margaret, aged one year, seven months and three days, child of Augustine and Catherine Lawliss, died yesterday at the home of her parents, 1 Dudley court.

KEEGAN—Frank, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Keegan, died yesterday at the home of his parents, 58 Aiken avenue.

KANE—Arthur L. Kane, aged two years and six months, child of Michael and Mary, died this morning at the home of his parents, 47 Cross street.

WHITMAN—Died at the Homeopathic hospital, Boston, Friday, Archibald Alonzo Whitman, aged 49 years and seven months.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at one o'clock from his late home, 138 Pelham street, West Roxbury. The train leaves the South station in Boston for West Roxbury at 12.36 tomorrow.

CALLAHAN—The funeral of the late John Callahan will take place from his home, 492 Fletcher street, tomorrow morning at 8.30 o'clock and a high mass of requiem will be celebrated at St. Patrick's church at nine o'clock. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

PETERSON—Gustav Peterson, aged 30 years, died yesterday at St. John's hospital. The remains were taken to the home of Mrs. Bridget McGovern, No. 62 Lagrange street by Undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons.

SULLIVAN—James Sullivan, an old resident of this city, and a much esteemed member of the Immaculate Conception church, died yesterday at his home, 568 East Merrimack street. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Catherine Donaldson, Mrs. Delia Haggerty and Mrs. Nora Corson, and one son, Timothy Sullivan, of Boston. At 9 o'clock tomorrow morning a mass of requiem will be celebrated at the Immaculate Conception chuch. The remains will then be taken to Lawrence for burial by Undertakers James F. O'Donnell & Sons.

SEVERAL FIRES

DEPARTMENT WAS KEPT ON THE JUMP.

A still alarm at 6.10 Saturday night summoned a portion of the fire department to a chimney fire in the George W. Harris block on Coolidge street.

DRUMMER'S SUPPLIES BURNED.

An alarm from box 21 at 10.09 Saturday night was for a fire in the office of the American Express Co., at the Middlesex street station. The fire was caused by a lighted gas jet coming in contact with some baggage. Outside of the burning of a number of drummer's supplies the loss will be slight.

A GRASS FIRE.

A telephone at 11.45 yesterday morning was for a grass fire in Perry street, between the railroad track and the street. The fire was undoubtedly set by boys.

SLIGHT FIRE.

At 10.51 last night there was a slight fire in a house in Fourth street belonging to Cole and Nichols.

6 O'CLOCK

FOUR PERISHED

Fatal Tenement House Fire in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Four lives were lost, nearly a score of persons were injured and the lives of more than a hundred were endangered in an early morning house fire in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn today.

With one exception, all the dead are children, and of eight who were so badly hurt that they were removed to a hospital, the oldest is a 14-year-old girl. Incendiaries are thought to have been responsible for the fatal fire, and this theory is strengthened by the fact that while the firemen were at work on the blaze alarms were turned in for two other fires in the immediate neighborhood.

The dead are:

BELLA GLASS, aged 29 years.
HENRY GLASS, 2 years.
IDA SALTONSKY, 6 years.
BENJAMIN WARKOLSKY, 11 years.

The seriously injured:
Harry Glass, 6 years.
Gussie Warkolsky, 14 years.
Abraham Warkolsky, 9 years.
Minnie Warkolsky, 10 years.
Annie Warkolsky, 5 years.
Charles Warkolsky, 3 years.
Max Rabinowitz, 6 years.
Sarah Rabinowisz, 4 years.

Four families, comprising 120 persons, were asleep in the five story double tenement house when the flames were discovered. When the alarm was sounded through the house, the men and women, some of the latter with babies in their arms, others with children clinging to the night-clothes of their mothers, ran to the hallways. There they were met with great clouds of choking smoke while the flames were rapidly closing in about them. Some of the tenants took to the fire escapes.

Others fled to the roof before the onrushing flames, and stood there screaming for help.

Before the firemen arrived police reserves had rescued many persons from the blazing building. When the firemen came human lines were formed on the fire escapes and the screaming women and children were lowered to the pavement. The flames burst from windows all about them, and the clothes of many of them were burned from their bodies.

Their hair was singed and their bodies burned.

At the same time firemen with scaling ladders had reached the roof and were carrying down to safety the frenzied women and children who had been driven from the blazing building.

Many persons, unable to reach either roof or fire escape, were taken from windows through which the flames already were beginning to pour. While the fire was at its height the five Warolsky children were found huddled in a blazing room by a fireman.

Their night clothes were burning, their hair burned from their heads and their bodies blistered.

They were carried to the street and taken to a hospital in a serious condition.

Their rescuer suffered severely from the smoke and intense heat. A few minutes later, three more children, all of them unconscious, were found in the upper part of the building and carried out by the firemen.

As the rescuers rushed to the street, three other firemen, each bearing the dead body of a child, came down the fire escape from the fifth floor.

The body of Mrs. Glass was recovered soon afterwards.

While the fire was at its height, fires were discovered in a hardware store in Graham avenue and in a Grand street tailor shop, within a few blocks of the tenement house fire. These were quickly subdued without serious loss.

OUT AGAINST BATES

Trades and Labor Council Takes Action

The Trades and Labor Council at a well attended meeting yesterday afternoon voted to do all in its power to defeat Governor Bates for re-election and instructed each delegate to report the facts back to his union with the recommendation that each union take similar action and that all labor people of Lowell unite in bringing about the defeat of Governor Bates who after loudly proclaiming his interest in labor measures while in the legislature, as governor vetoed the overtime bill in relation to the employment of women and minors at night, the passage of which cost organized labor several years of hard work and a great financial cost.

The matter came up after reports had been given by Michael Duggan from the recent national convention of mule spinners and of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Duggan outlined the proceedings at his convention very clearly and gave an interesting history of the bill which the governor vetoed. He read the resolution adopted by the convention condemning the action of the governor and the vote whereby each member pledged himself to all in his power to bring about the defeat of Governor Bates, and recommending other organized bodies to do likewise. The report was received with applause as was the report from the A. F. of L., which was similar.

When the reports had been disposed of the meeting voted to endorse the resolutions as read and then voted to do all in its power to bring about the defeat of Governor Bates, while another vote was taken instructing each delegate to report the matter back to the union with the recommendation that each individual union take similar action.

WAR IS COSTLY

REV. MR. GRANT'S PLEA FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—In a sermon at the church of the Ascension, Rev. Percy Stickney Grant has extended a strong plea for international arbitration and predicted that before many generations have passed nations will find war, with the constantly increasing deadliness of the weapons, too costly and too destructive for civilization.

"Every generation will," he said, "put more morality and more brains into what is called the social relationship, and this in itself is bound to put an end to all wars between the great nations of the earth.

"If I did not feel that it were true, I would want to give up my life. There is no sense in prolonging life on a level of brute force. Even now nations are counting the cost of wars before the level of brute force. Even now nations which have declared war have done so without seeing where wars were going to lead them.

"If the United States before 1860 had bought the slaves, paying the owners $1000 for each, do you know how much this nation would have saved? The war cost $5000 a piece for them, to say nothing of the terrible loss of those thousands of gallant men on both sides, the pick and flower of the land.

"Suppose those brave and vigorous of body, with courage and intellect, had been spared to the country. We can't help feeling that the United States would have been a different country."

CHILD POISONED

LITTLE ONE DRANK BOTTLE OF LINIMENT.

MILFORD, Oct. 17.—George Spezara, the 4-year-old son of Giuseppe Spezara of 85 East Main street, was fatally poisoned about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by swallowing the contents of a bottle containing liniment. The little boy was in charge of his older sister, the parents having gone away for the day, and while she was engaged in another room he climbed up on the dining room table and took the bottle from a mantelpiece.

Dr. Curley was hastily summoned and administered antidotes, but the child died in agony about two hours later, the poison which the liniment contained having circulated through his system. The parents were notified, but the child died before they arrived.

AUTOMATIC ALARM

THEATRES TAKE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INSIDIOUS FIRES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—As a precaution against disastrous fires, automatic alarm lines running direct to the fire department are being installed in Chicago theatres.

The wires are connected with the sprinkler systems, and when the atmosphere becomes heated beyond a certain degree the alarm is turned in automatically.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 17.—Fire which is believed to have been incendiary has destroyed a flax warehouse leased by Eugene Dosse. Loss $80,000.

Economy

is a strong point with Hood's Sarsaparilla. A bottle lasts longer and does more good than any other. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

SKETCHES AT SUPERIOR COURT IN THE CASE OF McKIERNAN vs. BOSTON AND NORTHERN STREET RAILWAY.

SUPERIOR COURT

Case of McKiernan Vs. B. & N. Ry. Resumed

At the opening of court this morning the evidence in the case of McKiernan vs. Boston and Northern Street Railway was resumed.

Mr. Frank M. Spicer was called to the stand. Questioned by Lawyer Hogan, witness testified: "I am superintendent of wire construction in the employ of the Boston and Northern Street Railway Co. On the date of the accident I was at Salem and James Farrell was in charge. The trolley wire in question, which broke, carried a current of 550 volts."

Mr. Hogan asked witness several questions in regard to whether or not a person on a car coming in contact with a live trolley wire would receive a shock which would render him unconscious, or what effect it would have on a person. Lawyer Hurlburt objected to all of those questions. The court ruled them out and exceptions were saved for Mr. Hogan.

There was no cross-examination.

Hans Diege testified: "I reside at 10 Parkview avenue and am employed in the dyehouse of the Massachusetts Cotton mills, and have been there six years. I was on the Andover street car on one morning of the summer of 1902 when an accident occurred. I do not remember the date in the month, but I knew that it was in summer. I got on the car at the corner of Andover street and Wentworth avenue. The trolley wire broke in Nesmith street. There were a series of sparks. I saw the motorman and another man jump off the car and then I jumped. I landed on my feet. I should say that the car was going at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour at the time of the accident. There were six or eight flashes from the wire. I have had no conversation with McKiernan in regard to the accident."

Cross-examined witness said he had a conversation with some person over the telephone yesterday, and to the best of his recollection he said that he told the person who was talking with him yesterday that Mr. McKiernan did not appear to be hurt.

Owen A. Hemligan, coachman for Walter L. Parker, testified to passing through Nesmith street on the morning of the accident. He related what he saw which was substantially the same as testified to by previous witnesses. Witness testified to notifying a police officer of the accident.

Mrs. Lizzie McKiernan, the wife of the plaintiff, testified to her husband's good health prior to the accident. She then related his homecoming on the evening of the day on which the accident occurred. Witness then told of his condition, what she did for him and of his sufferings, stating that he complained mostly of his back. Witness said that her husband had not had a good night's rest since the accident and that he got up a number of times every night, that he was restless and frequently complained of severe pains.

Mrs. Catherine O'Brien, a sister to the previous witness, testified to going to her brother-in law's house after the accident. She also testified to his appearance from a physical standpoint.

BROTHERLY LOVE

Forgive That You May be Forgiven

SERMON BY REV. FR. LAWRENCE O. M. I.

Notes From the Other Catholic Churches

At the Immaculate Conception church yesterday, Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O. M. I., preached a beautiful sermon on the subject of "Love of our Enemies," taking as his text the words from the gospel of St. Matthew: "I say to you, love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you."

In the course of his remarks Fr. Lawrence said: "The gracious Author of our being looks down upon the human race as one great family, of which He is the head. Each individual of the family owes to his fellow creature the love of a brother because he must consider him as the child of God to whom all are taught to look as their common Father. Thus linked together by the strong and endearing ties of brotherly love, no strife, no discord, no hatred shall disunite them, but the different members of the social body should concur to promote the happiness of the whole. This is the order which the kind Father of the human race has been pleased to establish; every deviation from it is a crime which He will visit with His severest displeasure. If we injure the man whom we are bound to love, great is the account we shall render to Him for the offence.

But even the injury we inflict cannot yet rob us of the privilege of a brother nor will our heavenly Father allow the injured individual to violate in turn that law of charity which has been broken toward him. He must extinguish every rising sentiment of revenge, offer up the anguish of irritated feeling as a tribute to the supreme love of God. The enemy of his peace, the usurper of his property, the assaulter of his life, the calumniator of his character, the betrayer of his honor, he must still consider for the love of God as the beloved brother for whom he is to wish every kind of happiness that he would desire for himself. Far from returning evil for evil, he must repel evil with good, he must in short live up to the words of the savior: "Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you."

"This duty is founded on the great law of charity which obliged us to cherish feelings of affection for every member of the human race, even for our bitterest and most implacable enemies. Wherever throughout the wide world there exists a soul stamped with the image of its Creator, there is a neighbor, there a brother, to whom we are bound to wish every good which a well regulated love would prompt us to wish for ourselves. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' words which admit of no limitation, but extend their benign influence to every member of that family whose father is God. They should be engraven on every heart. No subterfuge, no sophistry, can ever elude their force. The Divine lips which uttered them explained immediately afterwards their extent in the admirable parable of the Good Samaritan, wherein we are taught that no distance of habitation, no difference of religious creed, no pretext of national or racial antipathy can bereave a fellow creature of his title to the affection which is due a brother.

Our blessed Lord insisted with all His Majesty on this holy law of love. He severely reprimanded the Jews for violating or having corrupted it. "You have heard that it had been said, thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemies. But I say to you, love your enemies. Thus our bitterest enemy is brought within the operation of the law of brotherly love.

"I know that such pure virtues at first view must appear very difficult to poor and weak human nature. But to the Christian who really loves God, who finds pleasure in conquering himself that he may be entitled to the friendship of his creator, the struggle will be found by no means so severe. It requires a sacrifice of feeling, but can any sacrifice be thought too great when God commands and our own salvation is at stake? Can any price be too excessive to obtain of Him that mercy which we need so much?

"The forgiveness is a duty we learn from our Blessed Lord's reply to St. Peter: Lord, how often shall my brother offend me and I forgive him? Shall I forgive him seven times.' Mark well the answer of our blessed Lord: 'I say not to thee till seven times but till 70 times seven times.' Hence the gospel of today to illustrate this holy truth. The parable of the two servants was cited to show the necessity of forgiving others, closing the with these terrible words: "So shall my heavenly Father do to you if you forgive not from your hearts every one his brother. Let us apply this parable to ourselves. Which of us is not a debtor to Almighty God, oppressed, weighed down by sin? What would become of us should God threaten, according to the rigor of His justice?"

To keep the human heart in the fulfilment of this blessed command of love we have before us the example of the life of our Savior and His crucifixion. He there prays for his executioners in tender compassion: "Father forgive them for they know not what they are doing." Unlike the blood of Abel which cried for vengeance, the blood of Jesus cried for mercy, forgiveness, for love. To encourage us still more to become like Him, He gives us this blessed promise: "Forgive and you shall be forgiven." There is a kind of contract between Him and us. "If you forgive, I promise you, I pledge you my divine word that I will show you mercy, I will receive you into my Father's kingdom." He has said it and He cannot break his word. "Forgive and you shall be forgiven."

If it be certain that God thus blesses prayers for those who forgive their enemies it is equally certain that God will neither forgive us nor listen to our prayers nor accept our gifts, if we do not forgive. "Leave there thy offering before the altar and go first to be reconciled to thy brother and then coming thou shalt offer thy gift." If you do not forgive neither will my heavenly Father forgive your sins. Judgment without mercy to him who hath no mercy."

If we find this holy law of neighborly love difficult let us take refuge in prayer before the image of the crucified Savior and remembering His life on earth recall again his words: "I say to you love your enemies, do good to them that hate you and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you."

Rev. Fr. Benjamin Desroches, O. M. I., rector of St. Andrew's, North Billerica, has returned from Canada, where he went specially to attend the great religious fetes given last week at the shrine of the Cap de la Magdeleine, which is under the supervision of the oblate fathers. The celebration was on a superb scale, 17 bishops having come from all points of the Dominion, as well as many other church dignitaries from the United States and Canada, to attend it.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

High mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's church yesterday by Rev. Fr. Wood and the congregation present crowded the basement to the doors. It was announced that a sight singing class and choral union will be formed at the school hall on Suffolk street on October 25th. Tickets for the course including music can be procured for $1.50 and will be on sale at the school hall tomorrow evening and every Tuesday evening before the sessions of the class which will be held weekly on Tuesday evenings. Prof. M. J. Johnson will direct the classes and intends to make the union one of the leading musical organizations in this vicinity.

Work was begun on the walls of the new vestibules in the front of the church building and is well under way. The roof is finished and the buildings in condition to stand the rigors of winter.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Rev. Fr. Heffernan celebrated high mass at St. Peter's and the sermon on the gospel of the day was preached by Rev. Fr. Mullin. At the offertory a trio consisting of Miss Julia Kenny, Mr. Warburton and Mr. Joseph Murphy rendered the "Ave Verum." At the 9 o'clock mass Fr. Heffernan officiated and preached and at the offertory Daniel J. Donahue rendered "Salve Regina."

The Sunday school teachers of St. Peter's have organized a banjo, mandolin and guitar club with 24 members and hold weekly rehearsals on Wednesday evenings.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

At St. Michael's church yesterday afternoon there was a reception of new members into the Holy Rosary society. The spiritual director of the society, Rev. Denis F. Murphy celebrated vespers and also benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. At the reception sixty women were enrolled, being received into the society by the pastor, Rev. John J. Shaw. Fr. Shaw addressed the members and delivered an instructive sermon on the Rosary. He said: "That to accomplish great things man takes means proportionate to the end. Unlike man, God takes the simplest means to attain his end. One of those simple means which has wrought mighty things is the rosary." The pastor then told the history of the rosary, giving striking examples of its power in vivid description of the battle of Lepanto, and plague stricken Rome, the successful issue of which is believed to have been brought about by the intercession of the Queen of the Rosary. Men in every walk of life have loved that prayer, he said, and through no medium has it been better or more lovingly expressed since the time of St. Dominic, than through the confraternity of the Holy Rosary. The spiritual advantages of the confraternity were dwelt upon, the profits that may be derived from its rich indulgences, not to mention the benedictions that come to millions gathered together in the name of Christ. Fr. Shaw congratulated the members on their strong manifestation of loyalty to the Queen of the Rosary. He urged them to cherish that devotion, to teach it to their children, that Mary's spirit might hover about the hearth, sanctifying the home, exalting a blessed motherhood, purifying a pure fatherhood, and planting in the hearts of the boy and girl a noble manhood and a glorious womanhood. The Rosary society connected with St. Michael's parish has made rapid strides in membership the past few years and it is a matter of pleasure to the pastor and the spiritual directors that the women of the parish are taking such great interest in the welfare of the society.

A Love Letter.

"Would not interest you if you're looking for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns or Piles. Otto Dodd, of Pender, Mo. writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. It's the best Salve on earth." 25c at F. H. Goodale's drug store, 217 Central st.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention Paper. PHILA., PA.

OBLATE PROVINCIALS

VERY REV. FATHERS LEFEBVRE AND CONSTANTINEAU RETURN.

Rev. Frs. Lefebvre and Constantineau, O. M. I., returned Saturday evening from their trip to Europe, having been absent since July 19th. They were in attendance at the convention of the grand chapter of their order at Liege, Belgium.

The reverend fathers sailed from Havre, France, on the steamer La Lorraine, Oct. 8, and had an excellent voyage over. During their stay in Europe they traveled constantly together, and visited France and Italy besides Belgium, spending several weeks in Rome, where they saw His Holiness Pope Pius X.

Rev. Fr. Constantineau, the new appointee as provincial of the south of the United States and Mexico, will spend a few days with his relatives here, leaving Wednesday morning for his home in San Antonio, Texas.

MAPLE LEAF CLUB

SOCIAL BODY EVOLVED FROM LE GARDE NATIONALE.

Le Garde Nationale has ceased to exist as a military organization, and at the next meeting will re-organize as a social club to be known as the Maple Leaf Club. The change was voted yesterday at a meeting held at the P. A. C. hall in Gershom avenue.

A meeting will be held Friday evening when the guard will be re-organized and new officers elected.

The officers of La Garde Nationale were: Capt. A. H. Grenier, president; Albert Germain, treasurer; Arthème Pleau, secretary; Alfred Hervieux, councilor; Edouard Desrosiers and Ephrem Cornellier, military commissioners. The guard was founded four years ago by Capt. Grenier, and counted 75 members, all of whom will become members of the Maple Leaf club.

PEABODY WILL

JURY WAS UNABLE TO REACH AGREEMENT.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The Suffolk County superior court jury, which has been hearing the contest in the case of the will of the late Henry O. Peabody, the inventor, reported a disagreement today. The testator bequeathed practically the entire amount of his fortune of $400,000 for the founding of an industrial school for girls at Norwood. His will was contested on the ground of insanity and undue influence by two brothers and a sister.

This is the second hearing in the case. In the first instance the jury found that Mr. Peabody was insane but this verdict was set aside by the court and a new trial obtained.

FACTIONS CLASHED

RUSSIANS AND JAPANESE IN A FIGHT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Four Japanese students, employed as meat canners at the stock yards, have had a hand to hand engagement with a number of Russian packing house employees and suffered a complete rout.

One of the students was taken to a private hospital, severely injured.

The Japanese had started for a walk in Ashland into the heart of the Russian and Polish settlements. At the corner of 48th street, Russian loiterers in front of a saloon taunted the promenaders and attacked them. A fist fight ensued, which ended with three of the Japanese in flight and one lying badly injured on the sidewalk.

TWO MORE DEAD

Cheap Whiskey Still Claims Victims

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Two more sudden deaths, attributed to wood alcohol or bogus whiskey, have been reported by the police of the lower west side.

One of the victims died in the back room of a saloon. His employer, a furniture mover, said the man never had been ill a single day during 15 years' service. A sample of the whiskey he drank was procured and an autopsy will be held.

The second victim, a painter, was found dead in his lodgings over a saloon. He is said to have been a heavy drinker and had been on a debauch for some days.

McKEE RANKIN

FILED A VOLUNTARY PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Arthur McKee Rankin, former manager of Nance O'Neil, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court Saturday. According to the petition his liabilities are $27,647.30, all of which are unsecured. The assets are scheduled at $100, which comprises wearing apparel, claimed to be exempt.

The petitioner gives his residence as the Commonwealth hotel, Boston, and his occupancy as manager. The petition was filed by Lawyer Thomas J. Barry.

There are 50 creditors, and the schedule alleges that the indebtedness extends over a period of seven or eight years, from 1896 up to the present time. The smallest creditor has a claim of $30. The majority of the claims are for salary, cash advanced, scenery and printing.

The largest creditor is Nance O'Neil, who has a claim of $12,509 for salary and cash loaned during the years of 1903 and 1904. Another large creditor is E. J. Ratcliffe of the Dramatic News, for salary, $2600. The next largest creditor is the Forbes Printing company, 186 Summer street, this city, $1950 for printing. There are many English creditors.

GIRL ARRESTED

SHE IS HELD ON CHARGE OF LARCENY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—For stealing $340 in coin and nuggets from a Klondike miner, seventeen-year-old Eva Baclay, the adopted daughter of Attorney H. A. Barclay of Los Angeles, has been held. Her case is extraordinary. She looks like an innocent school-girl, yet she has run away from home twice. With a girl companion, both dressed as boys, she travelled once as far as Panama. According to the diary which she kept, she came here on a steamer, then went to Lower California, then to the City of Mexico, then to Panama and back to her home, earning money by breaking horses, working as a cabin boy, elevator boy and laborer and in an irrigating ditch. On her return, after seeing her companion happily married, she left home again, as she records in her diary, because her stepmoth was "so cross and mean." Here are her entries while in Mexico:

"Stayed Mexico City one week, got $30 altogether; rode pack mules Mexico City to Panama; broke horses and dug in irrigation ditch for two weeks, earned $60; had $100 altogether; took train back through Mexico City to El Paso, Tex., through New Mexico to Phoenix; drove wagon across desert to San Diego town; May 2, arrived safe and sound; went home. Wallace and papa glad to see me; mamma cross as ever."

WOMEN'S CHOIR

WILL NOT LONGER SING IN THE CATHEDRAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Next Sunday at the Cathedral the male choir, which is henceforth to sing the Gregorian chants prescribed by the pope, will make its official bow to the congregation. The women in the choir sang for the last time yesterday at high mass. Archbishop Farley occupied his throne attended by Mgr. Lavelle and Chancellor Hayes.

There was not a little feeling at the thought of this final parting with the women of the choir, which has been famed for its music. Among the choristers the parting was with deep regret. Some of the women had been singers in the choir for fifteen years, and it had become a habit with them to ascend the winding stairs to the choir loft.

"I feel," said one of the choristers, "that next Sunday I will find myself unconsciously ascending those stairs."

Mgr. Lavelle said to a reporter: "While the breaking up of what has become a long established custom is not without inconvenience, still we get used to new forms very soon, and so it will be with the male choir."

The male choir will be composed of seventy-five men. The chancel choir will remain as it has since the Cathedral was built, numbering fifty boys from the Cathedral school, or as formerly from the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

FRENCH OFFICIAL

ALLOWED TO LAND BY SECRETARY METCALF'S ORDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—By the direct order of Secretary of Labor and Commerce Metcalf, Judge Amedee Horville, an official of the French government in Tahiti, has been landed.

Judge Horville, who arrived here enroute to France, was said to be suffering from tuberculosis and he was not allowed to land. The matter was called to the attention of the French ambassador at Washington and the state department with the result that Judge Horville was allowed to proceed on his journey.

SPECIAL All this Week Table Tumblers 19c Doz

REGULAR PRICE 30c DOZEN.

One Doz. Given Away with 1 lb. of Our *60c Tea*

DOUBLE STAMPS ALL THIS MONTH

227 Central St. O'Brien Bros TEA DEALERS 227 Central St.

LATEST

BACK BAY MURDER

Man Milliner Slain by Artillery Man

LARKIN WYMAN HALL, THE MURDERED MAN.

Boston Aroused by Tragedy on St. Botolph St.—Larkin W. Hall the Victim—Two Suspects Held

BOSTON, Oct. 17—Larkin Wyman Hall, aged 35 years, proprietor of a millinery establishment at 47 Winter street, was killed at his Back Bay lodgings, No. 2 St. Botolph street, some time Saturday night. The death was not discovered until late yesterday when a friend of the dead man called by appointment.

Last night the police arrested Fred Watson and Eugene Sennott, both privates in the 77th company of the Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Warren.

FRED WATSON, Held on Suspicion.

The men are held on the charge of murder and Watson, the police say, has admitted the killing, but claims that he did it in self-defence. Watson's story of the tragedy is the only one that the police have, as Sennott is said to have been stupefied by liquor at the time and wholly unconscious of what was happening.

According to Watson's story he had become acquainted with Hall a little more than a week ago. On Thursday he received a letter from Hall, requesting the meeting in Boston on Saturday night, and containing the further request that Watson bring one of his friends with him. Watson wrote to Hall that he would keep the engagement and accordingly Saturday night he came up from Fort Warren, which is situated on George's Island, in the harbor, and Sennott accompanied him. They met Hall in the Park street subway station, and the trio proceeded to a restaurant in the West End, where they had supper. They spent two or three hours in drinking and then Hall invited the soldiers to spend the night at his apartments. When they arrived at Hall's rooms in a lodging house at No. 2 St. Botolph street, Hall produced more liquor for his guests. Soon after Sennott fell asleep on the bed.

Among the decorations in Hall's room was a Japanese sword, with a curved blade. Soon after Sennott fell asleep, Watson claims that he and Hall became engaged in an altercation, and that the latter seized the sword and attacked him. Watson says that Hall chased him around the room nearly a quarter of an hour trying to strike him with the sword. Finally Hall forced Watson into a corner and made another thrust at him with the weapon. Watson again parried the blow and the point of the sword, which was still in Hall's hand, penetrated his neck and severed the jugular vein. Hall fell to the floor and expired almost immediately.

Watson says that when he realized what had occurred he aroused Sennott and the two men left the house, proceeding to the foot of State street, where they boarded the launch for Fort Warren, leaving the city at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

Although Hall was killed about midnight, the tragedy did not become known until yesterday afternoon when a friend of the dead man entered his apartments and found the lifeless body on the floor.

Hall has been engaged in business in this city for about 15 years. He was a native of Rockland, Me., unmarried, and was highly respected in his native city, where he leaves a father and a brother.

FOUND THE BODY.

A Mr. Giles, who was at one time a male nurse and who is said more recently to have been a street car employe, is, up to this time, a mysterious factor in the case. He is the man who discovered the crime. At a late hour last night, the police had not been able to find him and get from him a statement of what he saw when he first entered Hall's room at noon Sunday, and where he has kept himself since. Giles was said at a late hour last evening to be in the employ of the Boston Elevated Railroad as special agent or detective attached to the claims department. Although a persistent effort was made to find him he was not located.

But Dr. Prosper Bender of Exeter Chambers, who was called to the house to attend Hall by Giles, had a talk with Giles during which he told Dr. Bender quite enough of his connection with Hall to relieve him in a degree of suspicion.

Giles went to the St. Botolph street

EUGENE SENNETT, Held on Suspicion.

house at noon yesterday, having had a previous appointment with Hall to dine with him. Mrs. Sibley, the landlady, let him in, and he went directly to Hall's room. He was there but a moment when he rushed downstairs and out of the house. It was but a little after noon when he rushed to the office of Dr. Prosper Bender, in Exeter Chambers on Exeter street, but a short distance from the St. Botolph street house, and there called the physician. Dr. Bender's story of the affair from this on is very lucid. He said:

"Shortly after 12 o'clock a nurse by the name of Giles, who had once attended a patient for me some years ago, rushed into my office and requested me to come and see a man who was either dying or dead. He told me he had previous appointment with the man Hall to dine together at noon. He said that if the man were not dead he was dying for he could not discover a pulsation and the body was cold and apparently bloodless.

Giles said that when he opened the door and went into the room he saw the body lying on the floor in a pool of blood, clothed in nothing but a guernsey. He said he felt of the body and discovered it pulseless and thought the man was either dead or dying. He went up stairs into a small room on the third floor front. As I opened the door the bed was right angles to me with the head to the left. It was a small room about 10 by 12 feet. The bureau was up against the wall directly at the foot of the bed. There was a very small space between the foot of the bed and the bureau.

CHINATOWN RAID

THREE PLACES CLEANED OUT BY POLICE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Excitement ran high in Chinatown on Saturday night as the result of a series of disorderly house raids, and the Tombs police court yesterday could hardly hold the crowd of prisoners who had been caught in the police net.

Policeman Lieber and Van Buskirk of the Mulberry street station, who were in plain clothes, had a lively time on the top floor of a Mott street house, the first place that was raided. They went into a room on the top floor and the door was suddenly slammed behind them. Huddled in the dark were ten women. When they tried to leave the door wouldn't open. They finally had to beat the door down in order to get out. On the first floor they found Giuseppe Sanita, the proprietor of the place, and took them all to the station house.

While this was going on Policeman Lo Guide and Carrao were having an equally interesting time a few doors away. Over a Chinese opium joint they found Joseph Parasi, another proprietor, and asked him where the women were.

"Upstairs," said Parasi. When the policemen got upstairs all they could see were petticoats disappearing through a trap door in the roof. De Guide gave chase while Carrao took Parasi to the station house. Half an hour later De Guide returned empty handed.

In another dive Francisco Forte and six women were arrested.

Samita, Parasi and Forte were held in $500 each for special sessions by Magistrate Whitman. All the women were discharged.

STOCK MARKET

Today's Quotations on Active Stocks

The following are the closing quotations of today's stock market for active stocks:

NEW YORK STOCKS

Am Sugar	136⅛
A m Sugar pfd	134½
A & T	85⅜
A & T pfd	101⅜
B & O	91⅝
B & O pfd	94
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	66⅝
Chi & Gt W	15¾
C M & St P	168¾
C R & P	30
C R & P pfd	74⅞
Con Gas	216
Del & Hud	174½
Erie R R	34¼
Erie 1st	69¾
Manhat Con	155½
Mo Kan & Tex	29¾
Mo Kan & Tex pfd	56¾
Met St Ry	122
Mis Pac	101
N Y Cen	131⅞
N Y Ont & W	36
Penn	136
People's Gas	106⅝
So Pac	62¾
Reading	77¼
Reading pfd	87
Reading 2nd pfd	81
Tex & Pac	34⅞
Union Pac	107¼
Union Pac pfd	97
U S Steel	22
U S Steel pfd	83⅞
Wabash	21¼
Wabash pfd	47⅞
W U Telegraph	92¼
U S Leather	11
U S Leather pfd	85¾

BOSTON STOCKS.

Adventure	3⅞
Amalgamated	61½
American Wool	18¼
American Wool pfd	84
Am Tel & Tel	147½
Arcadian	.85
Atlantic	14¾
Anaconda	22¼
Anaconda	105½
Allouez	12
B & Albany	249¾
B & Maine	168
Bingham	28⅞
Calumet & Hecla	650
Centennial	27
Chicago Junction	152¾
Chicago Junction pfd	123
Copper Range	61¼
Daly-West	13
Dom Coal	57
Dom Coal pfd	109¼
Dom Steel	15½
Elevated	153
Elm River	2¾
Fitchburg pfd	139
Franklin	8¾
Mass	5¼
Mass Gas	42
Mass Gas pfd	83½
Mass Electric	14
Mass Electric pfd	55½
Mayflower	60
Mex Cen	16⅞
Michigan	7½
M C & C	5½
Mohawk	50
N E Tel	133
Osceola	87¾
N Y, N H & H R R	193¾
Old Colony Mine	1
Old Colony R R	201
Old Dominion	21½
Shannon	5⅞
Royal	21¾
Rhode Island	1¼
Tamarack	122
Parrott	25½
Quincy	95
Sante Fe	1¾
Trinity	9
United States	23¼
United States Oil	11⅞
Utah	41
Winona	[illegible]
Wolverine	9⅞
Western Tel	1⅝
Western Tel pfd	9
West End	91⅞
West End pfd	112⅞
Wyandotte	[illegible]

PRISONERS GONE

Four of Them Secured Their Freedom

ONE WENT OVER 25 FOOT EMBANKMENT

Two Companions in Escape Were Caught

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 17.—Three prisoners escaped from the Somerset county jail at 7.30 yesterday morning. Sylvanus Carkhuff and William Ashton, two of them, have been captured, but "Geese" Niles, an ex-convict, who distinguished himself last week by attempting to hold up a freight train of the Jersey Central railroad, is still at large.

When Deputy Sheriff John Anderson started to feed the prisoners yesterday he swung back the solid iron doors of the main corridor and passed in the food through an opening in the grating of the inner door, which he believed to be locked. He had only half of the food for the prisoners, so as usual he allowed the outer door of the corridor to remain open, and depended on the inner door to hold the prisoners while he stepped across a hall and entered the jail kitchen to obtain the second tray of food.

In the brief interval that the deputy was absent from the corridor "Geese" Niles picked the old-fashioned lock on the inner door and walked out. He was followed by Carkhuff and Ashton. When Mrs. Anderson, who was helping the deputy in the kitchen, chanced to look out of the window toward the main entrance to the jail she saw the three prisoners running across the prison yard.

Anderson made a dash out of the kitchen door, but by the time he reached the yard the men had scaled a fence and were cutting across lots to the streets. The deputy could not follow the prisoners immediately, as he was compelled to rush to the corridor and close the outer door to prevent a general exodus of other prisoners. When he started in pursuit the prisoners had gained a lead of several blocks and were sprinting down Grove street toward Peters Brook. A number of citizens joined in the chase and before the prisoners had proceeded a mile they were pressed by a howling posse of men and boys.

Policeman Henry Koch who was riding up Grove street on a bicycle, saw the posse advancing from the opposite direction with the prisoners in the lead. The prisoners sighted the policeman in the distance and turned off into a side street. Koch made a short cut and caught up with Niles, and Ashton near the foot of Bortine street in East Somerville.

At the foot of Bortine street there is a perpendicular embankment along Peters Brook... jumping over the precipice. Koch was crowding Niles as he made toward the embankment as his only means of escape. When Niles reached the edge of the precipice he jumped off. He landed on his feet on the soft earth at the edge of the stream and sunk nearly to his knees in the mire. He soon disengaged himself and sprinted across the lowlands toward the mountain.

The high embankment acted as a barrier to his pursuers, as they could not follow him by a direct route without jumping over the precipice. Koch leaned over the precipice and demanded of Niles to surrender or be shot. Koch was off duty and really had no pistol with him. Niles, with a laugh, invited the policeman to carry out his bluff and sprinted away. Ashton, who was following close at Niles' heels, balked at jumping over the precipice, and surrendered to Koch. Carkhuff, who had become separated from the other prisoners early in the chase, was pursued by a posse for two miles across the open country and captured in a cornfield. The authorities are still searching for Niles, who was last seen running toward the mountain.

Niles began a career of crime with the Wyvo Gang of Raritan when he was ten years old. He was waiting trial in the Somerset county jail for attempting to shoot W. H. Condit, an engineer of the New Jersey Central railroad, in an attempted hold-up of the train near here a week ago.

Carkhuff is also an ex-convict who is likely to be resentenced to the state prison for wife beating. Ashton was sent up from North Plainfield and is awaiting trial on a charge of rape. An inspection of the jail after the escape of the prisoners showed that an attempt had been made Saturday by Niles and his companions to dig their way out by removing a number of bricks from the rear wall at the end of the corridor.

WOMAN'S CHARGE

SAYS SHE WAS HOUNDED BY POLICE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Lillian Wallace of ... street was arraigned in the ... police court yesterday, on the complaint of Charles Ernst, a plain clothes man of the Fifth street station, who told Magistrate Ommen that he watched the women for ten minutes on the Bowery and saw her speak to two men.

"I spoke to no man," said the woman. "It was 8.30 o'clock Saturday night and I was on my way home with two lady friends when this officer ran up and arrested me. I am not doing anything wrong on the streets now, but every time an officer from that station sees me he arrests me."

"She is an old offender, Judge. She was before Judge Cornwell two weeks ago," said the policeman.

"I was arrested for spite. If I had one ... K. tickets the other girls wouldn't be arrested," responded [illegible].

... H. Butler, a plain clothes man, the same precinct, chimed in with a statement that he knew the woman.

"Mr. Butler knows me," said she. "... to be my sweetheart. When ... out into the country this summer ... wrote to me asking if some other man had won his affections."

"Have you got the letter?"

"I tore it up."

"... also, I never wrote a letter to her," the policeman said to the magistrate. The woman was committed to the workhouse.

The alarm from box 28 at 12.30 this afternoon was for a chimney fire in the Harris block in Perkins street. The damage was slight.

RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR

Continued.

THE EIGHTH DAY OF GREAT BATTLE

BERLIN, Oct. 17—11.51 a.m.—Colonel Gaedke, the war correspondent of the Tageblatt telegraphs from Mukden that when he left the battlefield yesterday at 3.30 p.m., a general engagement was in progress which was not yet decisive, although not unfavorable for the Russians. The battle opened at 7 o'clock in the morning, 12 miles south of Mukden. At about 2 p.m., he heard heavy artillery firing in the mountains eastward, where he understood General Stakelberg was attacking the Japanese right flank. An immense number of wounded were arriving at Mukden.

On this, the eighth day of the fighting, the weather was fine.

Colonel Gaedke sent another dispatch dated Saturday, which was detained at St. Petersburg, describing the operations on the Russian right, which he accompanied. He says that after four days' hard fighting, with heavy losses, the Russians had reached a point at the base of the precipitous heights of Tumin pass which was occupied by Japanese. The Russians were only about 300 to 500 yards distant from the Japanese positions and intending storming them the morning of the thirteenth, but the order to retreat arrived during the night. The Russians fought with admirable persistence and skill. The artillery was somewhat better than that of the Japanese in number of guns and and far superior in effectiveness. The infantry and artillery co-operated with great success. In retreating from the pass the Russian forces got away without firing a shot. The wounded were carried away on stretchers. The incessant artillery firing heard from the Russian centre and right on the 14th was considerably stronger than the firing at Liao Yang.

The Russian losses up to the evening of October 13 were estimated at 15,000.

JAPANESE GUNS TAKEN BY RUSSIANS

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17—General Sakharoff telegraphs that the Russians yesterday recaptured Lonely Tree hill, south of Shakhe, and captured 11 Japanese guns and one quick firer.

RETREATING RUSSIANS SHELLED BY JAPS

GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS, Via Fusan, Korea, Saturday, Oct. 15, Evening (Delayed by transmission)—Lamuting, the last stand of the Russians, was captured at 4.30 p. m. The Japanese are now shelling the retreating Russians, who defended the town.

This was the most stubborn of the entire six days battle.

All day the Japanese poured a rain of shells on the position with no effect and finally it was taken by the infantry.

The entire line is now in possession of the Japanese.

It is rumored that many more Russian guns were captured today.

PREPARING GROUND FOR SECOND ARMY

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17, 1.55 p. m.—The feeling at the war office today is slightly brighter as it becomes evident that the Japanese have not cut off any of the Russians and that General Kuropatkin, is able to stand like a stone wall. The right wings of both sides are believed to be greatly exhausted by their long sustained efforts. The main fear, is that the unexplained quiet on the Russian left may presage some stategical stroke of which Kuropatkin has not yet been apprised.

One of the aides of General Grippenberg said to The Associated Press, this morning:

"Even if Kuropatkin has been badly defeated, provided it does not end in a rout and disaster, in my opinion, his offensive movement should be approved. Only by hammering away can we ultimately hope to smash the Japanese. Kuropatkin is simply preparing the ground for us when we arrive with the second army.

RUSSIAN REPORT OF THE ASSAULT

AT THE RUSSIAN FRONT, Via Mukden, Oct. 17, 5.45 p. m.—On Saturday, at midnight the Vailkolutsk regiment moved out of its position, north of Shakhe to capture the village of Fishinpu. The Russians crept up quietly and then charged with the bayonet, clearing out the Japanese at the south end of the village.

But at the other end stood a buddhist temple, which the Japanese had converted into a fortress. They dug a deep trench around its stone walls and surrounded them with wire entanglements, making it impossible to storm the temple, so the Russians brought up artillery under cover of the darkness and tried to breach the walls at a distance of 800 paces, but the shells proved ineffective and fortunately not all the corps were provided with field mortars with which they could have quickly converted the temple into ruins.

Therefore, the Russians were forced to leave the Japanese in possession of the temple and during the whole of yesterday, the Russians held one half of the village and the Japanese the other half. A pool of water in the village square separated the combatants, forming a sort of neutral lake.

The Russian and Japanese soldiers occupied the neighboring huts and from shelter of the earthen walls of the Chinese court yards they hurled abuse and jokes at each other to the accompaniment of occasional rifle bullets, when anyone was rash enough to show his head.

The village of Lamuting on the south side of the Shakhe river and slightly east of the railroad was also simultaneously occupied by Russians and Japanese.

At ... o'clock in the afternoon, the Russian offensive operations were crowned with success and the Russian right moved forward to the village of Wuchanr, which was carried by a brilliant assault against determined resistance, the Japanese finally abandoning it with heavy loss. At five o'clock, the Russians occupied the village of Chenliandu, which lies almost parallel with the Linchiapu on the north side of the Shakhe river and to the westward of where it bends south. This concluded the fighting at the Shakhe river Sunday.

It is expected that night attacks will follow today and tomorrow.

Owing to the capture of Chenliandu by the Russians the Japanese will be compelled to finally evacuate Linchiapu, which is of the greatest importance to the Russians, as its possession will enable them to roll up the Japanese left and go to the help of the Russian centre by enfilading the Japanese flank.

The weather today was warm and clear, but it grew suddenly cold this evening.

"Let the Japanese freeze a bit," exclaimed the Russians stamping on the cold ground in the trenches to keep themselves warm.

The fighting ceased entirely at nightfall, everything was wrapped in darkness and under a black starless sky the Russian soldiers brought up their suppers from the field kitchens to the trenches, while over the Japanese positions hovered great flocks of carrion crows.

RUSSIAN ATTACK WAS REPULSED

GEN. OKU'S HEADQUARTERS, via Fusan, Saturday, Oct. 15—10 a. m. (Delayed in transmission)—The Russian right has retired from all its positions save that of the extreme right, where they made a desperate stand west of the railroad. At midnight the Russians made an attack but were driven back with heavy loss. They repeated the attack at dawn but were unsuccessful and are now drawing back the division and a half engaged. Before the left and center of the left Japanese army fifteen hundred Russian dead were found in four days.

RUSSIAN FLEET SUFFERS SEVERELY

TOKIO, Oct. 17.—9.30 a.m.—It is authoritatively reported that the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is suffering from the fire of the Japanese land batteries.

Reports of a recent attempt by the fleet to sortie is unfounded, as is the reported capture of another blockade runner.

THE BALTIC FLEET IN LANGELAND BELT

FAKKEBERG, Langeland Island, Denmark, Oct. 17—The Russian Baltic sea fleet, passed the southern extremity of Langeland island at 5.30 o'clock this morning. The Danish cruiser Heimdal exchanged salutes with the Russian vessels to the northward. The fleet comprises 21 ships. Shortly afterwards the vessels anchored in Langeland Belt between Fakkeberg and Hedykke to take in coal. Three steamers were awaiting them.

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Every person making a purchase of 50 cents or more in our store from Oct. 17 to Oct. 31st will be given a chance to guess the correct number of premiums that will be on display at the rooms of the Merchants' Legal Stamp Company on the morning of the first day of November, 1904. First prize, Solid Oak Side Board; second prize, Mahogany Chiffonier; third prize, Quartered Oak Hall Rack. Premiums on exhibition in our Palmer Street window. Guess as many times as you make purchases.

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MONDAY MORNING we place on sale 100 dozen Seamless Sheets, bleached, 2¼ yards wide, 2½ yards long, 3 and 1 inch hems, made from standard sheeting which retails at 25c a yard. We offer them all ready to wear.

49c each

100 dozen Pillow Cases, made of Standard "Langdon" and "Anchor" Cottons, size 42 and 45 by 36. The cotton alone in these widths sells at 15c and 19c per yard. Here they are made and neatly finished at

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We are headquarters for all grades ready-made Sheets and Pillow Cases, Tubings and Sheeting—bleached and unbleached, prices and quality in every instance will compare favorably with those of any first-class New England concern.

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ALL DISCHARGED

President Acts in the Slocum Disaster

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Investigation of the General Slocum disaster by the national commission, created for the purpose, has been completed, and the report of the commission was made public yesterday. In connection with the important findings of the commission, presented in the report, President Roosevelt, to whom the report was submitted, has written a letter to Secretary Victor H. Metcalf, of the department of commerce and labor, briefly summarizing the report and directing him to carry into effect the recommendations of the commission. He also directs that Robert S. Rodie, supervising inspector of second district, steamboat inspection service, and James A. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett, local inspectors in charge of the port of New York, be discharged from the service, the commission holding them directly responsible for the laxity of the steamboat inspection, to which the Slocum disaster was directly attributable.

President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Metcalf follows:

White House, Washington,
October 12, 1904.

My Dear Sir:—I have received the report of the "commission of the United States on the investigation of the General Slocum disaster," and the report of the department of justice of October 12th, recapitulating what has been done by the department of justice in connection with the criminal proceedings taken against various individuals because of their connection with the disaster. I send you herewith both reports. Punitive action by the government can, of course, only take two forms: One, that of legal proceedings against those either within or without the service, and two, removal from office of those within the service. It appears that the department of justice has already secured indictments against the master and captain of the Slocum and against the managing directors of the Knickerbocker Steamboat company, to which company the Slocum belonged, for misconduct, negligence and inattention to duty by the captain, and for aiding and abetting therein by the managing directors. Furthermore, the department of justice has secured indictments against Henry Lundberg and John W. Fleming, the assistant inspectors of the steamboat inspection service, who actually inspected the Slocum, for fraud, misconduct, and inattention to duty. Lundberg had been appointed merely on probation in the service, and has been dropped. There can, of course, be no further action taken about Fleming until his trial has been finished; although it does not follow that an acquittal would prevent the department from discharging him from the service. In addition, the department of justice has secured the indictment of the manager and three employes of the Nonpareil Cork Works, of Camden, N. J., for putting upon the market compressed-cork blocks for use in making life preservers, each of which blocks contained in its center a piece of bar-iron weighing several ounces. This last offense was of so heinous a character that it is difficult to comment on it with proper self-restraint. It appears that the national legislature has never enacted a law providing in set terms for the punishment of this particular species of infamy, doubtless because it never entered the head of any man that so gross an infamy could be perpetrated. I suggest that you report this whole matter to congress, transmitting these two reports, and at that time calling special attention to the need of imposing an adequate penalty for the making or selling of defective life-saving appliances.

So much for what the department of justice has done in reference to the disaster. But in addition to the men put on trial by the department of justice, action should be taken against those employes whose responsibility for the state of things producing the accident has been brought out in the report of the commission. According to this report it appears that in addition to the two assistant inspectors who are now on trial, the supervising inspector of the second district, Mr. Rodie, and the two local inspectors of the port of New York, Messrs. Dumont and Barrett, should all three be removed for laxity and neglect in performing their duties. As regards the conduct of Mr. Rodie, Mr. Uhler dissents from the conclusions of the four other commissioners. I agree with the conclusions of the other four. Laxity and neglect where the consequences may be so terrible as they have proved to be in this case, cannot be passed over even where there has been good conduct in other respects on the part of the man implicated. Accordingly the three officials named will be removed from the service. Moreover you will please direct their successors in office at once to conduct a thorough examination of the entire inspection force of the port of New York, with the object of weeding out all the men whom such examination shall show to be unfitted to perform the very arduous and responsible duties of their positions. The supervising inspector-general has at present no headquarters force of special agents, so that it is undoubtedly very difficult for him to exercise any adequate and direct supervision over the various local divisions of the inspection service. In each division he must rely chiefly on the fidelity and energy of the local heads; and if these fail to perform their duty they must be held accountable. He must, however, exercise as thorough a supervision as the means at his disposal allow. In order that I may be informed as to the exact condition of the service in all its parts, I direct you to order a searching investigation, in continuance of the investigation of the commission, into the conduct of the central office and of every outside subdivision of the service save that in New York.

You shall also make such changes in the regulations as are recommended by the commission, and you will therefore call a special meeting of the board of supervising inspectors for this purpose. You will also lay before the congress a request that the law be changed in the various particulars recommended by the commission. I wish particular emphasis laid upon the proposal of the commission that there be created by law a special body thoroughly to investigate the laws which are supposed to provide for the safety of passengers on steamboats, especially on excursion boats, where the prime causes of danger are the overcrowding and the flimsy and highly inflammable character of the superstructures.

Very truly yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The report of the commission is elaborate and exhaustive, consisting of a pamphlet of 62 printed pages, containing about 32,000 words. It is divided into five chapters in which are considered the appointment and proceedings of the commission; the disaster; departmental action as to the steamboat inspection service previous to the Slocum disaster; the steamboat inspection service, and the recommendations of the commission. As an appendix, to the report a statement is made by the department of justice of the criminal proceedings connected with the Slocum disaster, and the life-preserver cases.

In the account of the disaster, it is shown that the Slocum was owned by the Knickerbocker Steamboat company, a New York corporation, which also owned the steamer Grand Republic. The company has paid no dividends during the last six years. The Slocum was inspected last by Henry Lundberg and John W. Fleming, May 6, 1904, and the current certificate of inspection at the time of the disaster was issued on May 6th by James A. Dumont, inspector of hulls, and Thomas H. Barrett, inspector of boilers, the board of local inspectors at the port of New York. An elaborate description of the Slocum is given in the course of which it is stated: "All the upper works of this vessel were constructed of light wood and had been painted and burnished many times and were, therefore, in a highly inflammable condition. In the construction of the vessel there were no safeguards against fire other than compliance with the regulations as regards the proximity of woodwork to boilers. The vessel had no fireproof hatches or bulkheads and was built entirely of wood."

"The General Slocum was a vessel built to carry a large number of excursionists (2500 allowed by law), and in her design there was apparently no consideration whatever given to the question of inflammability. In such a vessel, a fire, once having obtained fair headway, could not be controlled, and the vessel would be quickly consumed, as exemplified in the case of the General Slocum."

The report pays a tribute to Assistant Engineer Brandow, and also the chief engineer, Conklin, who remained at their posts. The report says: "Evidently Brandow did his full duty efficiently and courageously. He was at his post until the vessel was beached, for the engines were kept in motion until a few seconds before striking North Brother Island.

"After a careful consideration of the entire testimony as to the time of the discovery of the fire, the commission is of the opinion that the men in the pilot house had knowledge of the fire before the steamer passed the eastern end of Ward's Island. The commission therefore believes that the master knew of the fire in time to have beached the vessel either in Little Hell Gate to the westward of the Sunken Meadows, or in the Bronx Hills to the eastward of the Sunken Meadows, and to have thereby gained the great and essential advantage of placing the vessel with her stern to the wind so that the flames would be driven forward and away from the passengers, instead of taking a course that inevitably drove the flames rapidly aft, toward the passengers, and delayed the beaching of the vessel for several minutes longer than was necessary."

The commission declares that Pilot Van Wart showed bad judgment and lack of skill in beaching the vessel at a considerable angle with the shore line thus leaving in deep water all but the bow of the ship, which was in flames and affording the passengers who could not swim little opportunity to save their lives. The commission believes that the vessel might have been beached so as to enable passengers to leap overboard and wade ashore.

The commission sharply criticizes the condition of the fire fighting apparatus on the vessel, saying that the whole fire hose equipment was bad, except possibly one hundred feet of new hose, which was not used at all. The evidence shows that no water had ever been put through the fire hose on the Slocum. "There is a strong probability that the fire would have been controlled had the fire hose been of the required statutory strength." No fire drills or boat drills had ever been held on the vessel this year.

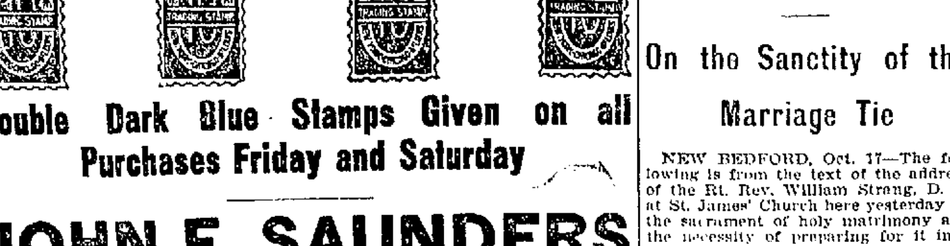
The commission says that the mate, Flanagan, in distinct violation of the law, and contrary to the requirements of the vessel's certificate, was not a licensed officer. "The inefficiency and poor quality of the deck crew of this vessel, doubtless typical of the majority of the crews of excursion steamers, is one of the essential facts that caused the loss of so many lives."

After considering the composition of the excursion party the commission says, "a very important conclusion from this set of facts is that the law and regulations must recognize the fact that an excursion party must be taken care of, and cannot take care of itself."

The report shows that the operations of the steamboat inspection service at New York were unsatisfactory, inefficient and negligent in many respects. The commission says that the evidence shows that the local inspectors were interpreting their duties in a manner not justified by the statutes. The requirements as to the testing of fire hose on passenger steamers were wholly disregarded.

The commission presents many recommendations, all of them based on their examination into the Slocum disaster. These recommendations are principally of a technical character relating to the laws and regulations governing the steamboat inspection service: laws regulating the construction of passenger steamers, etc.

These recommendations will be transmitted to congress at its approaching session and legislation will be asked along the lines of the report and recommendations of the commission.



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BISHOP STANG

On the Sanctity of the Marriage Tie

NEW BEDFORD, Oct. 17—The following is from the text of the address of the Rt. Rev. William Strang, D. D., at St. James' Church here yesterday on the sacrament of holy matrimony and the necessity of preparing for it in a truly Christian manner:

During the past week the Boston papers have informed us of the dramatic efforts made (by a denomination which claims to be a branch of the true church and which even tries to arrogate to itself the title "Catholic") to formulate a decree forbidding ministers to remarry divorced persons.

The question is as old as the Anglican church itself. It is the cause of its very origin. The pope would not allow Henry VIII. to divorce himself from his lawful wife, whereupon Henry divorced himself from the church of God. But no so-called church outside the true church, will be able to resist the current of the iniquity which, with its mighty torrent, annually sweeps to destruction thousands of our homes and children. The Catholic church is alone able to defend the sanctity of the marriage tie, and to save the foundation of society by protecting the Christian family and the Christian home.

There is another more practical question, which these reverend lords might well take up and answer with profit: Why do Protestant ministers of the gospel marry Roman Catholics who, forgetful of the dictates of conscience and holy law, rush to them and seek their service for the commencement of an unhallowed union? Do these ministers ignore the fact that such unfortunate Catholics thereby commit a horrible sacrilege and cut themselves off from the church of Christ? Are they not aware that if such unfortunate wretched people wish to return to the bosom of the church, they must express a sincere regret for having sought the assistance of a minister to defy God and his holy church? Surely it is not money that tempts such ministers to throw the mask of religion over an act for which any respectable Catholic must blush. Did ever a Catholic priest in this or any other country offer his religious services for the marriage of Protestants? All the gold of Ophir would not move a Catholic priest to marry non-Catholics.

The ministers of non-Catholic denominations will have to answer to the divine judge of men for many of the loose ideas and customs now prevalent among men concerning the holy bond of matrimony.

TRIED SUICIDE

Man and Woman Attempted Drowning

RESCUED BY POLICE AND DRAWTENDERS

Woman is Probably Religiousy Insane

BOSTON, Oct. 17—Drawtenders Patrick McAvena and Miles Koen of the north draw of the Chelsea bridge, Charlestown, and Patrolman Walter M. Berry, assisted by D. Fisher of Maverick street, Chelsea, yesterday prevented two persons from drowning themselves off the Chelsea bridge, Charlestown.

The attempts at life destruction were made by a man and woman each named O'Brien, and occurred within an hour of each other, at points about 50 yards apart on the same bridge.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Miss Mary O'Brien, a finely dressed and beautiful young woman, about 30 years old, created a scene on a Chelsea car by assaulting some male passengers and smashing the windows soon after the car passed through Chelsea square on its way to Boston. As the car slowed up at the north draw bridge the woman jumped off, exclaiming that she wanted to get away from men who were attempting to do her harm.

"I am tired of this wicked world. I won't live in it any longer," she cried, and walked alongside the railing of the bridge, glancing anxiously over the rail and about her as if watching for an opportune moment to accomplish her purpose.

D. Fisher, living at 42 Maverick st., Chelsea, who was a passenger on the car, fearing that she intended to commit suicide followed the woman over the bridge, until he met Patrolman Berry, to whom he spoke of the woman's threats and peculiar actions. Berry followed closely behind Miss O'Brien and asked her why she did not walk on the side walk on the opposite side of the bridge. Instead of replying she made a rush for the railing and attempted to throw herself from the Bridge into the river some 20 feet below. Officer Berry made a dash for the woman and succeeded in grasping her arm and waist as she flung herself partly over the rail. He was assisted in taking her across the road to the sidewalk by Mr. Fisher. While he was talking to her she again tried to throw herself overboard by stepping on the lower brace, catching hold of the top of the railing and springing forward. She was again grabbed this time the combined efforts of Patrolman Berry and Mr. Fisher being needed to prevent her from going into the water.

PROBABLY RELIGIOUSLY INSANE.

The woman was taken to the Charlestown police station in the patrol wagon and was later removed to the house of detention. On the way to the latter she prayed fervently.

The police believe she is religiously insane. It was learned that she was employed as a domestic in Brookline. Saturday she visited the Gray Nuns home in Union Park st, and yesterday she went to a friend's home in Revere and was on her way to Boston on a Chelsea car when seized with the delusion that nearly resulted in her self-destruction.

Forty-five minutes later Timothy O'Brien of 66 School st., Charlestown, walked across the Chelsea bridge and when he reached the north draw he took off his coat, hat and vest and leaped over the rail into the river. The swift flowing current carried him out into the broad expanse of water leading to the harbor.

Patrick McAvena and Miles Koen, the drawtenders on duty, saw the man floundering in the water and they sprang for the rowboat which is tied near the drawhouse. They were soon beside the struggling form and as Koen turned the boat around, McAvena made a grab for the man as he rose to the surface for the last time. The water was quite rough and choppy, but the drawtenders succeeded in pulling O'Brien over the stern. When the men reached the drawhouse, Patrolman Berry, who had played an important part in the attempted suicide of Miss O'Brien a short while before, telephoned for the police ambulance and on its arrival O'Brien was taken to the City hospital relief station.

AFFECTED BY FAMILY TROUBLES.

It was stated that O'Brien's mind is unbalanced as a result of family troubles, his wife having left him two weeks ago and having gone to Somerville to live. Since then he has been despondent. He has a son and daughter. He was employed by Bryant & Kent on Rutherford av. until recently.

Saturday night O'Brien visited the home of his father on Decatur st., where he left his watch and valuables, and while there he threatened to drown himself. His father followed him from the house, but the son managed to evade him.

PERSONALS

Miss [illegible] McMahon of Watson street [illegible] the next two weeks with [illegible], Norwich, Conn.

Mr. [illegible] Sweatt of Eighteenth street has returned from a two weeks' trip to St. Louis and Chicago.

Miss [illegible] Turgeon of Merrimack street has returned from a two months' trip to Canada.

Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Steele of Barre, Vt., are [illegible] Dr. and Mrs. Walter of 86 [illegible]

Lydia [illegible] Chapter, D. A. R., was entertained Saturday afternoon at the home of the regent, Mrs. E. J. Neale, [illegible] street.

Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Steele of Barre, gone on a trip to Montreal and St. Louis.

Miss [illegible] Leclere has returned from a trip to Canada, during which she visited relatives and friends in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, St. Lambert and Kingsley.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Women to sew at home, $9 per week. Materials sent everywhere free, steady work, plain sewing only. Send addressed envelope for full particulars. S. C. T., Du Pont, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Ladies wanted everywhere copying letters at home, evenings or spare time and return to us. No mailing or canvassing, $9 weekly earned, materials free. Enclose self-addressed envelope for particulars. Guarantee Co., No. 8123 Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Young men everywhere, copy letters at home evenings, $9.60 week. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Manager Dept. 8121, Box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A man used to wood business. Apply 19 Congress st.

WANTED—Table girl. 242 Moody st.

WANTED—A good man on farm, by month or year, will furnish house if desired. Apply Middlesex Market, 256 Middlesex st.

WANTED—To hire two good pool tables. Address A. M., Sun office.

WANTED—Foreman for spool and reel factory, good position for right man, must be competent to take full charge. Address Jenny Bobbin, Sun Office.

WANTED—Lady cashier, state experience, best of references required. Address J. D., Sun Office.

LADIES: Earn $20 per hundred writing short letters. Send stamped envelope for particulars. Ideal Mfg. Co., Cassopolis, Mich.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To the next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of Ellen Fife of Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, an insane person.

Whereas Christina Fife, the guardian of said insane person has presented her petition for authority to mortgage certain real estate therein specified of her said ward to raise the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, for payment of debts and the ward's maintenance.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in The Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To the next of kin and all other persons interested in Mary M. Finn, of Lowell in said County of Middlesex, minor.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court by Nathan D. Pratt, of Lowell in the County of Middlesex, praying for the appointment of himself, or some other suitable person, as guardian, of said minor.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the eighteenth day of October A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why a guardian should not be appointed as aforesaid.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, to the next of kin of said minor, and others interested, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in The Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifth day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

To the Honorable the Justices of the Superior Court, next to be holden at Cambridge within and for the County of Middlesex:

Respectfully represents William D. Thorne, of Lowell in said County, that a ceremony of marriage was performed between the libellant and Mary A. Thorne, whose residence to your petitioner is unknown, at the City of Fall River, County of Bristol in said Commonwealth on the sixth day of April, 1901, but he denies that he was on said day or at any time legally married to the libellee, but says that, at the time said marriage was performed the said libellee had a husband living named Harry Dickinson, who resided at the time of said ceremony in the Philippine Islands, but whose residence is now unknown to the libellant, and which said marriage was in force on and after the day of his alleged marriage to the libellee.

Wherefore the petitioner prays that by decree of this Honorable Court, the said marriage may be pronounced to be, and to have been, at and from the time of its celebration null and void, and that such further relief may be granted to your libellant in the premises as to right and law may pertain.

Dated at Lowell this ninth day of September, 1904. WM. D. THORNE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Middlesex, ss. Superior Court. Sept. 19th, A. D. 1904.

Upon the libel aforesaid, it is ordered that the libellant notify the libellee to appear before our Justices of said Court, at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Monday of November next, by causing an attested copy of said libel and of the order thereon, to be published in The Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, in the County of Middlesex, once a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said last mentioned day, and that an attested copy of said libel and order thereon be sent by registered letter to the last known residence of the libellee, that she may then and there show cause, if any she have, why the prayer in said libel set forth should not be granted. THEO. C. HURD, Clerk.

A true copy of the libel and of the order thereon.

Attest, THEO. C. HURD, Clerk.

CAMPAIGN
TORCHES
WITH WICK
12 Cents Each
C. B. Coburn Co.
63 MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES

SPECIAL NOTICE—All members of Fraternal Insurance orders, Pilgrims, A. O. U. W., Legion of Honor, Golden Cross, Royal Arcanum or others who are anxious to safeguard their investments or dissatisfied will please send their name, age and address to P. O. Box 1073, Lowell.

IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE to buy our new crop Teas and fresh roasted Coffees, they are up-to-date. Double stamps every day this week. Dickson's Tea Store, 68 Merrimack st.

PIMPLES—We diagnose each case of pimples, blackheads, ringworms and send treatment accordingly. Charges $1. Write for Symptom Blank. W. R. Morgan, Ph. C., Citizens Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE SUN IN BOSTON—The Sun is on sale every day at both news-stands of the Union Station in Boston. Don't forget this when taking your train for Lowell.

TO LET

TO LET—Small tenement of 4 good rooms. 265 Lincoln st., near Gorham.

TO LET—Large house, modern improvements, suitable for boarders or lodgers; rent low. Henry Miller & Son, Wyman's Exchange.

TO LET—Rooms furnished for light housekeeping. 19 Dutton st.

TO LET—Tenement to let 209 Ludlam st. 5 rooms, bath room, pantry, large yard. Rent $10 a month. Inquire at 207 Ludlam or 414 Broadway.

TO LET—On Mt. Washington st. six room tenement, G. D. Kimball, 64 Central street.

TO LET—On Baldwin st. five room tenement $5 a month. G. D. Kimball, 64 Central st.

TO LET—On Arlington st. nine room house. G. D. Kimball, 64 Central st.

TO LET—Sunny tenement of five rooms at Dracut Navy Yard. Seventy-five cents per week. Apply at 246 Varnum Ave.

TO LET—An apartment of five rooms with bath and set tubs. 38 Branch st.

TO LET—The elegant residence of the late Amos W. Dows, 58 Highland st., facing the South Common, house has recently been refitted with large steam plant, new furnace and plumbing. Just the place for roomers and boarders. Inquire of A. W. Dows & Co.

TO LET—Lodging and boarding house on South st. between Appleton and Middlesex. Inquire of owner Bernard McKiernan, 157 Appleton st.

TO LET—Dining room and kitchen in large lodging house centrally located, good stand for boarders, rent reasonable. Address Boarders, Sun Office.

TENEMENTS—Warm and sunny. Now is the time to get suited in a warm pleasant tenement for the winter. We have a few vacant at present of from three to six rooms that have been put in extra thorough repair to make them comfortable for the winter. The prices range from $5.50 to $12 per month and you can have your choice of location, Belvidere, Centralville, Middlesex st. or the Highlands. Come quick if you want one. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central st.

TO LET—First class tenement, 9 rooms, hot and cold water, set tubs, sunniest corner lot location in Belvidere. Apply 206 Pleasant st., cor. Rogers.

TO LET—House and barn, $10 a month. Inquire 678 Rogers st.

TO LET—Modern tenement of 7 rooms. Hot and cold water. Apply at 25 Varney st.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TO PROPERTY OWNERS and others, painter and paper hanger wants jobs steady and reliable man, reasonable terms. Apply J. N., Sun Office.

WANTED—General housework in small family, good cook, best of local references, resident of Lowell for 45 years. Address H. J., Sun Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Swedish girl to do general housework. Inquire Miss Carlson, 206 Moore st.

SITUATION WANTED—By middle aged lady to do light housework in small family. Inquire 167 East Merrimack st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced young lady as waitress. Inquire at Sun Office.

SITUATION WANTED—Middle aged lady would like 1 or 2 small children to mind by the day. Apply 43 Jewett st., Centralville.

WANTED—A position as housekeeper in small family by a thoroughly reliable woman. Good references. Address M. C., Sun Office.

WANTED—Nursing by a maternity hospital graduate, highest references. Inquire 97 Jewett st.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—A class pin set in pearls and turquoise between Harrison and Pleasant sts. on Sunday afternoon. Return to 7 Harrison st. and receive reward.

FOUND—A sum of money, the owner can have by inquiring of Neal Kelley, 15 Legrange st.

LOST—Open face watch between Smith, Liberty, Barclay and Sheldon sts. Reward at 63 Liberty st.

LOST—About $25 worth of stamps in an envelope. Return to Sun Office.

LOST—An all lace handkerchief on Abbott or Central sts., Tuesday afternoon. Return to 31 Abbott st. and be rewarded.

LOST—A roll of bills from French st. to Boott gate, finder leave at 63 French st. and receive reward.

LOST—Gold locket, chain and small ring, between Blossom st. and Chelmsford Centre. Reward at 101 Blossom st.

WANTED

I WANT to buy a cottage of seven rooms in good neighborhood. Address T. H. J., Sun Office.

WANTED—Position, good references, understand horses, cows, furnace boiler. Address B. C., Sun Office.

WANTED—Small cottage, half house or small tenement near post office, clean and comfortable, give particulars B. B., Sun Office.

BOARDERS AND ROOMERS—Wanted at Quincy House, 53 Lee street. Special rates to transients. Hot and cold baths, electric light, clean rooms, everything up to date.

CASH PAID for second-hand furniture, also sold and exchanged. Hornstein & Quinn, 118-120 Gorham street.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

FOR SALE

LADIES NOTICE—5 dozen needles, assorted, for 25c, and a beautiful picture free, 16x20 in colors. Send order to A. N. A., Sun Office.

FOR SALE—Handsome young canary singers, warranted. Price $2 each at 87 Tyler st.

FOR SALE—Furnace, with hot water combination. Call at 61 Durant st.

FOR SALE—A horse power. Apply 18 Congress st.

FOR SALE—Millinery store in centre of city, death of owner cause of sale. Apply to J. J. O'Connor, atty.-at law, rooms 27-28 Central Block, Lowell, Mass.

FOR SALE—Tenement house, good repair, quiet location, well rented at $40 per month, near post office. Address J. C., Sun Office.

FOR SALE—Auction sale at No. 2 Coolidge st. cor. Cheever st., Little Canada, Wednesday, Oct. 19th, 1904 at 10 o'clock a. m. A fine line of lodging house furniture, one large range, and good copper upright boiler, 30 gal. capacity in good condition. Per order, Mrs. Arsele Jodoin.

FOR SALE—A good all around horse. Inquire at 73 Inland st.

FOR SALE—4 ton of hay, in lots to suit. Apply 14 18th st.

FOR SALE—Quarter acre lots in centre of city of Fort Meade, Polk County, Florida, only 200 feet from two hotels, three churches, banks and stores, electrics next to them, and R. R. depot only 2 minutes walk. Lots worth $200 for $75. $25 down, and 10 dollars per month, take a tent with you or portable cottage, and hunt and fish all winter at an expense of one dollar a week, and not freeze in New England. Address Box 335, Lowell, Mass.

FOR SALE—Furnishings of small flat just the place for couple wishing to begin small, cheap for cash. Apply C., Sun Office.

A BARGAIN—In Lynn, Mass., a lodging house, first class location, clear income $50 per month. For sale or exchange for tenement house. 454 Essex st., Lynn, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

MADAM LENORE, clairvoyant, card reader and is also gifted with drawing power. Burbank Bldg. 86 Prescott st., second flight, Room 19.

TRADING STAMPS—Special this week only, all your books this week 130 stamps, any kind with one pound of our best 60c Tea, 50 with our 35c coffee, 30 with our 30c coffee, 25 with our 25c coffee. The Elwood Tea Co., Davis Square, Junction of Gorham and Thorndike.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE. 379 Bridge st. Ladies when you need a machine buy the light-running White, the ball-bearing White, the incomparable White, the White Machine is king. Sold by George White & Son, second-hand machines from $3 upwards.

WE HAVE ALL the Fall Blocks of Hats and are prepared to supply the gentlemen of this city. Stiff hats cleaned free at Delorme's, 201 Middlesex st. The practical hatter.

BENT'S NO 2 for excessive sweating feet; harmless, 25c at Falls and Burkinshaw's only, Corner Middlesex and Thorndike sts.

LADIES—Dr. LaFranco's Compound gives positive relief; powerful combination; used by 200,000 women; price 25 cents; druggists or by mail. Address LaFranco & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

LIMBURG—Chimney expert; chimneys swept and repaired. Residence 1123 Bridge street. Telephone.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

LOOK AT THIS—For $900, $200 down, Balance on mortgage at 5 per cent. ¾ acre fine land with six room cottage in good repair. City water, located in Pawtucketville, near electrics and school, a great bargain, must be sold this week. Call at once. A. J. & H. W. J. Howe, Courier-Citizen Bldg., 17 Merrimack st. Up one flight.

FOR SALE—22 acre farm near Pelham and electric road; keeps five cows and a horse; fine orchard of all kinds of fruit. Wood for own use and one hundred cords of market wood. Buildings in first class condition; hen house for two hundred. Price $1200. $500 down, balance remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. 35-acre farm, cuts 10 tons of hay; 75 barrels of apples; 200 cords hard wood, ready to cut. Plenty wood for own use; comfortable buildings 6 miles from Nashua. miles church, school, store, post office and depot. Price $1050. $300 down, balance $50 a year at 5 per cent. Gagon, 373 Merrimack st. Lowell.

CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—Will sell at great sacrifice a nice modern house, steam heat, highly respectable neighborhood in the Highlands. 12 minutes' walk to post office. Electrics pass door. Call or address Edward Kelley, 161 Branch street.

FOR SALE—On Rogers street, Belvidere, two story, ten room house with bath and pantry and seven thousand feet of land all fenced in. Smith & Cavanaugh, Donovan building, Central st.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY LOANED salaried people, retail merchants, teamsters and others, without security, easy payments, offices in 60 leading cities. Tolman, room 43, Hildreth Building, 45 Merrimack st.

MONEY LOANED—Our plan of loaning money on salaries is the most liberal to be found anywhere, and is especially appreciated by Teachers, Clerks, Salesmen and Business workers. Easy weekly payments. All transactions confidential. Massachusetts Loan Company, 11 Merrimack Sq., 16 Prescott st., Room 9.

MONEY ON CREDIT without security, boarding houses, teamsters, salaried loans a specialty. Best terms obtainable, liberal discount for prompt payments, commission paid. Merrimack Loan Co., 26 Associate Building.

DON'T BE SHORT—Plenty of money to loan to salaried people, merchants, boarding house keepers, teamsters, etc. Easy weekly payments, lowest rates in the city. Confidential; no publicity; no delay. Special inducements for quick payments. Private office. U. S. Loan Co., 50 Prescott st., room 6, Lowell, Mass.

MONEY TO LOAN on furniture, pianos and all personal property. Private office. (Strictly confidential.) Room 5, Swan building, 26 Central street.

MONEY TO LOAN at short notice on furniture, pianos, etc. Leases paid off and more money advanced. All business strictly confidential. Address W. R. Leinhas, room 9, Barristers hall.

It is more profitable to advertise honorably and fail in the attempt to get business, than to advertise dishonorably and succeed for a little while.

IN THE PULPITS

Echoes of the Various Sunday Sermons

BISHOP OF FON DU LACK IN LOWELL

Rev. Mr. Kenngot Condemns Sandwich Law

Rev. E. P. Herrick, pastor of the Worthen Street Methodist church, spoke before the Young Men's Christian Association at the Branch Street Tabernacle, Sunday afternoon.

"How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" was his sermon subject and he held the close attention of his audience for an hour. He said in part:

"We must consider at the outset the greatness of salvation. It is great in its authorship. We do well not to forget His majesty, might and power, the God before whom all things must bend. The salvation is great in the book of its revelation, the book which is subject to a great deal of criticism. The higher critics and the lower critics and those of the grades in between have made assails against it, but it still stands assured. Let the searchlight of any criticism be turned upon it and it will stand the test. The spirit of destructive criticism is the most lamentable and deplorable.

"Salvation is great as a conception in the mind. It was a magnificent conception and could only have originated in a divine mind. It is a great salvation viewed from a standpoint of its comprehensiveness. God so loved the world that He gave His only Son. In the plans and purposes of God there is excluded no man from the possibilities of salvation. No man is excluded except by his own perversity and stubbornness. If man will, he may choose life. If he will he may choose death.

"Salvation is great viewed from the standpoint of cost. That is the standpoint in this practical age. Cost does not always mean price, however, it may mean sacrifice. What did the world's salvation cost in sacrifice? God tore from the bosom of His love His only Son. What a sacrifice on the part of the father! How little do we know the depth and measure of it.

"Salvation was great viewed from the results; freedom from conscience, the peace that passeth all understanding, relief from a load of guilt. The greatest sin man can be guilty of is neglect of the infinite love of Jesus."

The two weeks' series of meetings at the Branch Street Tabernacle began yesterday. The sermons morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Asa Reed Hills, were strong and forceful. The morning theme was one particularly to professing Christians, urging whole-hearted service. The evening words were urging the unsaved to choose this day whom yo will serve.

Prof. Stout sang several new solos, among the number being one of home suggestiveness "Tell Mother I'll Be There." In addition to his solos Prof. Stout had charge of the meeting in the chapel following the church service. At that service the attendance was large and a deep interest prevailed. Meetings will be held each evening this week except Saturday at 7.30 o'clock. Both new and familiar selections will be given. The meeting tonight will be of especial interest.

ILLUSTRATED TALK.

The regular children's prayer service and concert at the High street Congregational church last evening was not only well attended by the young people but also by many grown folks. The feature of the service was the illustrated nature talks as applied to passages in the Bible. Different specimens of rock formations were shown the children and the wise judgment of God in creation was plainly shown. Miss Harriet Rea of the Middlesex Woman's club was the principal speaker and was assisted by Mr. Albert Bachelier of the Green school and the pastor. Preceding the talks the regular quartette of the church sang the following selections: Harvest anthem by Hanscom and vespers by Reissiger. The meeting came to a close with the singing of "America" by all present.

HOUSE OF PRAYER

BISHOP OF FON DU LAC, WIS., AT VESPERS.

The Rt. Rev. R. H. Weller, bishop coadjutor of Fon Du Lac, Wis., was present at the vesper services at the House of Prayer in Walker street last evening.

The seating capacity of the church was taxed.

Bishop Weller is a man of dignified and reverential appearance and a good speaker. He found his text in the 16th verse of the third chapter of St. John: "God so loved the world." He said in part:

"The fundamental fact of the Christian religion, is the incarnation of God. God walked on human feet, worked with human hands, heard with human ears, saw with human eyes, loved with human heart. Why God took our humanity has always been a subject of discussion among the theologians. Our great school taught that God took our humanity in order that He might redeem mankind from sin; another school held that it was always His intention to take our humanity, though His life on earth would have been very different if man had not fallen, as there would have been no need for atonement.

"No real thinker has ever been satisfied with either theory. Underneath both, must lie some deep motive. One says, you do not account, in your theory, enough for the suffering Christ. The other says, neither do you; for one drop of His blood might have redeemed the universe. Underneath this is the thought that God took our humanity to show how much He wanted the love of these poor hearts of ours. I know that I have not taken a particle of the mystery out of it. Why it should make any difference to Him, whether the poor little worms on this earth delight in Him and try to serve Him or not, is too deep a question. But I know it is true.

"There is nothing that is the source of a stronger and deeper love, than blood; the love of a mother for her child, of a sister for a brother; the ties of blood is one of the strongest and deepest in the world. High above us, seated in the eternal light, brooding over this universe, is He who is my Maker, my King, my Master, but my brother. The blood that runs in His veins flows in mine. He took our humanity and gathered us all up into unity with Himself."

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The largest audiences for months past were in attendance yesterday at all the services of Immanuel Baptist church, Blossom street. The pastor, Rev. Robert F. True preached in the morning on the subjects "Preparing the Way of the Lord." The sermon pointed out the things that must be done to clear the way for the spiritual coming of the Lord to the lives of men. The evening service was evangelistic in character. The preacher was Miss Harriett Milleit of Boston. Her sermon was a strong presentation of gospel truths showing the various ways by which God is speaking to men and drawing them to Himself. The singing of the day by the chorus choir was under the direction of John H. Davis and was exceedingly well rendered. Special solos were effectively sung at this service by Mrs. H. A. Carter, also of Boston, who is Miss Milleit's companion and co-laborer in evangelistic work.

CENTRALVILLE M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. O. B. Smith, evangelist, of Oakland, Cal., commenced revival meetings at Centralville M. E. church yesterday, under most auspicious circumstances. His morning theme was Christ's last words on the cross: "It is Finished," from John xiv. 30. The evening sermon was upon sowing and reaping, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," from Eph. vi, 6.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.

The Rt. Rev. George Worthington, D. D., LL. D., bishop of Nebraska since 1885, preached at yesterday morning's service at St. Anne's church on the "Wisdom of the World." The text was in I Cor. iii, 19.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. William Ashmore, D. D., the foremost Baptist missionary in the world filled the pulpit of the First Baptist church Sunday. He has been engaged in mission work for 51 years in China. In the morning he preached a strong missionary sermon and in the evening his theme was "Dives and Lazarus."

Y. W. C. A.

"Northfield Echoes" was the subject of Sunday afternoon's meeting at the pleasant rooms of the local Y. W. C. A. Miss Francis L. Bennett, general secretary, presided.

'TWAS RALLY SUNDAY.

It was rally day at the Paige Street Free Baptist church yesterday and all services were attended by large audiences. The Sunday school carried out the following program under the direction of the superintendents: Song, "Nothing But Leaves," by Miss Nettie Blacker, Miss Isabelle Wiggin; song, by the school; Scripture reading by the superintendent, Mr. John Perry; prayer by the pastor, Rev. D. B. Martin; response, duet, Misses Irene and Zatella Martin; recitation, "True to Our Own," by Miss Alta Leary; song, by the primaries; recitation, "Rally Day," by Edith Landers; song, "Rally Day," chorus of young ladies; sermon, by the pastor; song, by the school; roll call by classes, by the secretary, Dr. Phillips; exercises, "Flowers From Life's Bouquet." Miss Grace Hatch as "Destiny," sends her five children out into the world to search for flowers for a bouquet. Each on their return presented to her the result of their search. The first, Miss Viola Marshall, a lily; the second, Miss Ruth Richardson, some roots and stalks; the third, Miss Edith Landers, leaves; the fourth, Helen Montcalm, three stalks of wheat; the fifth, Miss Mildred Chapman, reported having found by the wayside a weary, helpless child to whom she devoted her time and with good results imitating Him who had done so much for her. Song, by the school; benediction, by the pastor.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS COMMENDED.

At the First Trinitarian church last evening Rev. George F. Kenngott preached on "Good Citizenship," and in the course of his remarks commended the public schools of Lowell.

He condemned the sandwich law and said that he knew from personal observation that the hotels were making drunkards under guise of the sandwich law.

REV. MR. WRIGHT'S ANNIVERSARY.

The 18th anniversary of Rev. George C. Wright's pastorate at the Ministry-at-Large was celebrated in the Free church yesterday. The church was filled with people at both services, and it was beautifully decorated with autumn foliage. The men of the congregation did the decorating, and the ladies served light refreshments at the evening social service, when an informal musical program was given.

WITH THE "DEVILS"

WHAT THE AUTOISTS ARE DOING.

Like in every branch of sport, there are some hard losers in automobile races. In the Vanderbilt cup contest Albert Clement, who finished second, set up a howl which kept the cable hot and disturbed the slumber of the impressionable Parisians until they understood the whys and wherefores.

Clement took unfair advantage of the other drivers in the controls and was "blacked" for it. He did not take the signature of the American judges kindly and in broken English vigorously expressed his sentiments.

In actual running time Clement bettered Heath's record by about four minutes. Instead of slowing up through the controls, Clement would stop his machine, make repairs and then dash at full tilt towards the ultimate goal.

The other drivers controlled their speed as required under the rules of the race and were not penalized. In justice to Clement it must be said that he did not thoroughly understand the rules. He did not realize what he was doing when he stopped the machine at the controls and carefully inspected his engine. He was penalized a period of nearly five minutes, and the racing automobilists believe that the judges were justified in handicapping the foreigner. Clement was beaten on a technicality, but the racing board was right in denying his protest.

A promised meeting of the highest powered automobiles ever built for cup races on the hard sands of Ormonde Beach, Florida, is one of the interesting outcomes of the contest for the William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., cup. The January meeting on the Florida sands will be held as usual; but, in order to accommodate the foreigners, it has been decided by the original Florida race promoters to hold a series of the contests in November, and the wholly interesting feature of these proposed races is that William K. Vanderbilt Jr., may then meet on equal terms the machine that won the Vanderbilt cup on Saturday. Mr. Vanderbilt sold the motor car in which he made a record of a mile in 39 seconds for all the world to strive for, but he has since become the possessor of a machine of just as high a horse power, from which he expects to get more speed than he did from the car in which he made that record. George Heath's car will compete at Ormonde's beach, as will Albert Clement's machine.

The crack racing automobilists of America and Europe will not compete at Brighton Beach Oct. 22. The meet has been declared off.

Clement, Gabriel and Tarte have sailed. Heath, the Vanderbilt cup winner, left early this week on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Barney Oldfield has been in training for months in anticipation of lowering the colors of the foreigners on the dangerous American mile, circular tracks.

Oldfield is the premier dare-devil chauffeur of America, and is the king bee auto driver on mile tracks. Earl Kiser disputes with him this title, and would have ably seconded the Toledo boy in his efforts to prove to the foreigners that they did not know much about automobile racing after all.

Since Oldfield defeated W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for the mile championship at Ormonde last winter he has been recognized as champion. Heath is the champion of Europe, so that when this pair came whizzing down the home stretch at 90 miles an hour spectators would have been thrilled with the great contest.

There is still a bare chance that Werner of Teste may be induced to remain and compete. Werner is not scheduled to leave until after the meet, and Teste has gone to the St. Louis Exposition.

Lytle, who finished third in the cup race, however, is a sure starter, and several other Vanderbilt trophy contestants are likely to be represented in the renewal of the international race. Heath says he has no use whatever for track racing, deeming it to be far more dangerous than any road contest.

Barney Oldfield was an interested spectator of the Vanderbilt contest. "I spent most of the time in the controls and around the European stations," said Oldfield, "to see how they ran the game, and I learned a whole lot. You can say that I will have a try for the Gordon Bennet team next year, and that my car will weigh less than 1800 pounds." The success of the Pope-Toledo touring car and the Packard Gray Wolf in the Vanderbilt race has turned the attention of makers and users to consideration of the practicability of medium weight and power cars for American roads.

Providing a sufficient number of cars and drivers can get together for the speed trials on the Ormond-Daytona Beach, Florida, W. J. Morgan, in behalf of the F. E. C. A. A. has announced the week beginning Nov. 16 for the record-breaking, as the beach at that time of the year is in its best possible shape.

As many manufacturers have announced that they would like to try out the 1905 models or as many of them as are ready, it is Mr. Morgan's idea that the stock car as made and equipped for the 1905 trade be given a chance in a speedway, so that the prospective purchaser of the machine will have a certificate as to speed.

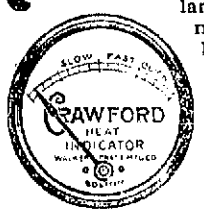
If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

You Can Be Sure

of the condition of the Oven if you use

Crawford Cooking-Ranges

They have a Heat-Indicator that is *reliable*. It is larger than others, easy-to-read, and the mechanism is not exposed to the direct heat of the oven nor can it be clogged by steam or grease from the cooking.



Crawfords have more improvements than all the other ranges combined. Single Damper (*patented*); Improved Dock-Ash Grate; Improved Oven, with heat-saving, cup-joint flues and asbestos back; Removable Nickeled Rails.

A. E O'HEIR & CO., Agents

TRUST LEADERS

Church Classes Them as "Criminals"

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The second anniversary of the rededication of St. Joseph's church, West End, was observed yesterday with a solemn high mass at 10.30. The church was crowded, many of those present coming a long distance to listen to Rev. P. J. Walsh, one of the most eloquent orators in the Catholic priesthood in this city.

Inside the chancel railing sat Vicar General Byrne, who for years was pastor of the parish. He was attended by Rev. Joseph F. Coppinger and Rev. James McNuff of Wellesley. The altar was decorated with potted plants and flowers.

The mass was celebrated by Rev. Jeremiah E. Millerick, assisted by Rev. Edward McLeod as deacon, Rev. Peter J. McCormack sub-deacon and Rev. P. J. Walsh master of ceremonies.

Fr. Walsh in his sermon said:

"It is the first and main work of the church to teach the knowledge of God. I know that there are a lot of sentimentalists in the world who, in their endeavor to square the true with the false, the right with the wrong, the good with the evil, would eliminate all doctrines, burn all dogmas and crucify every creed on the cross of sentimentality.

"But the very principle they advocate shows the inherent weakness of their position, for by betraying an indifference to creeds they confess an indifference to truth and to error; they would make of God a doting old fool who cared not whether man accepted his revelations or rejected them. But God does care and because he does care he sent his patriarchs and prophets into the world to tell men the truths that must be believed if men would serve God and save their souls.

"If ever in the annals of the Christian world an institution was needed to warn people against the violation of God's laws it is in the present day.

"Not that morals have not been much worse in other ages, but the evil was acknowledged. Nowadays it is condoned, winked at by even professedly religious men, and the result is that the great mass of people are losing their horror of evil. The Catholic church has not lost her horror of sin and dares today as she did in the days of the apostles, to raise her voice in protestation against everything that does not square with the morality of the Ten Commandments.

"In her eyes the man who is dishonest, the embezzler, the forger, the man who betrays his trust, the man who practices sharp business tricks is not a shrewd business man, he is a thief.

"She does not call the organizers of trusts and monopolies that oppress the poor and the workingmen captains of industry, she calls them criminals.

"She builds a wall around the family hearth and hurls her anathemas at those who would use divorce as a weapon to batter down that sacred barrier."

ANDREW LIDDELL

CHOSEN SECRETARY OF THE MIDDLESEX NORTH SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Middlesex North Agricultural society executive committee was held Saturday and Andrew Liddell was elected secretary. The principal business of the meeting was to elect a secretary, the man elected to fill that position at the annual meeting during the week having notified the society that he could not accept the position.

You can't expect to weave white satin with blackened hands, any more than you can expect good results from papers with a bogus circulation.

TRY SEVEN BARKS

COSTS YOU NOTHING IF IT DOES NOT PROVE TO BE THE BEST REMEDY YOU HAVE EVER TRIED FOR AILMENTS OF THE

STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER AND KIDNEYS

YOUR HOME DRUGGIST MAKES THE GUARANTEE

This remedy is purely vegetable and easy to assimilate. The doses are small and pleasant to take. It is prepared from the original formula of Dr. Franz Gauswein, of Weisbaden, Germany, who was, until his death, one of the world's most successful and noted physicians. Thousands of families for three generations have been recommending this wonderful preparation in the highest terms.

If your digestion is impaired, if your liver is sluggish or blood is impure, "Seven Barks" will surely effect a speedy cure, as it cleanses, flushes and tones up the whole digestive and drainage system in a thorough manner, leaving Nature to do the rest, which it will.

We cordially invite our friends and customers to call and get a bottle of this highly meritorious remedy. You may deposit 50 cents for a bottle of "Seven Barks" as evidence of good faith. Try it as directed, and if found unsatisfactory, we will cheerfully refund your money. Or, if you cannot spare the small amount we ask on deposit, come anyway and we will take all the risk. What we want is to introduce this remedy among our friends and customers where it is not known.

A. W. DOWS & CO., Merrimack and Central Sts.
FALLS & BURKINSHAW, 418 Middlesex St.

The Bon Marche DRY GOODS COMPANY

WE GIVE S. & H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

Specials Which You Can Find In Our Great

Monday Night Sale

Sale Opens at 6, Closes at 9.30

These sales are inaugurated especially for the benefit of the working people. They cannot attend a sale that is held in the day time for the simple reason that they cannot leave their work to do so.

Incidentally we wish to educate our public to shop Monday night, thereby somewhat relieving the strain of Saturday night's business. Kindly bear in mind that these goods do not go on sale until

Six O'Clock and that the Sale Closes at 9.30 Sharp

WOMEN'S RIBBED HOSE, 13c PAIR All wool, black and grey, regularly 19c pair.

WOMEN'S HEAVY COTTON HOSE, 13c PAIR—Finished feet, double soles, regularly 19c pair.

ROYAL STEEL SAFETY PINS, 3 DOZEN FOR 5c—Regularly 3c dozen.

COMMON PINS, 1c PAPER—Regularly 2c.

MEN'S HEAVY SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 39c—Grey jersey ribbed, regularly 50c.

MUNYON'S SOAP, 7c CAKE—Regularly 10c.

MENNEN'S TALCUM POWDER, 12c—Regularly 17c.

WOMEN'S "VIOLA" VESTS AND PANTS, 39c—Heavy fleece lined, jersey ribbed, regularly 50c.

FANCY WAIST SETS, 1c EACH—3 buttons in set.

GALVANIZED IRON ASH BARRELS, 98c—Full size, good heavy weight, regularly $1.49.

PERCALE WRAPPERS, FALL STYLES, 83c—Dark colors, all sizes, regularly 98c.

WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE GOWNS, 39c—Good colors, full sizes, regularly 49c.

MUSLIN CORSET COVERS, 17c—French style, neck and arm-size trimmed with lace, regularly 25c.

CHILDREN'S OUTING FLANNEL NIGHT DRAWERS, 19c—Fast colors, all sizes, regularly 25c.

MEN'S BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE WORKING SHIRTS, 39c—Double front shoulders and yoke, regularly 50c.

10-4 COTTON BLANKETS, 45c PAIR—Plain white, white with colored borders, greys and tans, regularly 59c.

36-INCH CURTAIN MUSLINS, 6½c YARD—Very pretty styles, regularly 10c yard. In the Basement.

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, 19c PAIR—3¼ yards long, only 100 pairs, regularly 29c pair.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' KERSEY COATS, $4.98—One-half fitted front, box back, velvet and button trimmings, 33 inches long, regularly $6.98.

FELT BOUND SLIPPERS, 39c PAIR—With leather sole, also plain felt, with felt soles, regularly 45c pair.

The Above Are Genuine Savings Which the Prudent Will Not Ignore

O'Donnell Dry Goods Co.

Eight Specials Directing Attention to Our New Stock of

Black Dress Goods

We differ from the exclusive dress goods store only in the matter of selling. We gather in the same markets, of the same manufacturers, travel together up to the selling point, and there we part. His must be long profits to cover short seasons, ours the usual profit, a slender margin based on quick selling; no more on the very finest fabrics than we get from the lowest priced. The idea is brought home to you in this collection on sale this morning.

Black Mohair Sicilian

52 inches wide. This is one of the best known brands on the market, and at the usual price, 75 cents a yard, it is considered great value.

Our Price 49c

All Wool Cheviot

A rich jet black, full 56 inches wide; every thread doubled and twisted. A feature of the output of one of America's best mills.

Our Price 98c

All Wool Black Toga

A strong light weight weave in jet and blue black, 44 inches wide, well suited for entire gowns or separate skirts.

Our Price 75c

All Wool Venetian

A rich jet black, 48 inches wide. One of the most wanted fabrics of the season, and is actually offered for less than the cost of production.

Our Price $1.00

All Wool Black Prunella

With a rich silky finish, 44 inches wide, in high favor this season for entire gowns.

Our Price $1.00

All Wool Corder Panama

One of the season's leaders among the jet black fabrics. Three different weaves in this lot, 45 and 56 inches wide.

Our Price 75c

Imported Black Voiles

Made by one of the best makers in France. 45 inches wide, and at the price we offer well nigh sets a new low-price record.

Our Price $1.00

All Wool Black Henrietta

A high grade fabric, guaranteed. We mention guaranteed quality to keep you from confusing these goods with the poor kinds sold elsewhere. 45 inches wide.

Our Price 87c

O'Donnell Dry Goods Co.

THE LOWELL SUN

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, PROPRIETOR.

Member of the Associated Press.

Three Dollars per Year. Twenty-five Cents per Month

☞The Sun receives the full day service of The Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering organization in the world. The entire service received over a leased wire, by our own operator in our own office in The Sun building.

SWORN CIRCULATION OF THE SUN

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1903, was **14,590** A gain of 1083 copies per day over the average for the year of 1902.

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilotte, pressman of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1904. JOHN J. HOGAN, Notary Public.

☞This is a larger circulation than the combined circulation of all the other daily papers in Lowell.

☞An advertisement placed in The Sun is of more value to the advertiser than if it were inserted in all the other newspapers in Lowell, and the cost of inserting it in The Sun is about ONE THIRD the price charged by the other papers.

Those blinking signs should come down. They ruin the eyesight of those who have to endure them.

Few are the days that do not bring a story of death and disaster on some railway. Saturday had its story. The trains for the World's fair come in for a good share of the accidents. It seems that sheer recklessness alone can explain the frequency of the accidents.

A GOOD CATCH.

Inspectors Lallamme and Maher deserve much credit for rounding up and arresting Bean who threw two girls from Aiken street bridge and whose game was to threaten the girls he caught with death if they did not submit to him. The catch is a good one. It is well to have such men where they will do no harm.

A BUSINESS MAN FOR GOVERNOR.

The speech of acceptance by Hon. William L. Douglas sounded the keynote of the campaign. We want a business man for governor, we want a man who will cut down expenses and transact the business of the commonwealth in a business-like way. Douglas is the man to give us a good sound business administration. Bates has had enough of it. It is time he should get out. Vote for Douglas as the business man, the friend of labor and the tool of no political clique.

HELPING THE POPULISTS.

Coordinate with the support of the republican ticket the republican press leans with a degree of sympathy to the populist party, led by Thomas E. Watson. The republicans are confident that a great many democrats will vote for the Watson electors. The boodlers would rather drive democrats into the populist party than have to purchase the shaky element either to stay away from the polls or to vote the republican ticket.

COCKRAN TO SPEAK FOR BRUCE.

Mr. Bruce will have the lasting gratitude of the democrats of this district if he brings Bourke Cockran to Lowell. With an old time campaign there is no reason why he should not be elected. A speech by Cockran will do a great deal to arouse enthusiasm, not only for Bruce but for the entire democratic ticket.

RICHARD OLNEY'S ADDRESS.

Hon. Richard Olney made a great address at New York last Friday night. His arraignment of the republican policy on the tariff was particularly severe. He showed that special interests in control of the republican party and through that party of the national government are too strong to be resisted and too selfish to read the signs of the times. The president, he characterized as the lawless emperor of the republican party, adding that whoever will not govern himself has no right to aspire to govern others.

Mr. Olney gave a scathing review of the foolish policy of the republican party on the Philippine question and condemned the proposed Americanization of the Filipinos as an impossibility. On this subject Mr. Olney sprang a surprise on his audience when he quoted from the president's writings an emphatic denunciation of the colonial system as follows:

"At best, the inhabitants of a colony are in a cramped and unnatural state. At the worst, the establishment of a colony prevents any healthy public growth. Under the best circumstances, therefore, a colony is in a false position. But if the colony is in a region where the colonizing race has to do its work by means of other inferior races, the condition is much worse. From the standpoint of the race little or nothing has been gained by the English conquest and colonization of Jamaica. Jamaica has merely turned into a negro island, with a future, seemingly, much like that of San Domingo, British Guiana, however well administered, is nothing but a colony where a few hundred or a few thousand white men hold the superior positions, while the bulk of the population is composed of Indians, negroes and Asiatics. Looked at through the vistas of the centuries, such a colony contains less promise of true growth than does a state like Venezuela or Ecuador. The history of most of the South American republics has been both mean and bloody; but there is at least a chance that they may develop, after infinite tribulations and suffering, into a civilization quite as high and stable as that of such a European power as Portugal."

Verily the hardest things that are being said against the president in this campaign are the things quoted from his own writings. The sayings of Roosevelt, the writer and essayist, confound and confuse Roosevelt, the president and candidate.

THE DEATH STRUGGLE IN THE EAST.

The fighting of the last five days in the far eastern war is probably the most desperate on record. The Russians had prepared as best they could for the struggle; but they were gradually overcome and driven back by the marvelous persistence and unprecedented fanaticism of the Japanese. The loss on both sides is estimated at 70,000, probably fairly divided between the belligerents. It does not follow that because the Russian forces have been driven back their losses have exceeded those of the Japanese. On the contrary the Japanese losses since the opening of the war have been greater than those of Russia for the reason that the Japanese soldiers with the wildest fanaticism rush on the cannon's mouth, in the face of withering fire, over heaps of their own dead and when one whole detachment is cut down it does not prevent another and another from rushing to a similar fate until in the end the enemy is exhausted and forced to give way.

It is thus the Japanese at great sacrifice of life have taken some of the strongest Russian positions, but victory is what is sought, and the cost is not considered. It is a pity that such a war goes on without any attempt on the part of the other powers to bring it to an end. On the contrary there seems to be a degree of satisfaction on the part of other powers at the news of Russia's defeat. The force of international hatred and jealousy is here shown in a cold-blooded manner. The rivals of Russian power are secretly gloating over her terrible reverses. They wish to see her reduced if possible to a second rate power, but if she lost all her eastern possessions she would still be a first-class power. This war will lessen her prestige and increase her power.

On the Japanese side there seem to be several great generals each at the head of a large army, but on the Russian side General Kuropatkin alone is to be relied upon as commander and he has no brilliant commanders under his control. Besides, all his forces seem to cling together, the safest policy of course, while the Japanese forces can be easily divided and a large army sent out under an able commander in any one of half a dozen directions. That is where the Russians are handicapped. Their army is not large enough to cope with the Japanese in flanking movements or indeed in anything else and from the present outlook, it would appear to be futile for Russia to keep up a continued resistance. She cannot keep her army on the fighting footing necessary to meet the Japanese. The single track railroad renders that impossible. It would therefore seem that Russia must cease fighting until she has a much larger army in the field.

SEEN AND HEARD

The small boy's dream is to be usher in the grand stand at the ball grounds some day.

The wife of the man who has the courage to wear a patched shoe some day may wear diamonds.

A good husband is one who always acts as if he regarded it as a privilege to be allowed to go around among the dry goods stores and match a piece of ribbon for his wife.

The Chicago Record-Herald wonders because the English name "Leighton" is pronounced "Layton," "although no other English 'ley' is spelled 'leigh.'" How about sleigh?

It has been generally observed that the second time a man gets home from Europe, he never has so much to tell his friends as he had after his first trip abroad.

When a girl has $50,000 in her own right, there are at least fifty thousand reasons why she is sure of plenty of admirers.

Many a man wastes time wondering what posterity will think of him, when, as a matter of fact, posterity will never think of him at all.

It puts a man in a hard place when a man he never saw before comes up to him and asks him what value he puts upon the house he wants to sell, and he doesn't know whether the stranger is an assessor or a man who wants to buy.

If you knew your weak points as well as your neighbors know them, the chances are that you would start out promptly on an era of reform.

The writer who refers to a horse as "an equine" and a dog as "a canine" may generally be found complaining about the prejudice of editors, that keeps him out of print.

So you have just been looking over a diary that you kept twenty years ago. How many foolish things you did then, that you feel ashamed of now!

This is not the season when a young man can make himself absolutely solid with the up-to-date girl by sending her a bunch of chrysanthemums. She expects American Beauty roses now.

Rich people will sometimes tell you with a sigh that it is a trying task to take care of a large fortune, but most of those who listen to them would be willing to relieve them of the burden.

It required the efforts of five policemen to keep the sidewalk in front of the Central building cleared Saturday afternoon. "What means such a large gathering of people?" somebody asked. "Peter Fay is uniting a couple in the holy bands of wedlock," came the reply, but that wasn't so.

The conflagrations which did such destructive work during the early part of this year caused a loss of about a quarter of a million dollars. The biggest fire of the series was that which destroyed the Odd Fellows' building in Middle street, the Albion and Bascom buildings, and which greatly damaged the O'Donnell & Gilbride and Staples building. The three buildings which were destroyed have been rebuilt and are better than before the fire while the damaged buildings have been repaired. The only remnant of the fire in the business part of the city which is left at the present time is the molten mass of brass and copper on top of the central fire station in Middle street. That molten mass once represented a steamer, it being a part of a weather vane, but the heat from the flames in the Fellows block melted the greater part of the steamer and the remains are still hanging on top of the weather vane. It is up to some department, the lands and buildings department I believe, to do away with the last remnant which serves as a reminder to the big fires, and install a new weather vane.

Somebody telephoned to the police station and officers were detailed to clear the street in front of the Central building. A great many of the curious went away dissatisfied because they did not learn what occasioned the great gathering of people. The Seen and Heard man happened along about the time that the police had succeeded in clearing the crowd and he learned that a newly married couple were having their pictures taken at Wescott's studio. The Seen and Heard man went up to the top floor on the elevator and, sure enough, there they were, the newly married couple. The artist was having a real hard time. The happy pair were bent upon looking into each others eyes rather than at points designated by the artist. The latter succeeded, finally, in "mugging" them and he heaved a sigh of relief when they went away. "Gee, that was a tough job," he said.

This from the Chicago News is intended for the man who hasn't yet registered:

Hello, Bill.
Wake up! There is still
Time. One more call
To register. That's all.
What! Didn't know
You couldn't take part in the three-ring show
Unless you were registered?
Never heard
That steer?
Queer!
It's been whispered around
For some time and it's sound
Straight goods.
You to the woods
On election day!
Back to the hay
Unless
You change your guess
You're not in the game
If you don't go to the wise boy with the big hook and give in your name.

"Dearly beloved, my text today is—" "Run, run, for all that's in you! Good. Hold it, hold it! You're safe, all right." Rev. E. C. Warren was about to begin his sermon in the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., when some most sportive and irreligious expressions floated into the church from the other side of the street.

"Brethren," began the minister again.

"Guess that's going some! Run! It's good for two bases, easy. Sl—ide!"

All the people nearest the north side of the church and, therefore, nearest the profane voice looked very serious. Deacon Kain said to Deacon Hoyt:

"It's that miserable parrot again and she's getting worse than ever."

So she was. The parrot, hanging outside the window of Mrs. Raymond's boarding house, never before "rooted" so vociferously as she did Sunday morning. And with good cause, for Saturday finished the season of the Hudson River Baseball league with Poughkeepsie winning the championship.

Most of the players board with Mrs. Raymond. For several Sundays Polly has been annoying Mr. Warren's congregation with her baseball lingo. Sunday she mingled some swear words with the lingo of the diamond and that was the last straw. Deacon Kain just got right up from his pew, walked over to police headquarters and demanded that the parrot be suppressed.

Chief McCabe telephoned to Mrs. Raymond, who promised to muffle the parrot hereafter, whenever there are services.

BULLET IN BRAIN

OFFICER CAREY OF NEWBURYPORT IS DEAD.

NEWBURYPORT, Oct. 16—Patrolman John T. Carey, aged 27, died yesterday. August 5 when about to clean his revolver, it was discharged, a bullet entering the center of the forehead, plowing through the brain tissues and lodging in the back of the head.

He was taken to the hospital, where an operation was performed and fragments of bone removed. The physicians expected that he would die within a week, pronouncing his case hopeless. To their surprise, he grew better, and in about six weeks was discharged. As he gained strength he appeared about the streets and seemingly was continually improving. His case attracted widespread notice among the medical fraternity.

Thursday, however, he had a chill, and since then had constantly failed, meningitis setting in. He had been on the police force nearly three years and previous to that was a reserve officer. Last year he had a fierce battle with a midnight burglar, in which he was considerably injured, although he held his man until assistance arrived.

He leaves a wife and six small children, mother, brother and sister.

This is the time to buy coal. See Fred H. Rourke, 984 Gorham street.

INSTANTLY KILLED

DAVIS WAS SHOT BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 17.—Clay Grubb, a prominent distiller, shot and instantly killed O. L. Davis, his brother-in-law and former business partner, in Piney church, Davidson county, yesterday morning. Davis was attending church when Grubb walked up behind and emptied three chambers of his revolver into his body. Grubb immediately surrendered to the authorities. There had been bad blood between the two for some time. Davis leaves a family and was a man of wealth.

ADAMS
Do You Know us?

The Location

In the Appleton Bank Block, No. 174 Central St., between Warren and Hurd Streets using the entire block above the bank. Large and finely lighted show rooms devoted to a first class furniture shop. No street floor but the best show rooms in the city upstairs.

ADAMS & CO.

Furniture—Rugs—Carpets

Get Acquainted

New England Optical Co.

Our Specialties:

First class optical work.
Oculists' prescriptions correctly filled.
We also examine eyes and fit glasses.

J. A. McEVOY, Optician,
232 Merrimack St.

Putnam & Son Co.

166 Central Street

Particular Attention Is Called to This Season's Stock of Fine Underwear

IT IS exceptionally complete, covering in its various fabrics and weights practically every want. Nearly every number that we carry is made especially for us in regular and stout sizes of shirts and drawers and in sizes up to 50 inches.

From this great stock of excellent underwear we can fit men who have found it impossible to obtain underwear that would fit them. Our stout shirts have shorter sleeves, our stout drawers shorter legs than regulars—so that the short man or the stout man can have perfect fitting undergarments—and the cost is the same as for the old fashioned, ill fitting sorts.

MEDIUM WEIGHT UNDERWEAR in all of these exceptional sizes, natural wool, white wool and white merino and balbriggans for $1.00 and $1.50.

WINTER WEIGHT UNDERWEAR in regular, stout and extra large sizes. Natural wool, camel's hair, white wool, white merino, Scotch wool, shirts single or double breast, $1.00, $1.50 and up.

THE MOTH PESTS

The Report of Professor Marlatt

It will be recalled that during the first three weeks of July, Prof. C. L. Marlatt, first assistant to Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at the invitation of Congressman Ernest W. Roberts and J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of the Mass. Board of Agriculture, made a thorough investigation of the present status of the gypsy and brown-tail moths in Massachusetts. A copy of his report to his chief has been forwarded to the Board of Agriculture with permission to give a digest of it to the press.

Speaking of the condition of the gypsy moth at the time of the termination of the work in 1900, Prof. Marlatt says that a careful examination shows that the very efficient and careful work of the agents of the Board of Agriculture had exterminated the moth in many of the restricted outer colonies, and reduced it to inconsiderable numbers in the others. With the cessation of this state work the gypsy moth was left to multiply and spread at will, save for work undertaken here and there by individuals and by local authorities. Prof. Marlatt is of the opinion, after careful inquiry and estimate, that the amount annually expended in the past two years nearly equals the amount expended by the state at the time of its most active operations, namely approaching $200,000. The work done in this way is excellent, but the difficulty is that it is scattering or patchy, numerous spots being left for the unchecked multiplication of the pests. While practically as much money is now being expended as was formerly the case by the state, the results are by no means comparable, from lack of uniformity and systematic direction.

Prof. Marlatt reports that during the years 1903-04 the gypsy moth evidently made extraordinary progress, a condition of defoliation and stripping existing many times greater than in the worst of the earlier years of the gypsy moth damage. The present area infested is substantially the same as at the close of the work by the state, largely because the insect had been reduced to such inconsiderable numbers that it was not until the present summer that it gained sufficient headway for the establishment of new colonies. The excessive multiplication the present summer will probably lead to a considerable extension of the infestation. In the worst infested region the forests and street trees were, as a rule, generally defoliated and as bare as in winter, and altogether several thousand acres of completely defoliated woodland could be seen.

Taking up the question of control, Prof. Marlatt says that nothing can now be suggested in the way of improvement on the means used by the Board of Agriculture, but that for effective control concerted action over the entire territory is necessary, and that some system should be devised for the division of the cost between the individual owner, the town, and the state or national government, should national aid be granted. He anticipates that the cost of the work would, for a year or two, at least, much exceed the actual value of the land, rendering it prohibitive, so far as the individual is concerned. He recommends further that experiments be made in the importation of foreign parasites, but points out that for these experiments large colonies of caterpillars must be kept undisturbed, that results cannot be expected under five years at least, and that furthermore such importation might not prove in the end especially valuable as a means of control of the pest.

Prof. Marlatt found the brown-tail moth more widely distributed than the gypsy, and besides being an important tree pest, distinctly troublesome, by its nettling, to human beings. Its control will need less of state or town aid than that of the gypsy moth, but should not be neglected. In the introduction of parasites those of the brown-tail moth should be considered, as well as those of the gypsy moth.

NEW POSTAL LAW

RELATIVE TO THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS MAIL MATTER.

There has been considerable interest manifested in the new law passed by the last congress providing that business houses mailing large quantities of third and fourth-class matter may have the privilege of depositing such matter in the post offices without affixing stamps, and the adoption of this plan means the saving of a vast amount of clerical labor in the office of the mailer, as well as in the post office. At the present time large mailers use the precancelled stamps but their use does not save any labor for the mailer, the same amount of labor being necessary to affix the precancelled stamp as is required to affix the uncancelled stamp. In use of the precancelled stamp the benefit is largely to the post-office, the large saving being in cancellation.

Now that the new law is in effect, no further authorization for the use of the precancelled stamps will be given by the department.

The scheme will be greatly appreciated by those concerns which mail large quantities of circulars and advertising matter. The following conditions have to be complied with under the new law:

By applying to the postmaster a permit will be issued, which will contain the permit number and the regulations governing the mailing, which regulations must be strictly complied with by the mailer. Each separately addressed piece of mail must be wrapped or enveloped so as to be easy of inspection by post-office officials, and must be addressed for delivery within the United States or its possessions. In the upper left hand corner of the face or address side of the envelope, wrapper, address label or tag of each piece of mail must appear, printed or written, the address of the sender and the name of the post-office, and in the upper right-hand corner the class of matter, the amount of postage paid on each piece, and the words "paid in money" and the permit number. The size of the type is also specified, and the name of the post-office, mailer, etc., must be plainly shown.

The matter must tie the separately addressed packages in bundles of 50, 100, 200, 500 or 1000 pieces, as may be most convenient, and they must be presented at the place designated by the postmaster in quantities of not less than 2000 identical pieces, accompanied with a statement on each piece containing the information required regarding the mailing.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Man and Woman Were Found Dead

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Coroner Jackson yesterday investigated the deaths of Charles Pfefferman, 35 years old, a fruit dealer of this city, and Miss Cora Kipling, who were found early yesterday in Pfefferman's apartments in East 78th street.

Miss Kipling's home was said to have been in Stony Brook, Conn., though she has lived some time here. Both had been shot in the right temple, and Pfefferman had also a bullet wound in the right side. Four gas jets were turned on and towels had been laid along the cracks at windows and doors to prevent the gas escaping. This the coroner thought had been done to make the case look like a double suicide.

The coroner was led to suspect a double murder by the finding of a revolver on the left side of Pfefferman, who had been shot on the right side, and who was lying on his back on the floor. It was thought the wound in the temple must have caused instant death, in each case.

Later Coroner Jackson announced that on further and more careful examination he had arrived at the conclusion that it was a case of murder first and suicide afterward. His present theory is that Pfefferman struck the Kipling girl over the right eye with the butt of the revolver, thereby stunning her and then fired the shot into her brain. Having accomplished this, it is the coroner's theory that Pfefferman turned on the four gas jets to make his work doubly sure in case the bullets should fail to kill. He then lay down and fired the shots that ended his life.

Acting under the coroner's instructions, Detective Maguire of the East 67th street police station arrested John Oakford, a sporting man of 207 East 14th street. Oakford was taken before Coroner Jackson and closely questioned. He was allowed to go when $100 bail was furnished by State Senator Bernard F. Martin of 119 Waverly place. He is out under bail as a witness in the case. Oakford admitted that he had lived with the woman for three years, although they were not married.

TOMLINSON MAY RECOVER.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—It is now believed that Private Arthur Tomlinson, who was thought to be fatally injured in Saturday's mortar explosion at Fort Banks, will recover.

He will, however, lose the sight of both eyes and will always be a cripple.

The other soldiers injured in the explosion were comfortable yesterday.

90 odd years

JOHNSON'S Anodyne LINIMENT

Originated in 1810.

The liniment of our mothers, our grandmothers, and our great grandmothers, and the most popular liniment of to-day. Time and trial prove it good.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has probably relieved more suffering and saved more lives for ninety odd years than any other known remedy. The sworn enemy of aches and pains, both internal and external.

Price 25c; three times as much 50c. At all druggists.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

HORNE COAL CO.

BASKET BALL

Circuit Will be Composed of Eight Teams

PAWTUCKET THE LAST CLUB ADMITTED

Burke Players Turned Down Again

The New England basket ball league circuit will consist of at least eight teams. At yesterday's meeting of the directors, in the office of C. M. Goodnow in the Colonial building, Boston, the Fall River franchise was awarded to Thomas F. McDermott, the well-known baseball manager, and the president was authorized to award the franchise for the eighth team according to his judgment. There are three applications for it, with Pawtucket's considered best.

When the meeting was called to order by Pres. Cummings the following directors were present: Connie P. Driscoll of Haverhill, H. H. Healey of Newburyport, James J. Gray of Lowell, Connie Murphy of New Bedford, James L. McDonald of Brockton, C. M. Goodnow of Natick, Thomas F. McDermott of Fall River and Edward Bishop, applicant for a franchise in Pawtucket. The Fall River franchise was awarded to Thomas F. McDermott. It was voted to bond the treasurer of the league in $300. The question of players was talked upon for some time, but nothing definite was done in this line.

"Peck" Donnelly of the old Manchester team, who was transferred to New Bedford by order of the league, was present and asked for a hearing. He said he was appointed by the Manchester team to appear before the directors of the league and state their position. He said that they had been given to understand that they were not to be put on the auction block and bought by anyone that wanted them.

"When Smith resigned from the league," he said, "we should have been allowed to sign where he pleased." He did not think the league had a right to award them to New Bedford. Several of the players had discussed the matter with Connie Murphy of the New Bedford team and talked as though they meant to go with him. Donnelly himself, although not signing any contract, had promised Murphy that if his offer was the best he would go with him. Later on he received an offer from James I. McDonald of the Brockton team, which was evidently better, and he agreed to play with him, but the league had prevented this.

After all sides had been heard Pres. Cummings informed Donnelly that the league ruled that the Manchester players belonged to New Bedford and that if they did not play with that team, they would not play at all in the New England league. Donnelly and the other players have received substantial offers from the Connecticut league, and it would not be surprising if the whole team jumped to the Nutmeg state.

All the managers, with the exception of McDermott and the eighth team, have secured their players for the coming season. Winfred Kinkaide of the Natick team, who is at present in New Jersey, will send five or six players to McDermott, who also intends to give one of the local players a tryout, while the Wilmington, N. J., team is expected, intact, for what will undoubtedly be the Pawtucket, R. I., team.

The reserve list of players is as follows:

Brockton—Fields and Kelliher of Lowell, Magnalia, Rich, McSpadden, Fiske and McMeekin of the Knickerbocker club of New York.

Lowell—Mathews, J. Loos, Getzinger, Leighton, Kane, Tighe, J. Plant and Skip Fields.

New Bedford—John Healey, Qualey, Devlin, Dan Lynch, T. Donnelly, S. Mathieu, J. Fox and Allard.

Natick—Deal, Hough, Kinkaide, Fogarty, Ferat, Mayhem and Mulliner.

Newburyport—J. Punch, Hayes, W. and H. Sheridan, J. Lynch, Hayes and James Healey and Charlie Martens.

Haverhill—J. Plant, Wachter, J. Kennedy, T. Horan, P. Doyle, H. Martens, J. Corcoran, F. Haggerty, B. Lew and W. Kelliher.

In several instances different managers have reserved the same man and these cases will have to be straightened out at the next meeting. The schedule committee is expected to meet on Thursday or Friday in the office of C. M. Goodnow.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Connecticut league regarding an agreement about players.

It is said that the Brockton club will be composed of well-known New York and Pennsylvania stars. William Riordan, who has been interested in polo for a number of years, is associated with Messrs. McDonald and O'Sullivan in this team, and he says he is willing to invest any reasonable amount of money to obtain a team that will strike a winning clip.

Some of the letters received by the different managers are from players who are seeking positions. Manager Driscoll got one a few days ago from a fellow named McNab of Paterson, N. J., who winds up a description of a career that would make "Hopples" Wachter turn green with envy, with the remark: "I'm it. I am, and if I don't shine bright enough to make the people dizzy, I want you to put postage stamps on me and send me back to mother." McNabb may be seen with some club, as he has a good record, but it appears that there will be no room for him in Haverhill.

Conny Murphy is reported to have said he does not care whether the Burke players go to New Bedford or Connecticut. He has another team ready to put into New Bedford, in case the Lowell boys fail him.

Dan Lynch puts in a few hours every day at the Shawlight gymnasium. He has developed a great eye for the basket and will have to be kept covered all the time or the ball will go sailing into the basket. He's as spry as a cat on his feet, too.

Jimmy Harrington will undoubtedly be out of the game this season, owing to a bad ankle. If his ankle strengthens, he would make a valuable man for some New England league team.

The Centrals would like to arrange a game with Co. G or the C. Y. M. L. Send challenges through The Sun.

The S. B.'s defeated the B.'s Saturday evening in a fast and exciting game in the Shawlight gym, by the score of 14 to 12. The game was witnessed by 300 people, who cheered every good play made by both teams. The feature of the game was the work of Peter Lynch, who played Dippers Jordan to a standstill. Peter threw five baskets and every one of them was of sensational order, especially the deciding basket, which he tossed while laying on his back. The teams will meet again for a purse of $50.

The Centrals administered a crushing defeat to the Cowhills Saturday evening in the gymnasium of the latter team, the score being 10 to 0. W. Fahey and G. O'Loughlin excelled for the winners.

The Centrals have signified their intention of entering the amateur league proposed by Manager Gray of the Lowell team. They have a team that will make the best of them hustle. The following will represent them: W. Fahey, F. Fahey, G. O'Loughlin, Henry Tighe, formerly of Haverhill, M. O'Brien, A. Belanger, and J. Carney of last year's Shawlights.

The Shawlights have not organized as yet, but it would not be surprising if they again appeared on the floor with a team that will show a fast clip. There is good material in the club and Bill Shaw may bring out a few more "finds."

F. Fahey, M. Fahey and G. O'Loughlin of the Centrals make a strong trio and know all the tricks of the game.

COLLEGE BASKET BALL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The intercollegiate basketball association has elected officers for the coming season, and has arranged the intercollegiate championship schedule. The officers are: President, Howard C. Blackwell, Cornell; vice-president, Frank N. Spencer, Princeton; secretary, Ward MacLanahan, Yale; and treasurer, Ralph Morgan, Pennsylvania.

The schedule is:

Jan. 6—Cornell vs. Pennsylvania at Ithaca.

Jan. 12—Princeton vs. Cornell at Princeton.

Jan. 13—Columbia vs. Cornell at New York.

Jan. 18—Princeton vs. Pennsylvania at Princeton.

Jan. 20—Cornell and Columbia at Ithaca.

Jan. 21—Yale vs. Princeton at New Haven.

Jan. 27—Yale vs. Pennsylvania at New Haven.

Feb. 3—Yale vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Feb. 10—Columbia vs. Yale at New York.

Feb. 11—Cornell vs. Princeton at Ithaca.

Feb. 15—Princeton vs. Columbia at Princeton.

Feb. 17—Yale vs. Cornell at New Haven.

Feb. 18—Pennsylvania vs. Princeton at Philadelphia.

Feb. 22—Princeton vs. Yale at Princeton.

Feb. 24—Columbia vs. Princeton at New York.

Feb. 24—Cornell vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Feb. 23—Yale vs. Columbia at New Haven.

March 3—Cornell vs. Yale at Ithaca.

March 4—Columbia vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

March 10—Columbia vs. Pennsylvania at New York.

Applications from Dartmouth and Syracuse for admission to the league have been refused.

CREATORE'S CONCERT.

The much-heralded Creatore and his uniformed musicians performed at Huntington hall last evening. The audience was not as large as the concert merited. The program was a good one; the great bandmaster was at his best and his musicians were in perfect sympathy with his wild and fascinating manoeuvres.

The opening number last evening was the march from Wagner's Tannhauser. The second was Verdi's prelude to Aida, and then came Berlioz's Damnation of Faust. The concert closed with the grand Carmen selection. There were lighter pieces on the program and a selection for the harp played by Signor Sodero. The audience was not bashful in recalling, and the performers were generous in responding. It is beyond question that there is a precision, a responsiveness, a vigor of feeling and a general abandonment in the rich reveling in emotion throughout the entire program and the whole performance which is altogether entrancing. The colorature soprano, Mrs. Barili, sang last evening, and she showed a brilliant, high-ranged voice. It was a beautiful exhibition of the art of singing. The Lowell public is again indebted to Captain McNulty for bringing the popular bandmaster to Lowell.

CHELMSFORD.

The following Chelmsford people returned Sunday from a trip down the Hudson: Messrs. Arnold Parham, Ralph Adams, H. C. Sweetser, Martin Robbins, Miss Mabel Hatch, Miss Elizabeth Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sweet.

The "rummage sale," held in Lowell on Wednesday and Tuesday of last week by the ladies of the Unitarian society, was very satisfactory, netting the sum of fifty dollars. In spite of the bad weather nearly all articles contributed were disposed of.

Rev. J. S. Moulton of Stowe preached at the Unitarian church Sunday in exchange with Rev. A. D. K. Shurtleff.

SHOT THROUGH HAND.

Daniel Cox, aged 15 years, and residing in Fulton street, Centralville, while trying to unload a revolver, yesterday afternoon, accidentally shot himself through the palm of the left hand. A physician was called and the hand was dressed.

ON WITH THE NEW

But not off with the old. A full line of delirious hot drinks is now being served by Howard, the Druggist, 197 Central street, including hot chocolate, malted milk, beef tea, etc. He continues to serve also ice cream soda and college ices with crushed fruits or nuts for 5c. Only purest and first quality goods used at their fountain.

WANTED

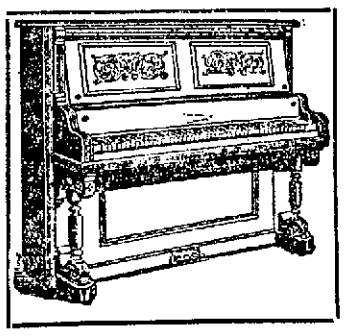
—TO BUY—

20,000 TOBACCO TAGS

HERRICK TEA CO.,

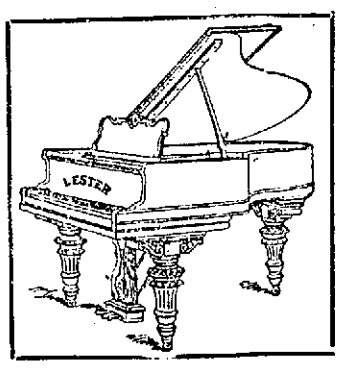
379 Gorham Street.

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO SEE "A STORE FULL OF BEAUTIFUL PIANOS?"



Remember there is always a "standing invitation," to call at our store and examine them and hear them played. We feel proud of our pianos. If you owned one of them you would feel the same way.

Our "One Price" system of selling is a winner. You always know for a fact that you are getting the "very lowest prices here.



We take old Pianos and organs in exchange and sell on easy payments.

LORD & CO. 318 Merrimack St. Opp. City Hall

HINDIPO

THE NEW NERVE TONIC

AND KIDNEY CURE.

Cleanses the Kidneys and Bladder, purifies the Blood. Puts Flesh on thin people. Strengthens the Nerves. Clears the Brain. Cures Nervous Debility, Insomnia, Failing Memory. Restores the Vim, Vigor, Vitality and Strength of Youth, in both weak Men and Women.

This New Remedy works like Magic, but is absolutely harmless. Weigh yourself before taking.

Price, 50 cts. 12 boxes, $5.00, by mail. We will cheerfully refund the money if you are not benefitted. Try it and be convinced.

For sale by Hale & Burkinshaw, 63 Middlesex street.

UNFAIR DECISION

Caused Bunting Cricketers to Quit Field

MOHAIRS DEFEATED THE EVERETTS

Exciting Games and an Ideal Autumn Day

The Lawrence Athletic grounds in Lawrence was the scene of exciting cricket matches on Saturday afternoon, two games being scheduled to be played for the cricket championship of this league. The Mohairs and Everetts were scheduled for the first game and the winner of that game was down on the program to do battle with the Bunting team of this city. The first game was played and the Mohair team of this city won out, and the second game between the Buntings and Mohairs was started, the former team having its innings and the Mohairs had just commenced playing when a decision on the part of the umpire caused the Buntings to leave the field.

MOHAIRS DEFEATED EVERETTS.

The first game commenced shortly after one o'clock, the Everetts resuming their innings, Ainslee and Marriott being opposed by Allen and Mosley. Runs came slowly, both batsmen acting strictly on the defensive. Thirteen runs were added when Mosley bowled Ainslee off his pads. Thorpe came in next. He, however, failed to show the form he has hitherto displayed, for after making four he was bowled by Mosley with a trimmer. After his dismissal, it was only a question of time before the Everetts received the coup de grace from the Mohairs. Capt. Southam used his bowlers with good judgment and eventually the innings closed for 82, the Mohairs being the winners by a margin of 46 runs.

BUNTINGS LEFT THE FIELD.

Shortly after the conclusion of the first game the Buntings and Mohairs entered upon the field. The Mohairs made one change in its lineup, Shuttleworth dropping out and J. Thorpe taking his place. Capt. Southam won the toss and sent the Buntings to bat.

The Buntings succeeded in scoring 67 runs before the side was retired. It was nearly five o'clock before the Mohairs went to bat. Thorpe and Southam were the first two batters up. Burns delivered the first ball to Thorpe. Umpire Bruce called "No ball." The ball was hit for a single. The next thing the spectators witnessed was Capt. Rowley in a controversy with the umpire. In less than two minutes he led his men off the field and the umpire drew the stumps. The termination of the game was so sudden that the onlookers did not at first realize what had happened. It transpired, however, that Burns had been no-balled for throwing. Rowley refused to go on with the game as long as Umpires Bruce and Gordon remained at their posts, and in consequence the game was given to the Mohairs by default.

The matter will be referred to the executive of the state league. Whether they will confirm the action of the umpires in awarding the game to the Mohairs, remains to be seen.

The following are the scores in the games dealt with above:

First game—Mohairs vs. Everetts.

MOHAIR.

Southam b Murray	13
Mosley b Thorpe	15
Shaw c Dixon b Thorpe	3
Bird b Calder	30
Allen b Bold	12
Priestly c and b Murray	14
Houghton b Murray	1
Cooper out	22
Shuttleworth b Calder	0
Whittaker c and b Thorpe	7
Harrison b Bold	7
Extras	4
Totals	127

EVERETT.

Bond b Allen	0
Murray b Shaw	5
Calder c Mosley b Allen	19
Andre b Mosley	14
Marriott c and b Shaw	18
Thorpe b Mosley	1
Bold b Shaw	7
Martin b Bird	7
Dixon not out	5
Graham b Shaw	0
Smith c Mosley b Shaw	0
Extras	1
Total	82

The Mohair-Bunting score:

BUNTING.

West not out	10
Barker b Mosley	4
Reddish b Mosley	0
Watson run out	2
Rowley run out	3
Burns b Mosley	8
Cook b Bird	5
Marshall b Bird	1
Patrick b Shaw	5
Stanson stp Priestly b Thorp	3
Greenhalgh run out	4
Extras	7
Total	67

BUNTING TEAM

STATES ITS GRIEVANCES IN REGARD TO GAME.

The press committee of the United States Bunting Cricket club gives out the following for publication in reference to the final game for the state championship, last Saturday, and the unfortunate finish to what promised to be one of the most exciting cricket games ever played in this state.

The action of Umpire Bruce in no-balling Burns in the final game for the championship, was a deliberate and carefully laid plan to rob the Buntings of the state championships, and Captain Rowley is to be commended for refusing to continue the game and withdrawing his men from the field after Bruce disqualified Burns from bowling.

The Bunting club cared nothing for the league championship unless they could have won it honorably; but to be robbed of it at the last moment, when victory was within their grasp, by such questionable method, is more than they had bargained for, although it was freely stated before the game that Burns would be no-balled.

Supporters of cricket, and those who have watched Burns' career as a bowler for the last 18 years, in the city of Lowell, believe that Umpire Bruce was not justified in no-balling Burns for the following reasons:

Burns has played cricket and has been prominent as a bowler for the last 18 years in Lowell, and with but few exceptions his bowling has never been questioned. At intervals some of the clubs would agitate the question of his delivery, but generally such agitation would come from clubs who had suffered or lost games on account of Burns' effectiveness. There is no question but that Burns' delivery is the same as it was 18 years ago, but after playing so many years without any serious protest, it would seem to those who are disposed to be fair-minded, that it is too late now to commence to kick over his delivery. Another reason Burns has been chosen for the last three or four years to play on the state team against Rhode Island, and he has always bowled for the Massachusetts team, and yet no one protested against his delivery. Last Labor day he was selected by the state league committee to represent the Buntings on the Massachusetts team against Rhode Island, and the Massachusetts captain put him on bowling for his side. What better judge of fair and unfair bowling do cricketers want than the action of the state league committee in selecting Burns as a member of the Massachusetts team (and such selection was made on account of his bowling), and also the captain of the state team selecting Burns to bowl? Another reason—Not once this season has Burns been no-balled, although each team has provided its own umpire, but in the final game a neutral (?) umpire sees fit to disqualify Burns in the most important game of the season. Grave charges have been made that a deal was made with the umpire. If so, they should be investigated and the truth known.

BUNTING PRESS COMMITTEE.

LAST TWO DAYS

Registration Will Close Wednesday Evening

Registration closes on Wednesday, and all not on the voting list by that time will be denied the privilege of voting for president in the state election. The sessions today and tomorrow will run from 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 o'clock. On Wednesday, the closing day, a continuous session from noon until 10 o'clock at night, will be held.

COMMITTED SUICIDE

LIEUT. PRITCHARD FIRST SHOT LIEUT. DEEN.

MANILA, Oct. 17—Second Lieut. Wm. D. Pritchard, in a fit of insanity, shot and killed Second Lieut. Fred L. Deen. He then shot and killed himself. Both of the officers were attached to the thirteenth regiment of U. S. cavalry stationed at Camp Stotsenberg.

CROQUET CLUB

INSIST THAT THEFTS WERE COMMITTED.

Despite the fact that Supt. Moffatt said to a representative of The Sun that he had not received any complaint from the Gibson Croquet club relative to the larceny of wickets and other things, a member of the club said to a reporter of The Sun today that the affair had been reported to the police and that the club had also appointed a committee to do a little investigating on the side. The Croquet club member said he would not be surprised if the affair would be productive of some rather sensational developments. The officer on that beat was made acquainted with the thefts.

Miss Ellen Couch of Amesbury, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jameson of Emery street for a few days, returned to her home this morning.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

Strictly Pure

Cream of Tartar 35c lb

Bicarbonate Soda 5c lb.

TALBOT'S

40 Middle St.

KILLED BY TRAIN

Sad Accident Near the Northern Station

JOHN CALLAHAN STRUCK BY SHIFTER

Died Some Hours Later at St. John's Hospital

John Callahan, for many years an employe of the street department of the city, was struck by the shifter above the Middlesex street station Saturday night about nine o'clock and died at St. John's hospital shortly after midnight.

The injured man was frightfully mangled. Though there was little sign of life when he was picked up, he was hurried to St. John's hospital. The doctors did all in their power to sustain life in the man, but it was impossible to save him.

The first knowledge of the accident was when one of the employes of the Boston & Maine railroad while checking off freight cars found the body of the man lying between the rails near the round house. A hasty examination seemed to satisfy him that the unknown man on the tracks was dead and a telephone call was sent to the police station stating that a man had been killed. Capt. Kew immediately notified Undertaker C. H. Molloy to go to the scene and remove the body to his morgue in Market street.

Henry J. McDonald, one of Mr. Molloy's assistants, hastened to the scene and upon arriving found that the victim still showed signs of life. Though

THE LATE JOHN CALLAHAN.

some one ran to summon the ambulance, Mr. McDonald realized that every second counted, and with the assistance of several others, tenderly lifted the man in the wicker basket, used for transferring bodies, and wrapped blankets about him.

Mr. McDonald then drove at top speed to the hospital, and the man was hurriedly carried to the operating room where it was found that he was terribly crushed and bruised, while his legs were also cut. His skull was fractured and it was readily seen by the physicians that the patient could not recover.

Despite this fact, however, they worked over him for several hours, but the man remained in an unconscious condition and at midnight his pulse became so weak that it was thought he was dead, but death did not take place until 1 o'clock.

The unfortunate man went to Boston on the electric cars in the afternoon for the purpose of getting a pair of glasses for one of his children and returned upon the Montreal express in the evening. As the train is a long one and he was probably on the last car, he got off when the train stopped at the Middlesex street station. Mr. Morrison, foreman of the street department, and Callahan, the victim, got off the train together. Mr. Morrison started to walk towards the Middlesex street depot and thought that Callahan was close behind, but got mixed in the crowd.

It seems that Callahan lost his bearings after getting off the train and started in the wrong direction. He had gone but a short distance in the direction of the round house when he was struck by the shifting engine as no other train was passing just at that time. He was probably knocked down and run over in the darkness without attracting the attention of the engineer in charge. He may have been dragged some distance. He did not get off at the Bleachery station, as has been stated, and was not struck by the express. Mr. Morrison states that Callahan was on the express until it came to a standstill.

On the clothing of the man were found two pay envelopes, one marked "J. Callahan, Street;" the other was similar and marked John Callahan, $2.50. From these facts it was learned that the man was John Callahan, of 492 Fletcher street.

The dead man was an old employe of the city, having been employed by the paving department for a number of years past. He is survived by a wife, Bridget, three sons, John, William and James, three brothers, William and Daniel of Lowell and a third in Ireland, three sisters and a mother in Ireland.

He was a member of Court General Butler, F. of A. The body was removed to his home, 492 Fletcher street, by Undertaker Molloy.

MORE DIPHTHERIA

TWO CASES REPORTED TO THE HEALTH DEPT. TODAY.

Two more cases of diphtheria were reported to the health department today, a total of 32 for the month.

Special Size Skirts

These skirts are especially designed for extra large women. Belt measure 28 to 36 inches.

Model of all wool black cheviot, 8-gore flare, each gore trimmed with a 12 inch taffeta band at bottom. Finish of all covered seams, velveteen facing. Desirable values at

$5.98

Model of fine quality broadcloth, 8-gore flare in kilt effect, with apron pleated front. The skirt has a slight droop at the back and is finished with a 1 1-2 inch hem. Rightly cut and carefully sewed. Just what you are looking for, at

$7.98

Our "Cheerful Credit" plan has never been equalled as a helpful method of little-at-a-time payments. Thousands of pleased customers will gladly testify to its usefulness.

NO MONEY DOWN

Caesar Misch CASH & CREDIT

220 Central Street

A. STRAUSS, Mgr.

A BRIGHT, LASTING FIRE

Is what you get from a fresh mined coal of the very best quality. I have it on cars direct from the mines every day. I sell for cash with the order or on delivery. That is one reason why I handle the best coal mined. Orders by mail or telephone receive immediate attention.

JOHN P. QUINN Office and Yards, Gorham and Dix Sts. TAKE ANY GORHAM STREET CAR

One Million Dollars

Have Been Spent to Give Liquozone Free to the Sick

When we purchased the rights to Liquozone, we decided to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one we learned of. We published the offer in nearly every newspaper in America, and 1,800,000 people have accepted it. In one year it has cost us over one million dollars to announce and fulfill the offer.

Don't you realize that a product must have wonderful merit to make such an offer possible? We have never asked a soul to buy Liquozone. We have published no testimonials, no physician's endorsement. We have simply asked the sick to try it—try it at our expense. And that is all we ask you, if you need it.

Kills Inside Germs

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its values are derived solely from gas—purely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 16 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what no one else does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables, and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid $100,000 for the American rights.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anaemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.00.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is .....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

557. Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

RUSSIAN ARMY

Falling Back Upon Mukden After Terrible Reverse

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17, 3.45 a. m.—The official veil was lifted today from the ghastly tragedy around Shakhe, but even the official account, supplemented by numerous press despatches, leaves much uncertainty as to the situation. Out of the fragmentary mass of information at hand, it is possible only to conclude that the costly withdrawal and retreat from Liao Yang is being duplicated upon an even grander scale, after more desperate fighting and heavier losses.

General Kuropatkin's story leaves the Russians still tenaciously holding the north bank of the Shakhe river, but general belief is that this is only the desperate final of one of the greatest military dramas of history, and that the Russian army as a whole, is retreating toward Mukden, having suffered at the most conservative estimate a loss of over 50,000.

Of the left flank, which was one of the most important points in the line of battle, absolutely nothing is heard, which leaves the inference that it is not in a position to communicate with the remainder of the army. All the wounded are being carried to Harbin, further north. It is understood that the correspondents also have been ordered to Harbin which indicates that the retreat will not even stop at Tie Pass. All hopes of the world heralded advance to Port Arthur have been abandoned. The weather conditions are even worse than during the retreat from Liao Yang. Streams are banks high and fords are impassable; but it is impossible to say how this will affect the final situation.

General Kuropatkin says that Friday night was passed in comparative quiet, but that Saturday saw an immense concentration of Japanese on the great Mandarin road, where the Russian batteries were vigorously playing in an effort to hold them in check.

The result of Saturday's fight has not been officially given, but there is every evidence that it was of the most severe character. It was during the Japanese furious night attack of Wednesday, according to unofficial accounts, that the Russians lost their guns. Thursday witnessed another furious cannonade, in which the whole of the Russian centre was forced back. In the afternoon of the same day, the Russian right began to give way. Towards evening came a few hours lull, but at midnight the cannonading was renewed with increased fury, eye witnesses declaring that it exceeded in intensity that at Liao Yang during the famous fighting of the 30th and 31st of August.

There was much desperate fighting on Friday, which was carried on through a tremendous storm of rain, hail and thunder. General Kuropatkin personally took command of the Peterhoff regiment. It was in the midst of this awful war of man and elements, the Peteroff regiment leading, that the Russians for the last time charged doggedly into Shakhe, and took the town in the face of the hottest Japanese bombardment.

The latest reports from the battle are of Sunday afternoon and evening, when the Russians were carrying on a heavy rear guard fight, evidently retiring on Mukden. Generals Oku and Nodzu were concentrating for another blow on the Russian right, where the fighting is described as having been furious. General Nodzu is reported to have been wounded seriously, but this cannot be confirmed.

Mukden itself remains quiet, though the sounds of battle are plainly heard to the southward. The railway station is congested with trains of wounded proceeding to Harbin. The hospital facilities are completely overtaxed. Six thousand wounded arrived at Mukden on Saturday alone. The heroic surgeons and nurses, many of whom have been without sleep for 36 hours, are ready to drop with fatigue.

Although the official account of the battle does not represent the disastrous picture that many in St. Petersburg had resigned themselves to see, the general feeling here is of the deepest gloom. From the military point of view, the most bitter disappointment is in the knowledge that the reverse seals the fate of the heroic defenders of Port Arthur, who are now without hope of succor from the outside world.

A remarkable feature throughout is the popular sympathy with General Kuropatkin. Viceroy Alexieff is again charged with responsibility for Kuropatkin's attempt to take the aggressive. Pity rather than criticism is awarded the ill-starred general, but it is felt among army officers that the military prestige of the whole of Russia has so suffered at his hands that it is impossible that he can ever be given the chance to retrieve the disaster.

MUKDEN PEOPLE ARE NOT EXCITED

MUKDEN, Oct. 15—9 p. m.—The fight ceased along the whole east front on October 15, but continued furiously on the southwest. The cannonading never ceased for a moment on October 15. The fight has now been continued for seven days. The position of the opposing forces continually changes, first one and then another assuming the offensive; but up to ten o'clock of the night of October 14 neither had achieved a signal success. The major forces of the Japanese concentrated against the Russian right, where Generals Nodzu and Oku were apparently gathering the whole of their forces. It is as yet impossible to say what has been the result of the Japanese aggressive movement on the southwest.

General Kuropatkin is personally directing his troops. This sustains the men in continued hope of success. However, there is no doubt the Russians have sustained enormous losses. The transportation of the wounded to the railway is achieved with the greatest difficulty, owing to the rain-sodden condition of the roads. On Saturday, six thousand wounded arrived at the railway, were put on board cars and dispatched towards the north.

The fight continues near Shakhe and the sound of guns can be plainly heard here. The people of Mukden, however, are not displaying great excitement.

ENTIRE REGIMENT ALMOST WIPED OUT

MUKDEN, Oct. 15—Via Pekin—With the Russian army of the centre.

After six days of the hardest kind of fighting, this section of the Russian army fell back on the Shakhe river, and is now holding a position on the north side of that stream. The fighting which commenced shortly after noon October 9, has been in progress continuously ever since.

October 10, the artillery duel continued, the Russians advancing slowly. During the night the Japanese changed their positions and at daylight enfiladed the trenches, pouring a terrific shrapnel fire on the infantry, composed of one regiment, only a remnant of which was left. From this on the Japanese took the offensive the entire day of the 11th, throwing shrapnel and Shimose powder shells among the infantry and artillery. The Russians held tenaciously to their positions.

The morning of the 12th found little change in the positions of the two armies except that the Japanese had worked further around to the left. Probably the greatest artillery fight of the battle took place October 12. Batteries were placed on every available hill, and at the same time regiment after regiment of infantry was poured into the plain by both sides, only to be thrown back shattered and torn. It is impossible as yet to estimate the loss of life. During the night a heavy rain storm occurred, in the midst of which artillery continued to boom and at one point the Japanese infantry charged. They were met by Russian infantry men in the darkness, which was lighted only by flashes of guns, the bursting of shells and the streaks of lightning. The men fought hand to hand, the Japanese regiment being finally driven back. The thunder and rain continued all the morning of the 13th, but notwithstanding the guns opened fire promptly at daylight. The Russians fought stubbornly but retired slowly. The Japanese continued to threaten the Russian left. Toward the evening the Japanese opened with all their guns on the Russian positions, the shells dropping like hail in the field and on the hills. The morning of the 14th found the Russians with their backs to the Shakhe river, across which transports had been withdrawn during the night. Fighting continued from these positions all during the day of the 14th, while the Russian reinforcements took up positions on the hills to the north of the river. Another thunder storm broke shortly after noon, flooding the streams and turning the roads into seas and by evening the main Russian force had withdrawn across the Ehakhe river. The Japanese shells were dropping within a short distance of the river on the left.

The fighting recommenced at daylight today, the boom of guns being distinctly heard in Mukden. The whole Russian army is slowly retiring and fighting every inch of the way.

In an informal talk with the Associated Press correspondent had with General Kuropatkin in the field, just before the battle commenced, he spoke in glowing terms of the bravery of the Japanese, saying that they were a gallant foe and also that they were most correct in the observance of the rules of war. In this respect he said, it was the most pleasant war he had ever been engaged in.

60,000 SOLDIERS KILLED OR WOUNDED

TOKIO, Oct. 16—6 p. m.—There is a strong appeal for peace in the appalling tragedy which is now under enactment in Manchuria. Both armies have fought ferociously for a week and desperate fighting still continues. It is probable that the death roll will be largely increased before the final shot is fired.

The preliminary reports indicate that about 60,000 men of both sides have been either killed or wounded, the larger portion of these being Russians, since the armies of the two belligerents closed in combat.

Even the Japanese, to whom the great victory is of paramount importance, seem to be shocked by the slaughter of their enemies. The Japanese people are receiving the news from the field of battle calmly, and there can be heard no shouts in the streets proclaiming the victory of their nation.

A member of the diplomatic corps in an interview with the correspondent of The Associated Press, said:

"I believe the world will recoil from the sickening slaughter of this battle. Every interest of humanity demands the adjustment of the differences between the two nations and the proclamation of peace. The situation between the two belligerents is a delicate one, but what a splendid triumph for diplomacy it would be if peace could be arranged. It seems to me that the question of honor is no longer involved. If Russia feels that such a question is involved, surely the heroic and successful defense of Port Arthur and the valor shown by Russian soldiers on the fields of Manchuria, should forever determine the quality of Russian courage. Russians should remember that the distance dividing her strength and the limitations of her railway are historical factors in this war. These factors are generally known. They are appreciated by everybody and are not looked upon as faults."

L. H. S. FOOTBALL

LOCAL TEAM BEATEN BY MECHANIC ARTS OF BOSTON.

The Lowell High school football team received another defeat on the gridiron Saturday, the local team being defeated by the Mechanics Art school of Boston on the local fair grounds by a score of 6 to 0.

Inability to kick the ball at the proper time caused the loss of the game for the local aggregation. A fumble, on the part of one of the local players, also resulted in the only touchdown made during the game.

Saturday's game also demonstrated that there are no kickers on the local eleven. A line play being used instead of a kick proved to be disastrous for the locals also.

The game was featureless. The scoring by the visitors was the result of a fumble, a Boston player securing the ball and being downed within a few inches of the local's goal. One more mass play and the touch down was scored. A goal was kicked and the score was 6 to nothing, this score remaining until the end of the game.

The lineup:

MECH. ARTS—6.	0—LOWELL HIGH
Dunn re	le Huntress
Godbold rt	lt Gelineau
Sullivan rg	lg Fitzgerald
Rosetta c	c Wood
Burke lg	rg Brosnan, Jordan
Patterson lt	rt Campbell
Mareyes le	re Strauss
Kilduff qb	qb McQuade
Hall lhb	rhb Raymond
Fitzgerald rhb	lhb Haynes lhb Brosnan
Farwell rhb	fb Lake

Summary: Touchdown—Farwell. Goal from touchdown—Sullivan. Referee—Jewett of Lowell. Umpire—Bicknell. Linesmen—Kelley and Bicknell. Time keeper—Parker. Time—15-minute halves. Attendance—500.

TEXTILES BEATEN.

Worcester Academy defeated Lowell Textile school at foot ball, 6 to 0, on the academy campus Saturday afternoon in a hard and scrappy game. No score was made until within a minute of the end of the second half, when Mayhew got the ball on a fumble and ran 60 yards to a touchdown. Cooley kicked the goal. Mayhew has been laid up in the hospital with a bad shoulder but when he saw things going against his team he donned his foot ball togs and got into the game, taking his regular place at right halfback in time to win the game for Worcester.

The lineup:

WORCESTER ACADEMY—6	0—LOWELL TEXTILE
Farrell re	le Midwood
Marshall rt	lt Brookhouse
Lyman rg	lg Hintz
Murdock c	lg Mayo
Cottrell lg	c Moore
Beanhard lt	rg Julin
Baker le	rt Varnum
Burke qb	re Prior
Mahan rhb	re Donnellan
Hone, rhb	qb Currier
Cooley fb	lhb Church
Booth lhb	fb McDonnell
	rhb Kent

ANOTHER DEFEAT.

A good-sized crowd witnessed the game between Merrimack and Bunting of Lowell in the Merrimack Valley association foot ball league in Lawrence Saturday afternoon, the Lawrence team winning, 7 to 2.

McCluskey was conspicuous in Merrimack's play, and Pangburn, Dawson and Lowe also showed up well. The decisions of the referee were questioned in several instances, and Bunting may enter a protest.

LOST—On Sunday night between Central and Bridge sts. a black pocketbook containing a large sum of money. Reward at 67 Bridge st. A. Demaris.

HERO DROWNED

LITTLE FELLOW STRUCK BY CANAL BOAT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Bernard Cleary, a little hero who received a medal for bravery from the Humane society last summer for jumping off the recreation pier and rescuing two little girls from drowning, yesterday lost his life in diving to get a baseball out of the East river.

Bernard did not drown because his swimming was at fault. He had mastered even the tricks of the current of the East river, and there was nothing that he was afraid of in the water. It was when he was pulling himself up out of the water by a string-piece on the deck that he was caught between the end of the string-piece and the hull of a great canal boat floating with the tide and crushed to death.

The boat held him against the dock for only a second or two, but by the time she swung out into the tide again the boy's body dropped into the river like a crushed fly. It had not been recovered when darkness fell last night.

Bernard was captain of a baseball nine known as the Sixteenth Streets. Yesterday the Sixteenth Streelers met an uptown nine for a match. In the thick of the game a "hot grounder" sped past a player and dropped into the river.

Bernard, the famous swimmer, stripped in a second, dived into the river, reached the ball with a few strong strokes, caught it and swam with it back to shore. As he pulled himself out of the water he tossed it to the other boys. He smiled as he did it. That was the last they saw of him until he dropped into the river, dead.

Michael McCann and Lester Murphy ran to Bernard's home, at No. 526 East Sixteenth street, in a panic, and told his mother what had happened. Grief-stricken she rushed to the river and would have cast herself in the water had she not been prevented by Policeman Morris, who had by that time been summoned from the East Twenty-second street station. The boy's father was notified, and a search party organized, but up to a late hour their efforts were in vain.

Every Woman
is interested and should know about the wonderful Marvel Whirling Spray Douche
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.
MARVEL CO., 41 Park Row, New York.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
for children; safe, sure. No opiates

INTERESTING PICTURES GATHERED FROM FAR AND NEAR

A BARE VOLCANIC STUMP.

One of the most curious natural objects of interest in Wyoming, that land of peculiar natural formations, is the denuded core of an ancient and long extinct volcano known as the Wyoming tepee on account of its resemblance to an Indian lodge. Only the core remains, and it is of basalt in columnar

form. The ash built slopes have long been washed away by the action of the weather. There is no doubt in the minds of scientists that at some remote period this stump formed the core of an active and most destructive volcano. The composition of the soil for a considerable distance roundabout is indicative of the seismic disturbance which must have accompanied the eruption.

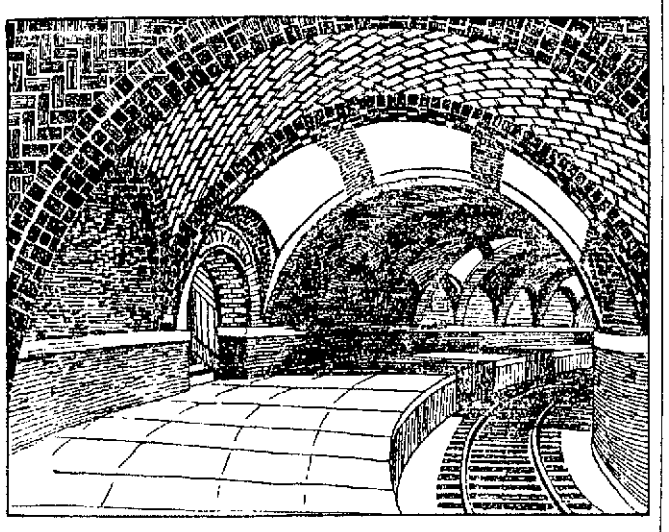
AN ANCIENT CLOCK.

The clock placed in the hall of the Holborn borough council is at least 250 years old and has been in the possession of the local authorities for that period. It still keeps good time.

A NOTORIOUS CHUNCHUS LEADER AND HIS CAPTORS.

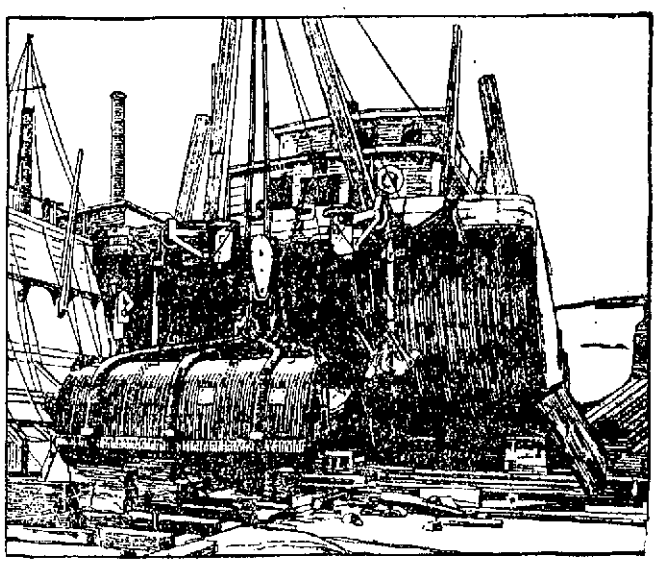
The picture, which is from a photograph taken by a war correspondent in Manchuria, represents Van Chin, a well known and greatly feared chunchus bandit, and the two armed scouts that captured him. This desperado and his band of cutthroats became so lawless and bold in their operations in the vicinity of Vladivostok that a body of mounted volunteer scouts was organized at that city to protect the citizens from their depredations. These chunchuses have made themselves particularly obnoxious to the Russian troops, attacking small detachments of the rear guard and pillaging supply trains which were insufficiently protected. The capture of Van Chin affords much satisfaction to his Russian victims, who regard him as the instigator of most of the atrocities committed in the immediate neighborhood of Vladivostok.

NEW YORK SUBWAY STATION.



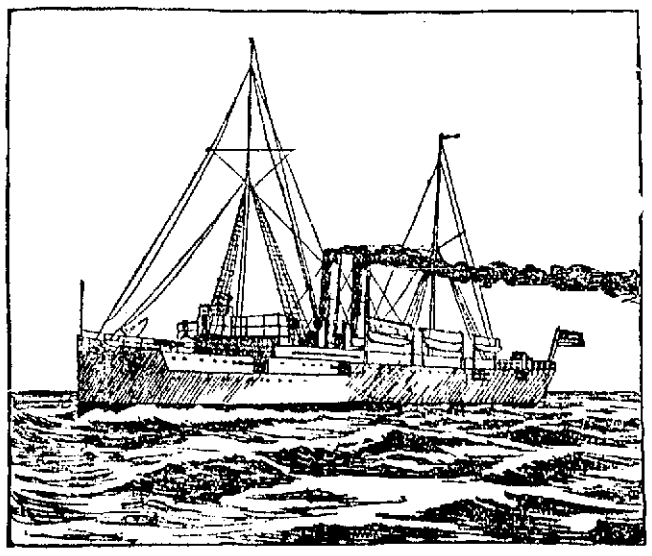
The stations of the great New York underground railway are models of subterranean architecture. They are roomy and well ventilated, being provided with an electric air circulating system which keeps the atmosphere pure and free from the heaviness which has hitherto made underground ways places to be shunned. The ceilings and walls are of light colored glazed brick, and the platforms are spacious and will be kept free from all obstructions. The stations will be kept in perfect order, and no advertisements will be permitted on the walls. The subway itself is the longest tunnel in the world, opening with twenty-three miles and leaving as much more to be completed in the future.

LARGEST SUCTION DREDGER IN THE WORLD.



The view shows the bow of the largest suction dredging vessel in the world as she lies in dry dock. The bottom is spoon shaped, so as to allow the dredger to work on a shallow bank. In the center, as shown by the deep shadow, there is a well or recess into which a great steel pipe may be put. The inboard end of this pipe is connected by a swivel joint to powerful suction pumps driven by engines of 1,000 horsepower. This wonderful machine is an American invention. It will be used to remove the sand from the bars which form at the entrance to some of the principal harbors of the United States.

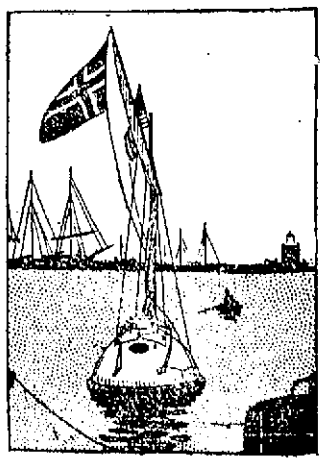
THE UNITED STATES PROTECTED CRUISER GALVESTON.



The Galveston was one of six vessels to be built under act of March 3, 1899, providing for protected cruisers of 2,600 tons trial displacement. It was to be sheathed and coppered and to have a high rate compatible with good cruising qualities, a great radius of action and was to carry the most powerful ordnance possible to ships of its class. It has an actual steaming radius under full speed of sixteen and a half knots. Its length over all is 309 feet, beam 44 feet and mean draft about 467 tons. It has six boilers, a double bottom and sixty-seven watertight compartments.

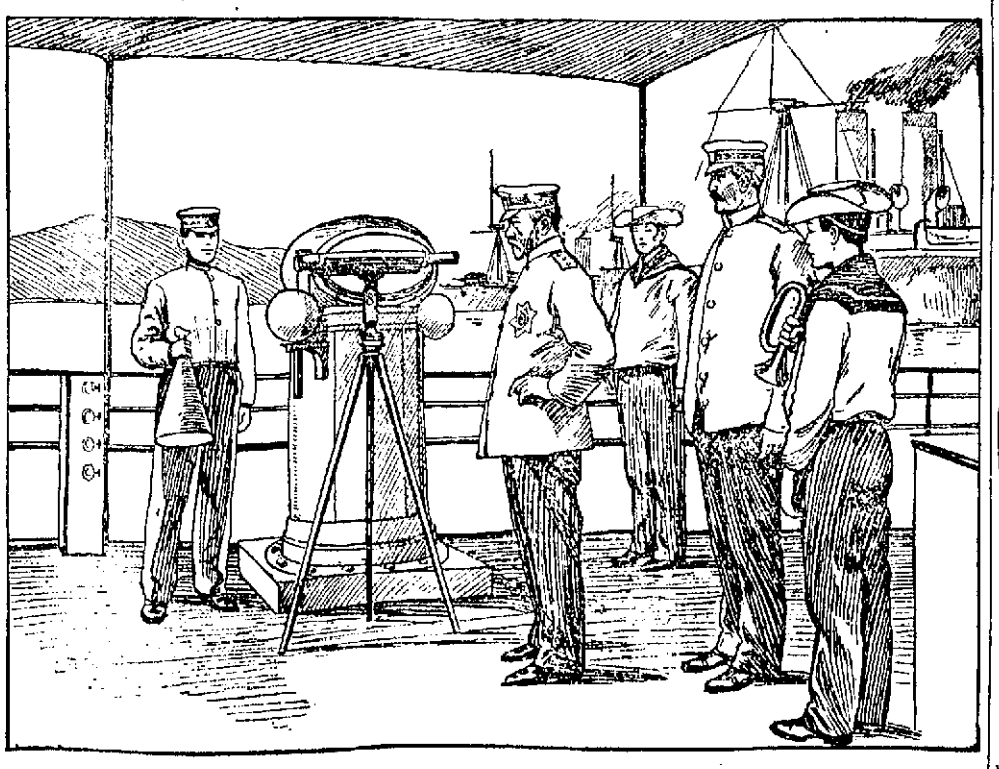
A UNIQUE LIFEBOAT.

The Urad, a novel lifeboat invented by a Norwegian, is constructed of iron and has the shape of an egg. It is eight feet in height, and its chief claim to fa-



vor lies in the fact that it could be thrown overboard in case of disaster to a vessel. The little craft recently left the Norwegian port of Aalesund for a trial trip and arrived at the Shetland islands four days later, an excellent record. The Urad resembles the life saving globe invented by another Norwegian, Captain Donvig.

ADMIRAL TOGO ON BOARD OF HIS FLAGSHIP, THE MIKASA.



The cut represents the famous Admiral Togo, called "the Japanese Nelson," whose masterly direction of the naval operations against Port Arthur has won the admiration of the world, on the bridge of his flagship, the Mikasa. He is a modest appearing little man, and in the picture he wears a plain duck jacket decorated with the order of the Rising Sun. The admiral recently entertained a party of newspaper correspondents on board his ship, and they were enthusiastic over his courtesy and affability. The tall officer just behind the great admiral is Rear Admiral Shimamura, who is a worthy supplement to the gallant Togo. Although he is noted for his devotion to discipline, Admiral Togo is not a martinet, and he is the idol and model of every man of his crew.

A TINY BOY CROESUS.

John Nicholas Brown of Providence, R. I., enjoys the distinction of being the richest small boy in the world. In 1900 the boy's father, the late John Nicholas Brown of New York and Providence, bequeathed him property

valued at $6,000,000. A later bequest from the boy's uncle, the late Harold Brown, added $4,000,000 to his available wealth. He is also the heir apparent to several other immense estates, and if he should reach middle life he will be one of the richest landed proprietors in the United States.

COURTS MAKE LAWS

The Supreme Court of United States Changed Its Attitude

The Fundamental Principles of the Constitution Must be Protected Against Partisan Courts and the Usurpation of the Chief Executive

Mr. Frederick R. Coudert has sent to Mr. Charles Stewart Davison, chairman of the executive committee of the Parker Independent clubs, the following letter on courts and the Constitution, which is well worthy of perusal:

New York, October 4, 1904.

Mr. Charles Stewart Davison, Chairman Executive Committee, Parker Independent Clubs:

Dear Sir:—I address you as chairman of the Independent Clubs, in regard to one of the questions affecting this campaign which it seems should interest those voters who think for themselves.

There is a very strong reason, strangely enough not yet adverted to, why all independents should vote for Judge Parker. This reason is so wholly apart from partisan considerations that it can hardly fail to appeal to one who cares more for the preservation of American principles of government than for the success of any political organization.

Down to 1898 there were certain fundamental principles which every American regardless of party could and did heartily assent to and which he placed above all partisan considerations. The success of our institutions, all will admit, has been largely due to the reverence felt for our written constitution. It was the one cohesive centripetal force which in times of trial and danger kept together a new country whose government could not be based upon those traditions, which, as in England, make so greatly for stability.

James Russell Lowell has said: "A century ago there was still a great respect for authority in all its manifestations; for the law first of all, for age, learning, and for experience. The community recognized and followed its natural leaders, and it was these who framed our constitution, perhaps the most remarkable monument of political wisdom known to history. The convention which framed it was composed of the choicest material in the community, and was led astray by no theories of what might be good, but clave closely to what experience had demonstrated to be good. The late M. Guizot once asked me 'how long I thought our republic would endure.' I replied: 'So long as the ideas of the men who founded it continue dominant' and he assented."

Mr. Justice Harlan, the senior member of the supreme court of the United States, and a life-long republican, speaking at the Columbian University law school at Washington, on the 9th of January last, said in reference to the constitution:

"Let us hope that this great instrument (the constitution) which has served so well, will weather the storms which ambitions of certain men are creating, in an effort to make this country a world power."

ROOSEVELT'S OPINION OF CONSTITUTIONS.

President Roosevelt says:

"In great crises it may be necessary to overturn constitutions."

—Roosevelt's "Oliver Cromwell, p. 52.

We have heard during this campaign much talk of violations of the constitution. This has come in large part from individuals who have made the charge with little or no attempt at specification, and the answer has been that these charges were a mere bugaboo invented by the democratic party for the purpose of terrifying people whose minds had not developed much beyond the adolescent stage.

This retort would, however, hardly apply to the deliberate and reiterated statements of the oldest, most learned and respected judges of the supreme court of the United States, into whose hands the fortunes of the constitution are so largely entrusted.

We wish, therefore, to call the particular attention of the independent voter to the following statement made by Mr. Justice Brewer of the supreme court of the United States, in his opening address at the international congress of lawyers and jurists held at the world's fair last month:

"You can see 20 acres of Philippine life at the world's fair, but you cannot see a square rod of the constitution.

"Perhaps it is because it has been judicially declared that there is no connection between the two."

Had this statement come from some unknown attorney it might be thought that he was desirous of distinguishing himself by sensational paradox, and the statement might well have been set down to democratic enthusiasm. Coming from such a source, however, the inference is very different, and if the honorable justice is correct we have reached a very critical stage in our national development.

An examination of the decisions of the supreme court itself will show how strongly Mr. Justice Brewer's statment is borne out, and the question which the independent must now answer for himself, is whether the old American constitution is to be maintained or another and very different one is to take its place, in which human rights shall play a very subordinate, if any, part.

THE SUPREME COURT CHANGES.

It is in regard to this second question that I address you as chairman of the independent clubs. It seems to me that the public generally, and even members of the bar, have failed to give proper attention to these facts:

(1). That the function of the supreme court in interpreting the constitution has (in reality) been so treated that the result clothes it with the power to modify, change and even annul certain portions of that instrument.

(2) That in consequence, a president, or at least a series of presidents, following one continuous policy, may by their appointments to the court radically change the spirit and even repeal the letter of the constitution.

(3). That decisions of the court since 1898 have changed the spirit of the constitution and violated its letter, all in the direction of absolutism in government.

The argument demonstrating these three propositions is very briefly as follows:

The court has power to determine what laws are and what laws are not constitutional, as well as what actions of the executive department are in conformity with that great charter.

COURTS MAKING LAW.

Lawyers, especially English speaking lawyers, know that the courts are constantly making law, and that it would be impossible for a lawyer to state the existing law on any subject by a mere examination of the statutes. He would be forced to have recourse to the reports of the courts for this purpose.

The only country in the world in which political questions are settled by a court is the United States. There the supreme court is constantly passing upon questions which would elsewhere be decided by parliamentary or governmental bodies. Thus, the questions being political, men necessarily decide them according to their views of government and of political science.

A judge who holds strongly to the belief in the liberty of the individual as against the state must view many questions differently from one who is imbued with the idea that the enlargement of the sphere of the state is of more importance than the preservation of individual rights. Recent developments have precipitated these questions of "The Man vs. the State".

As was said by Mr. Justice Harlan, the senior member of the supreme court, in a recent address:

"It (the supreme court) can undo the work of the fathers by abrogating all canons of constitutional construction that have helped to make this the foremost nation of the earth. 'It can,' to use the words of Chief Justice Marshall, 'explain away the constitution of our country and leave it a magnificent structure to look at, but totally unfit for use'."

President Roosevelt on the same occasion expressed the same idea as to the function of the court when he says:

"For the judges of the supreme court of the land must be not only great justices, but they must be great constructive statesmen. . . . For in not one serious study of American political life will it be possible to omit the immense part played by the supreme court in the creation, not merely the modification, of the great policies through and by means of which the country has moved on to its present position".

But shall these "constructive statesmen" build on the sure foundation of American precedent and principle or shall their "great policies" be subversive of American ideas? Shall we have an orderly development of our legal polity, or the "mailed fist" and "big stick" disguised under the apparently modest and innocuous garb of a legal judgment?

Conceding, then, the power of the court in making our constitutional law, is it not the duty of every thinking citizen to use the influence which the ballot gives him to see that this constitutional law is made in accordance with sound political views?

The president, possessing the appointing power, can, if his party is pursuing a certain definite policy, appoint men who mhe knows are in general sympathy with that policy, and thus, without any suspicion of improper action or motive, directly and profoundly influence, not to say make, the constitutional law of our country.

That this has already been done since 1898 can easily be shown by an examination of a few important cases.

The whole question of the relation of the territories recently acquired under the treaty of Paris to our general governmental system was involved in the case of Downes vs. Bidwell (182 U. S. 244). While five judges held that the clause providing that all indirect taxes should be "uniform throughout the United States" had no application to the newly acquired territory, yet the case was not authority for any principle or canon of constitutional law by reason of the fact that the five judges concurring the judgment reached their decision not only by different but by conflicting reasons.

JUDGE PECKHAM'S OPINION.

As was said by Mr. Justice Peckham in the case of Dorr vs. United States (195 U. S. ----, decided only last May:

"That case (Downes vs. Bidwell) is authority only for the proposition that the plaintiff therein was not entitled to recover the amount of duties he had paid under protest on importations. The various reasons advanced by the judges in reaching this conclusion, which were not concurred in by a majority of the court, are plainly not binding."

Had, however, one of the five judges constituting this heterogeneous majority taken the view of the four minority judges that the uniformity clause of the constitution applied to all territory under American sovereignty, the whole so-called imperialistic policy of the present administration would have had to be remodelled. While the legality of the acquisition of the territories cannot be questioned, they could not have been held as mere dependencies with no civil rights whatever inherent in the individual; no rights, indeed, except such as might have been accorded by the grace of congress.

This decision, therefore, as far as it went, was a distinct victory for the administrative policy, and was so regarded.

The next case in which a similar question arose was that of Mankichi v. Territory of Hawaii (190 U. S., 197), which involved the application of the right to indictment by grand jury and trial by a petit jury in Hawaii, a territory acquired by peaceful annexation. This case differs not only from the Downes v. Bidwell case in that it arose under the clauses of the constitution guaranteeing jury trial, but from the further fact that the congressional act annexing Hawaii stated that only the existing laws "not contrary to the constitution" should remain in force. The court, however, held by a majority of five to four that, notwithstanding this law, jury trial was not a right belonging under the constitution to the people of any of our new territories, although they had held in Thompson v. Utah (170 U. S., 343), that the Territorial legislature of Utah could not deprive a person of that right. The distinction between the two cases is placed upon the ground that Utah was an organized territory, whereas Hawaii was not. This, of course, simply amounts to the difference that congress may or may not withhold the constitution from a territory by its own act in either completely organizing it, or keeping it in the condition which Mr. Chief Justice Fuller characterized as "a disembodied shade."

ANOTHER IMPORTANT DECISION.

The next and most recent case involving the policy of the administration is that of Dorr v. United States (195 U. S. ---), decided May 31 last. A United States citizen recently arrived in the Philippines, and, editing a newspaper there, was tried for criminal libel. There was no indictment by grand jury and no trial by petit jury, but he was tried by a judge, condemned, and sentenced. He appealed to the supreme court of the United States upon the ground that as a citizen of the United States, in United States territory, he was entitled to the benefit of the constitutional guaranty of indictment and jury trial. This was the first time that the question as to the constitutionality of trying a United States citizen without a jury in our own territory had ever arisen, and the court held, by a majority of one, two of the the judges being appointees of the present administration, that the constitutional guaranties did not apply to the Philippine Islands and that an American citizen charged with crime therein might be tried in any way the local government saw fit, the opinion being written by Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Roosevelt's most recent appointee.

This is the last and most radical step taken by the court in supporting the policy of the administration in the islands. The oldest, most experienced and best known member of the court, as well as a lifelong republican, Mr. Justice Harlan, in his dissenting opinion says:

"In my opinion, guaranties for the protection of life, liberty and property, as embodied in the constitution, are for the benefit of all, of whatever race or nativity, in the states composing the union or in any territory, however acquired, over the inhabitants of which the government of the United States may exercise the powers conferred upon it by the constitution."

He then proceeds to state that he cannot agree with the views of the five justices composing the majority that the guarantee of jury trial was not fundamental, and he says:

"Indeed, it is adjudged, in effect, that the above clause, in its application to this case is to be constructed as if it read: 'The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, and except where Filipinos are concerned, shall be by jury.'

"I cannot assent to this interpretation of the constitution. It is, I submit, so obviously inconsistent with the constitution that I cannot regard the judgment of the court otherwise than as an amendment of that instrument by judicial construction, when a different mode of amendment is expressly provided for."

RADICAL DEPARTURE OF THE COURTS.

Nor is it alone in cases arising in the newly acquired lands that the court has made such seemingly radical departures from accepted views of constitutional law. In the case recently commended upon in an editorial in the Evening Post, entitled: "St. Paul and Sing Tuck," the result reached was even more startling. In that case a Chinaman coming to the United States was detained by the immigration commissioner at San Francisco for the purpose of being sent back under the Chinese Exclusion act. He alleged that he was a United States citizen and as such entitled to entry into the country and immune to interference by the immigration officer. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus to the circuit court of the United States alleging that he was a native born citizen of the United States, hence the immigration officer, whose jurisdiction could only extend to aliens, had no right to detain him, and that he was entitled to a trial in the courts of the United States as to his citizenship. The circuit court held that the jurisdiction of the immigration commissioner was exclusive and his decision conclusive. Their decision was upheld by the supreme court of the United States, Mr. Justice Holmes (Mr. Roosevelt's recent appointee), writing the opinion. It was held that a citizen of the United States had no right to the benefit of a writ of habeas corpus, at least until he had appealed from the decision of the immigration commissioners to the secretary of the treasury at Washington. As to whether he would have been entitled to the writ had the decision of the secretary been adverse to him, the court refused to decide.

Of this decision Mr. Justice Brewer said:

"We have called American citizenship an 'inestimable heritage' (Chin Bak Kan v. United States, 186 U. S., 193, 200); and I cannot understand why one who claims it should be denied the earliest possible hearing in the courts upon the truth of his claim.

"Why should any one who claims the right of citizenship be denied prompt access to the courts? If it be an 'inestimable heritage,' can congress deprive one of his right to a judicial determination of its existence, and ought the courts to unnecessarily avoid or postpone an inquiry thereof?

"I cast no reflection upon the immigration officer in the present case. I am simply challenging a system and provisions which place within the arbitrary power of an individual the denial of the right of an American citizen to free entrance into this country, and put such denial outside the scope of judicial inquiry. It may be true that a ministerial officer in a secret and private investigation, may strive to ascertain the truth and to do justice, but unless we blind our eyes to the history of the long struggle in the mother country to secure protection to the liberty of the citizen, we must realize that a public investigation before a judicial tribunal, with the assistance of counsel and the privilege of cross examination, is the best, if not the only, way to secure that result.

"In my judgement, we are making a curious judicial history."

Thus it is now the law of our land that any citizen of the United States, whether it be Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Root, or a Chinese workman, born here, may upon returning from a trip to Europe be held indefinitely to await the pleasure of the immigration commissioner and of the secretary of the treasury as to whether he may be allowed to enter the country, without any opportunity to appeal to the courts or to secure investigation into the "cause of detention" by the time-honored writ of habeas corpus.

If United States citizenship has become of so little value, the Evening Post was quite correct in showing how much better Imperial Rome treated its citizens. A Roman citizen was entitled to appeal to Caesar directly whenever any of his rights as a citizen were infringed. It was not necessary for him to submit to sentence and execution first, and then ask Caesar to conduct a post mortem.

The decisions are misleading. There will doubtless be many persons who will believe these decisions to embody wise political views. With these persons we have no quarrel whatever. The questions are in their nature political questions as to which men may differ; but it seems to us that the decisions mentioned embody unsound and un-American views, utterly opposed to the spirit of our written Constitution. Organizations like the Independent clubs should keep the question constantly before the public, in order that the American people may decide whether they wish to have presidents who can fill the supreme court with "constructive statesmen" which will annul the civil liberty guaranties of the Constitution, and which will make American citizenship a thing of so little value that the courts are no longer open to the American who may be detained by a petty administrative official in a port of his own country.

Many persons may hesitate to vote for an administration which evidently in the future will do as it has done in the past—appoint judges whose political views accord with its own, and thus indirectly change our Constitution.

The election of Judge Parker would mean that vacancies in the courts will be filled by men in sympathy with the views entertained by the framers of the Constitution and whose decisions will be dictated by a belief in the traditional American views of liberty under the law, rather than inspired by the ideas of men, who, as Mr. Chamberlain puts it, "think imperially," whatever that sonorous phrase may mean.

Some of our old institutions may have become obsolete, but they cost many years of effort and much shedding of blood to attain, and they should not be surrendered without careful reflection. If the Constitutional method of amendment is too difficult, the extra-constitutional method, useful though it has been and will still be, must not become too easy. If it does, the foundation of our government—respect for our Constitution—will be sapped. It is said, and perhaps truly, that past generations should not control the actions of the present. But before we definitely conclude that our wisdom is so much greater than that of our forefathers, let us be quite sure that we are right. Above all, let not the public delude itself with fictions and official theories which only "blink the facts." Fearless analysis, not lazy acquiescence or unreasoning vituperation, were never more needed and seldom less practised. The people cannot act intelligently unless they first think clearly.

To my mind this is the most important issue in the campaign and I do not think that any false respect for an undoubtedly great and honorable judicial tribunal should be allowed to obscure it or keep it in the background.

Frederick R. Coudert.

This is the time to buy coal. See Fred H. Rourke, 954 Gorham street.

COTTON EXPORTS

FINE SHOWING WAS MADE DURING SEPTEMBER.

Cotton exports in the month of September, 1904, exceded both in quantity and value those of any September in any earlier year. The figures presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics show the total quantity of cotton exported during the single month of September, 1904 as 410,940,804 pounds, valued at $43,742,325. These figures exceed those of any earlier September both as to the quantity and value of cotton exported. The next largest September exportation of cotton in earlier years was that of September, 1902, when the total was 347,596,199 pounds valued at $29,930,816. In September of 1901, 1897, 1896, and 1890 the total number of pounds of cotton exported exceeded 200 millions, but in the intermediate years the totals were in many cases very much less, so that the September, 1904, exports of cotton may be considered as fully double the average September exports in earlier years.

The average export price per pound of the cotton exported in September, 1904, was 10.6 cents, against 10.8 cents in September, 1903; 10.3 cents in September, 1900; and 10.2 cents in 1890. In the intermediate years between 1890 and 1900, however, September prices fell much below the figures above named, the average export price in September, 1893, being 8 cents per pound; in September, 1895, 7.6 cents; in September, 1897, 6.7 cents; and in September, 1898, 5.3 cents per pound. These figures suggest that cotton is likely to be again the most important factor in the export trade of the United States in the present year, aside from manufactures ,which still continue to show a rapid gain.

This increase in the exportation of cotton during September, 1904, as compared with September, 1903, occurs chiefly at the southern ports, and especially at Galveston. At Boston there is an increase of about 8 millionn pounds; at New York, an increase of about 15 million pounds; at New Orleans, an increase of 18 million pounds; at Savannah, an increase of about 50 million pounds; and at Galveston, an increase of 110 pounds. Thus the increase at Galveston is greater than that of all the other leading ports of the country combined.

As to destination, the chief increase is in exports to the United Kingdom, to which the shipments of September, 1904, amounted to 222,278,637 pounds, against 57,966,779 pounds in September of last year. To France the total in September, 1904, is slightly below the figures of September of last year, being for September, 1904, 40,417,887 pounds; against 41,955,770 pounds in September, 1903. To Germany there is an increase, though small as compared with that to the United Kingdom, the total for September, 1904, being 90,582,933 pounds, against 66,274,135 pounds in September of last year.

As a consequence of this large exportation of cotton in September, the total value of exports from the United States in the month of September exceeds that for September in any preceding year, being $131,267,115, against $110,361,849 in September, 1903, and $121,236,284 in September, 1902. The total value of all export from the United States in the twelve months ending with September is $1,450,317,564, against $1,406,706,920 in the twelve months ending with September, 1903.

FAMILY QUARREL

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER FATALLY INJURED.

COVINGTON, Ga., Oct. 17.—In a shooting affray yesterday near Walnut Grove, about ten miles from here, John Thompson killed his cousin, Jesse Thompson, and fatally wounded his uncle, C. M. Thompson. The shooting was the result of a quarrel over some family matter. John Thompson has escaped. All are prominently connected.

SUPERIOR COURT

Explosion Cases To be Heard Oct. 25

The October sitting of the civil session of the Superior court which opened in this city a week ago Monday, will, without doubt, sit in this city, for several weeks more, and during that time a number of important cases will be heard.

This sitting has been full of features, when compared with other sittings of the court. In the first place all of the jurymen summoned reported on the opening day and one of the most interesting features of the court was the fact that none of the jurymen wished to be excused. This is something that very seldom occurs, as generally a number have excuses to offer.

Every October session finds some lawyers without their cases ready, or else they do not wish to be the first on the list, but Judge Waite, who is presiding at the present sitting, stated to the lawyers that if all of the cases were put over for a week the jury would be as "green" at the beginning of the second week as it would be at the start.

This little piece of advice seemed to have some effect on the lawyers for since the adjournment on the first day out of respect to the late Senator Hoar the court has not suspended its sessions owing to any delay on the part of the lawyers and it is doubtful if there will be a break-down before the end of the present session.

The first two cases to be heard were settled before going to the jury, the first being taken from the jury while the second was non-suited. Next came the Brunnelle case which excited considerable local interest and took a number of days for trial and the jury spent a portion of the day and all of a night before coming to a verdict which proved to be the second largest awarded to a plaintiff in a case in this city for years. Another case which followed was taken from the jury, the verdict being awarded to the defendant by the court.

The present case of McKiernan vs. Boston and Northern Street Railway Co., which opened on Thursday and was continued yesterday, will probably occupy today and tomorrow.

The explosion cases were slated for today, but owing to the fact that Lawyer Mayberry, who is to appear for the defendants, is occupied in another case the cases have been postponed until the 25th of this month, providing that the list does not break down before that time. In case it does, the attorneys on both sides are expected to have their cases ready for trial by tomorrow. These cases will probably be the most interesting of the present sitting of the court as the people of this city have not as yet forgotten the sad catastrophe at South Lowell in August of last year. There will be about 15 cases in all to be heard, many of the cases having been settled out of court. Lawyer Mayberry appears for the defendants, Butler et als., while the cases brought by sufferers will be argued by Lawyers Owens, Bent and Rivet.

Among the cases to follow the case now being heard are two against the Lowell & Pelham street railway. Messrs. Poore and Fuller appear for the defendants in both cases. One of the cases is that of J. H. Gullet vs. Lowell & Pelham street railway, the plaintiff in this case being represented by James F. Owens, and the plaintiff in his declaration says that he is a resident of Collinsville and that at a point beyond the Old Meadow road, after the car was in the hands of the defendant road he was forcibly ejected from the car and that as a result he suffered injuries.

Fisher H. Pearson appeared for John A. Lynch, a boy, who has brought suit against the Lowell & Pelham Street Railway Co., this case to follow the above mentioned case. In this case the plaintiff alleges that he was a passenger on one of the cars which figured in the collision at Kent's corner last year and owing to injuries received in said collision he seeks to recover.

Another case on the short list which will prove to be of considerable interest is that of Frank J. Simonds vs. John J. O'Connell. Messrs. A. S. Howard and D. J. Donahue appear for the plaintiff while the defendant is represented by John J. Pickman. The plaintiff in this case alleges that the defendant assaulted him at the headquarters of the democratic city committee.

SHEA WAS KILLED

Popular Athlete Victim of Elevator Accident

NORTH ADAMS, Oct. 17.—Edward Garvin Shea, one of the most popular students and a prominent athlete at Williams college, was instantly killed in an elevator accident at the Wellington hotel, this city early yesterday morning. Shea was a member of the sophomore class at Williams, was a son of John L. Shea of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was 20 years of age.

While waiting for a carriage in the office of the hotel Shea became interested in the mechanism of the elevator. Telling Night Watchman Alexander Young that he understood the working of an elevator, Shea stepped into the car and began operating it. A few minutes later Waterworth, his companion, also entered the car and asked Shea to take him up to the top floor. The watchman objected at first, but finally consented to allow Shea to run the car to the upper story.

The watchman, acording to his own story, ran the elevator down towards the ground floor. Just before reaching the lower floor, he said Waterworth grasped the controlling lever to stop the car, but pushed it too far over as he stepped out and the car immediately began to rise. The elevator shot up towards the roof and at the same instant Shea tried to step out on to the office floor. His head struck the top of the door leading to the elevator well and his skull was crushed. Death was instantaneous. Waterworth is prostrated by the accident.

This is the time to buy flour. Fred H. Rourke, 954 Gorham street.

Blanche Hazel Brainard, pupil of Mrs. Irving Winslow, presents

NANCE OLDFIELD

Colonial Hall, Oct. 19th, assisted by Maud Pratt Chase, soprano soloist of New York.

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For years the purchasers of mantles have asked us "Can you guarantee these mantles?

Our reply has always been, "Not for five minutes."

But at last we have found a mantle that we will guarantee to last two months, and Barker's name is behind every guarantee. If the mantle gives out within two months, bring back the box which is numbered and claim a new mantle. And you'll get it, too. This mantle costs no more than any other good mantle. 30 cents.

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Galvanized Ash Cans $1.75

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Highest Praise

Some Lowell Citizens Grow Enthusiastic on the Subject

The praise of the public
Is merit's just reward.
Nothing in modern times
Has received the praise accorded "The Little Conqueror."
Of some kinds of praise we are skeptical.
We doubt the praise of strangers.
The highest praise for Lowell public
Is hearty expression from Lowell people.

Doan's Kidney Pills are indorsed in Lowell.

No better proof of merit can be had. Here's a case of it. We have plenty more like it.

Mrs. Frank Mansur, of 83 5th street, Lowell, says: "Mr. Mansur had kidney trouble for a great while. He doctored, used plasters and various remedies but derived no permanent help. An advertisement in our daily paper led him to go to Ellingwood & Co.'s drug store and get Doan's Kidney Pills. Their use not only quickly relieved the pains in his back but corrected the secretions of the kidneys which had been excessive for a long time."

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Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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The worst cases of Asthma in the world succumb readily to the one great cure that never fails, Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann's Asthma Cure almost performs miracles.

Mr. R. M. Spencer, 2330 Vermont Avenue, Toledo, O., says: "Asthma has been growing on me for 3 years, until last summer the attacks became so severe that many nights I spent half the time gasping for breath. Doctors seemed to give no relief whatever, and I felt there was no hope for me, when a drug clerk recommended your Asthma Cure. Its effect is truly magical and gives complete relief in from 2 to 5 minutes."

Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00. Send 2c stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 893, St. Paul, Minn., for a free sample package.

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is now larger than that of any individual manufacturer in New England. The name R. G. Sullivan stamped on every cigar insures quality.

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LANDLORDS.

If you have a tenement idle that rents for $15 a month, you are losing 50 cents a day every day it is vacant. A little ad. in The Sun "To Let" column will rent your tenement in a very few days. Others have tried it with good results; why don't you try it?

LOCAL NEWS

Tobin's—Printing—Associate Bldg. Tel.

T. A. D. Sullivan, wholesale grocer.

Hire your hacks at O'Donnell's stables. Tel. 489-4.

This is the time to buy flour. Fred R. Rourke, 984 Gorham street.

Choice fruit, confectionery, etc., at Isaac H. Pennell's, 377 Bridge street.

Mr. Evariste Paquette, for many years with the John Hancock Life Insurance company in the capacity of assistant superintendent, left Saturday evening for New Bedford, where he is to occupy a similar position with the company.

THIS WEEK AT THE CASTO.

Today opens the second week at the Casto Theatre, and Manager Haynes has arranged an excellent comedy program for this week which is headed by James Richmond Glenroy, the man with the green gloves, who has a fund of all new stories for the Casto patrons. In addition to Mr. Glenroy there is a banner program which will amuse all. Reserved seats can be ordered by telephone, and the box office is open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

MONUMENT DEDICATED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 17—Thousands of people assembled at Orchard Knob, the famous battleground, northeast of this city, yesterday afternoon to witness the dedication of the monument erected by the state of Connecticut to the Fifth, and Twentieth Connecticut Volunteer regiments, by Governor Abiram Chamberlain and a distinguished party from Connecticut. The parade to the dedication ground was led by an escort composed of the governor's foot guard and bands of Hartford and New Haven and the Third Tennessee infantry, National Guard.

The monument was presented to the governor by Captain Sanford E. Chaffee, of Derby, Conn., who was one of the commissioners which erected it. Governor Chamberlain received the monument and presented it to Gen. H. V. Boynton, president of the Chickamaugua National Park committee.

Gov. Chamberlain and party left last night for home.

FAMILY RESCUED

TAKEN AWAY FROM BURNING BUILDING.

BOSTON, Oct. 17—Awakened at midnight by the stifling smoke from a fire which had broken out in their rooms on the top floor of the tenement at 22 Ferry street, North End, James Raffi, Rosie, his wife, and their two children, one a baby of 11 months, narrowly escaped death, and but for the timely assistance rendered by neighbors in answer to their cries for help, they would probably have been burned to death or killed by jumping from their window, 30 feet from the ground.

The fire, starting in the kitchen, blocked their only exit. Neighbors, led by Louis Campana, who had been aroused by their cries, broke down the door and dragged them out through the flames.

In their rush from the tenement Mrs. Raffi fell and was injured. The fire department extinguished the blaze before it further endangered the others in the tenement.

MURDEROUS ATTACK

MAN ASSAULTED AS HE WAS ENTERING HIS HOME.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17—Local detectives are working on the murderous attack on John L. Jude, a clerk in a local grocery, which took place Saturday night as Mr. Jude was entering his home. He left the car within a few feet of his house just before midnight, and as he started toward his yard a stranger stepped in front of him and with a "Hello, John," fired a revolver full in Mr. Jude's face. The bullet struck him in the upper lip and tore a big gash in his face. Mrs. Jude, who was waiting for her husband's return, heard the shot, and running to the front door saw her husband lying on the ground. Her cries aroused the neighbors, who quickly aided in carrying the injured man to his home.

When an attempt was made to call the people by telephone it was found that all the wires about the house had been cut. Mr. Jude was conscious when picked up and told the circumstances of the assault but was unable to give any description of his assailant except that he was a tall, dark man. He was not believed to have any enemies. Mr. Jude is in a precarious condition and doctors give little hope of his recovery, as they have not been able to locate the bullet.

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HOT CONVENTION

Sixth District Senatorial Fight at Ayer

THE MINORITY RULED THE MAJORITY

Second Convention Organized and Some Bolted

The sixth district democratic senatorial convention at Ayer Junction Saturday was the liveliest thing in the line of a convention that has been reported this year.

It was a case of the minority "strong arming" the majority and forcing the latter to hold a convention of their own. It was a foolish movement on the part of the minority, for aside from adding a little spice to the campaign, it will avail nothing for the ballot law commissioners, to whom the matter must now be referred, will decide with the faction showing the greater number of votes, as they have done before in all similar cases.

It seems amusing to hear of a contest of democrats in the sixth district, which is overwhelmingly republican, but the contest was not over the selection of a senatorial candidate, but over the election of a member of the state central committee for which position, there were two candidates, Edward J. Gallagher of Lowell, and James S. Kingsley of Acton.

Mr. Gallagher had the votes, but Mr. Kingsley and his followers were on the ground first and getting the organization before the Gallagher delegates arrived, proceeded to run things to suit themselves.

The Kingsley convention named Peter D. Murphy of Ayer for senator and Mr. Kingsley for state central committee, while the Gallagher convention named John E. Kelly of Wilmington for senator and Edward Gallagher for state central committee.

The convention under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to 47 delegates, but owing to the fact that Ashby and Burlington held no caucuses, but 45 were entitled to seats.

Wards Five and Nine, each entitled to eight delegates, were solidly for Gallagher, as were the delegates from Billerica, Tewksbury, Bedford, Townsend, Tyngsboro and three other towns in the central part of the district, giving him a safe majority.

The Lowell delegates, with those of the towns in the vicinity, went to Ayer on a special car attached to the 11.55 train. The Gallagher delegates made their headquarters at the Globe hotel, while the Kingsley crowd were at the Taylor house.

THE CONVENTION OPENED.

The convention was called for 3 o'clock, but it was 3.15 when it was called to order in the lower town hall, as provided for in the call, the chairman of the district committee, one Michael J. Coughlin, an innocent looking rustic with wide sleeves that were afterwards found to be well filled.

When Coughlin had read the call, a motion to adjourn to the upper hall prevailed and all hiked up a flight of stairs. At the entrance to the upper hall stood Candidate Kingsley and a husky police officer named Manning. Kingsley started to run things before the convention started and said that no one would be admitted without a credential. He even instructed the police officer to keep out newspapermen, but the cop balked at this order and the scribes were permitted to enter.

Mr. Coughlin called to order and recognized a delegate from Concord, who moved that Coughlin be the choice of the convention for temporary chairman.

John J. Devine offered as an amendment that William J. McCluskey be chosen chairman and he was promptly ruled out of order. Several Lowell delegates started to protest, but all were ruled out of order.

Mr. Coughlin modestly put the motion and declared himself elected. All "doubts" were ruled out of order and the Lowell men who arose to protest were promptly squelched.

J. O. Melvin of Carlisle was the unanimous choice for secretary.

A yokel from Shirley or some place down near there offered a motion then that the temporary organization be made permanent. Coughlin was going to entertain the motion and would have done so had not Mr. McCluskey of Lowell pointed out to him that it was clearly out of order at that stage of the convention.

Kingsley bowed and Coughlin ruled the motion out of order.

Kingsley, himself, who got into the hall without a credential, and did not have one, was recognized and moved for a credential committee of three.

An amendment was offered by the Tewksbury delegate that the committee consist of one from each faction. This was ruled out. The chairman said he didn't think it necessary.

Kingsley's motion prevailed of course, and Coughlin named the following to act as credential committee: J. C. More, Stow; J. W. Cull, Concord; and E. A. Phelan, Acton, all Kingsley men.

HELD ONTO CREDENTIALS.

Mr. McCluskey then advised the Gallagher supporters not to give up their credentials and the whole delegation withdrew to the rear of the hall.

From that place he appealed to the chairman for the rights and privileges which belonged to them. Coughlin didn't like to hear so he pounded his mallet on the table and made sufficient noise to drown the Lowell man's voice.

The credentials committee reported that twenty credentials were collected.

Coughlin asked all the men who had presented credentials to take seats on the right section of the hall. There were just twenty-one of them including Kingsley who was not a delegate.

John O'Brien, a veteran democrat of Townsend gave notice that he protested against the transaction of business since there was not a quorum present.

GALLAGHERITES LEFT HALL.

Mr. O'Brien asked how 21 delegates could do business for 45, and he was ruled out of order and told to sit down.

The Gallagherites then went down stairs and held their convention in the lower hall.

Meanwhile the Kingsley convention proceeded to business, and Peter D. Murphy of Ayer was nominated for senator.

James Kingsley was nominated for delegate to state central committee and he was successful also.

Then the chairman of the credentials committee said he wanted to change his report and say that but twenty four credentials were collected. They got by all right.

The following were named as district committee;

M. J. Coughlin, Ayer; W. J. McCluskey and Frank J. Simonds, Lowell; Dr. J. E. McGrath, Hudson; James H. Robinson, Reading; John O'Brien, Townsend; Edward Phelan, Acton; A. J. Coughlin, Maynard; J. W. Cull, Concord; John Lohue, Shirley, and P. F. Flynn, Pepperell.

Somebody suggested that it would be wise to have a roll call made of those present, but Kingsley shook his head and Coughlin said no. This convention adjourned at 3.45.

THE GALLAGHER CONVENTION.

The Gallagher convention was held in the lower hall. W. J. McCluskey read the roll call for the convention again and stated that owing to the fact that there had been several irregularities and violations of sections 81 and 141 of chapter 11, revised laws, by the convention called by the chairman of the district committee, it was the duty of the democrats to convene and transact the business of the convention properly.

He was chosen temporary chairman and Frank G. Lundberg of ward nine of this city secretary.

John O'Brien, Townsend; John J. Devine and P. J. McNulty, Lowell; were appointed a committee on credentials. They reported twenty-three delegates present and the convention proceeded to do business. After the customary proceedings, such as making the temporary organization, Edward Gallagher was nominated for delegate to state central committee. He was chosen by a unanimous vote.

John E. Kelly, clerk of the town of Wilmington, was nominated as candidate for senator.

John O'Brien, Townsend; Peter E. McMahon, Wilmington, and Anthony Kelly, Tewksbury, were appointed to nominate district committee. The committee:

William J. McCluskey, Lowell; John O'Brien, Townsend; Edward W. Gagnon, Lowell; Joseph C. Duffy, Tewksbury; P. E. McMahon, Wilmington; A. G. Kelly, Tewksbury; D. P. O'Neil, Lowell; Martin Conway, Jr., Billerica; David J. Williams, Tyngsboro; J. O. Melvin, Carlisle, and Edward Welch, Bedford.

After this convention adjourned an official return of the proceedings was made out by the secretary, duly sworn to before a justice of the peace and were sent immediately to the secretary of the state.

There were forty-eight credentials in use at the two conventions. The Kingsley convention changed its report on credentials to twenty-four. That brings the number down to 47, two more than should have been in existence.

Mr. Gallagher claims that he was legally elected and will carry the matter to the ballot law commissioners.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The announcement in Saturday's Sun to the effect that Hon. Bourke Cockran will speak in Lowell has aroused great interest in the democratic candidates, and the success of the ticket is being discussed more favorable than at any time before. Then Mr. Bruce's statement to the candidates on Friday night has given the local democracy great hope. He says that he will carry Lawrence anywhere from 1700 to 2500, while on the street in Lawrence even republicans fear that he will carry that city by two thousand. Then he is popular in Methuen and the Andovers and will get a larger vote than any other democrat could hope for. Thus even with a short falling off in Lowell he should still win. If he carries Lowell by 500 he will carry the district hands down. John T. Sparks carried the city by 1000 and so if Bruce does only half as well as Sparks did, he will still win. Lowell certainly ought to throw a majority of 500 for Bruce while he should get a good vote in the surrounding towns.

The republican hustlers are not so enthusiastic over Ames since they learned that he is not going to spend much money this year. Last time he put out money lavishly and got many votes that would have gone to Sparks. This year he says he is "broke," but still rides about in a costly auto which has not been "shoved up" as yet. If Congressman Ames is financially embarrassed one would think that he would want to give all his time to his business in which he surely can make more than $4000 per year. Why does he want to go to congress if he is without money.

Charlie Hartwell, who works for the city and the republican city committee at the same time, has been busying himself of late getting republican voters to register.

His territory is ward seven and he has scoured it pretty thoroughly, so thoroughly in fact that the registrars and their clerks are having a little laugh at his expense over a mistake he made in one of his "finds" last night. "Charlie" got it into his head that because Textile school pupils are mostly the sons of wealthy manufacturers they must of necessity be of republican tendencies in politics, and he went gunning for them.

Yesterday he dug up a Textile student named Pat. H. Robinson and asked him if he didn't care to get registered. Mr. Robinson replied that as it was a presidential year he would like very much to vote and Charlie offered to put him through, the offer being thankfully accepted. So Charlie blew around in the evening with Mr. Robinson, whom he insisted on introducing as Mr. Patrick Robinson. Now Mr. Robinson is a member of one of the oldest and best families in Alabama. His father was a general in the Confederate army and the name Pat. had come down to him from several generations back and he was forced to inform Charlie that his name was plain Pat and not Patrick, which important information Charlie soon communicated to the registrars lest they make a bad break in putting his name on the list.

Well, in the course of time Mr. Robinson got his name on the list and Charlie was there to meet him when he came out. Charlie proceeded to introduce him to all the republican candidates present and then said to him: "Now let's take a walk down to republican headquarters and I'll make you acquainted with Aleck Fecteau, Charlie Bell, Fred Roper, and some more of our leading republicans."

"Really you must excuse me," replied Mr. Robinson, "but I don't think I'd quite fit at any republican headquarters."

"Why not? Aren't you a republican?" asked Hartwell in alarm.

"A Robinson from Alabama a republican! Not until the day of white blackbirds, my friend! I am a democrat, born and raised, so is my father, so is my grandfather, and so are all my kin. Am I republican? Stop your joking, Hartwell," replied the young man, concluding by giving Charlie a hearty laugh, while the registration hustler was the sorest man in eight counties.

SUDDEN DEATH

David Vigneault Died in His Chair

David Vigneault died very suddenly Saturday evening at his home, 791 Merrimack street.

Mr. Vigneault had just finished his supper and retiring to another room sat down and was conversing with the members of his family when suddenly he closed his eyes and fell a little to one side, the sides of the chair on which he was sitting keeping him from falling to the floor. He made no sign nor uttered a cry. The other members of the family in the room ran to his assistance, but life was extinct, death having been instantaneous.

Drs. Bedichuneur and Lavalle were summoned by telephone, but upon arriving, they could only state that life was extinct and that he must have died very suddenly.

Mr. Vigneault was 56 years of age, and had been for five years a resident of this city, coming from St. Leonard, Que., five years ago. He was a native of St. Gregoire, Que. He leaves a wife two sons, Henri and Elmie Vigneault, and six daughters, Misses Graziella, Orpha, Alma and Bertha Vigneault, of this city, and Mrs. Ernest Poirier and Mrs Napoleon Fleury of St. Leonard, Que.

The body will be sent tonight, in charge of Undertaker Albert, to St. Leonard, where the funeral will take place Wednesday morning. Mr. Henri Vigneault will accompany his fathers remains to Canada.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

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STUDENTS MAY ENTER ANY TIME.

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ROBBER RESCUED

Man He Held Up Drew Stiletto

NEWTON, Oct. 17—In a hand-to-hand encounter with a highwayman, two patrolmen and an Italian, the latter armed with a stiletto, struggled and fought in the darkness on Center street in this city yesterday morning, until they at last overpowered their man and locked him up.

That the Italian escaped bodily harm, as well as the loss of his watch and $85 which he had in his possession, is due solely to his pluck and to Patrolmen Lucey and Desmond of division 2, who happened on the scene in the nick of time.

The attempted hold-up was one of the most daring ever committed in this city, and the more so from the fact that it occurred within a stone's throw of the lights in Nonantum square, and but a short distance from the Boston L station, where several persons were waiting for the night cars.

The affair took place shortly after 1. A few minutes previous an electric from Boston, by way of Commonwealth and Brighton avenues, pulled into Nonantum square. Among those to alight were the Italian, Stefano Petisco, of 7 Forest street, Watertown, and his assailant, who gives his name as William Donohoe, aged 34, of 58 Harvard street, Cambridge.

Petisco started down Center street toward Watertown, and Donohoe followed along but a few yards behind him. Patrolmen Lucey and Desmond were standing in the square when the car pulled in and saw the two men as they went by. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the fact that the Italian appeared to be somewhat under the influence of liquor, the officers crossed to the opposite side of Center street and quietly followed the men.

Near Jefferson street is a particularly dark stretch, hidden from the lights in the square by an apartment block and large shade trees. Petisco had just reached here when the officers saw Donohoe sprang upon him and seize his watch chain. In an instant the Italian turned, and struggling to free himself with one hand, drew a stiletto from his pocket with the other.

Lucey and Desmond were across the street on the scene in an instant. Donohoe faced them and grappled with Lucey. The two went down a slight embankment into the street, Donohoe fighting desperately for his freedom. In the meantime Desmond was having his hands full trying to prevent the enraged Italian from cutting Donohoe. He disarmed him and then took a hand in the scrimmage in the street. By dint of forcible persuasion the two officers succeeded in holding Donohoe and handcuffing him. He was then taken to station 3 and booked for attempt at highway robbery.

Petisco was also taken along and locked up for drunkenness. He was nearly crazed with anger and fright and it required force to keep him away from Donohoe. The latter sullenly refused to talk and after being searched was taken to headquarters in the patrol wagon.

He gave his occupation as a machinist. He will be arraigned in the municipal court today. He is not known to the police of this city, but is being looked up by the inspectors' department.

That Donohoe escaped injury from the stiletto carried by Petisco is regarded as remarkable. The instrument is a vicious one, measuring more than 12 inches in length, and the manner in which its owner wielded it showed that he was familiar with its use.

COLORADO AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The new 14,000 ton armored cruiser Colorado arrived in port last evening from Philadelphia. She is making her way northward for her official trial trip, which is to be given over the Cape Ann course, off the Massachusetts coast, on October 26.

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Saturday, Oct. 22, 1904, at 2.30 P. M.

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Terms of sale: $300 must be paid at time of sale; other terms at sale.

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Great Auction Sale of the entire bankrupt stock of H. B. Shattuck & Son, 50 Central street, commencing Monday afternoon and evening, Oct. 17, 1904, at 2 and 7 p.m., and continuing every afternoon and evening until stock is sold. Store to be vacated by Nov. 1st. The stock consists of a full line of hardware. Come early to avoid the great rush. Don't miss this sale as every article has positively got to be sold without limit or reserve.

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P. S.—Our regular sale will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1904, and the Grand Special Speed Sale of pacers and trotters at J. D. Packard & Sons, 715 Charles street, Boston, commencing on Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1904. Entry book now open. Get your horses in early as the number is limited. Expect fast horses from all over New England.

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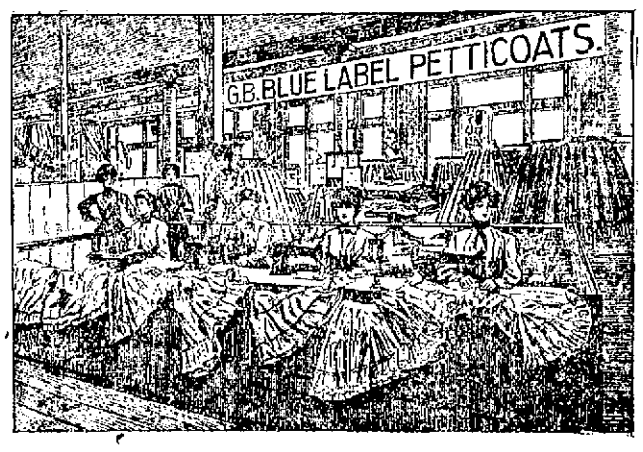

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Modern machinery has done more to reduce prices than all the sweat shop methods put together. It's only a question how fast these machines are fed as to the number of petticoats they can turn out in an hour.

It's a very interesting process to watch and you'll be more than repaid for a trip to the garment section.

Petticoats made of heavy mercerized sateen with three gathered ruffles, each trimmed with a double row of hemstitched effect, finished with full dust ruffle, all seams strapped, regular price $1.25, only 98 cents each.

Other petticoats made by the same sort of machines, of better materials and difference in trimmings.

At $1.50 Each — Made from a heavy mercerized cloth, 18-inch flounce, 8 rows of tailored stitching. Another style, same material with 18-inch double flounce with fine pin tucks.

At $2.00 Each — Skirts made with three ruffled flounce edge with five pin head tucks.

At $2.75 Each — A skirt made of feather weight mercerized cloth, 18-inch flounce, trimmed with fine narrow rows of tailor stitchings.

At $3.75 Each — A skirt of fine silk marine with 9-inch single tailor strapped flounce.

At $4.50 Each — A skirt of silk merino with 18-inch double flounce effect, fine tucks and tailor stitched stripes.

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